

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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This Issue in Brief . . .

LABOR COULD VIEW its situation from various vantage points as the half year ended. Indeed, *THE LABOR SITUATION AT MIDYEAR 1949* (p. 237) shows that legislatively it was on the low side, on economic issues it was at least maintaining the status quo (and with apparently less lost time due to strikes), and in the drive on communism both domestically and internationally it was coming out on top. While a new labor relations law or even changes in the old one were not achieved, there still was a possibility of revision upward of minimum rates in the Wage-Hour Law. The anti-Communist activity at home took the form of prospects for intensified drives against certain CIO affiliates at the forthcoming convention of that organization; world-over, it was manifest in the preliminary organizational meeting of a new world labor federation, in which both the ALF and CIO participated, to compete with the WFTU. Negotiated health and welfare plans were on the increase, but the major wage negotiations at midyear were either stalemated or awaiting patterns. It appeared likely that the firemen and engineers would merge their unions, after long years of separate and colorful history.

Most of the issues of general and genuine concern to labor were epitomized at the *TWELFTH CONVENTION OF THE UAW-CIO* (p. 243). There the wage issue was tied up in the Ford negotiations which in turn were related to the steel fact-finding board hearings. The drive against communism was effectuated by the complete sweep of the national offices by the Reuther administration, and by resolution the convention presaged expulsion of the Communist-dominated unions from the CIO. Vestiges of the once-boisterous rank-and-filism of the UAW were evident in the delegates' refusal to lengthen the interval between conventions to 2 years and their unwillingness to increase dues. But old-time observers of the union were struck by the unprecedented lack of political

tension which until now had been a convention concomitant.

Though major attention was directed to the Ford situation, it was made clear by the UAW administration that the union henceforth would be averse to escalator clauses such as the one written into the current General Motors contract and described in *WAGE CHRONOLOGY* No. 9: *GENERAL MOTORS CORP., 1939-49* (p. 259). This wage clause culminated a history of collective bargaining which the parties began in 1937. The current clause expires on May 29, 1950.

Another manifestation of labor's interest in international action was the *THIRTY-SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION* (p. 272). At this tri-partite conference, attended by 50 of the 60 affiliated countries, conventions were passed on freedom of association, labor clauses in public contracts, and protection of wages. The conference was deeply interested in having ILO participation, especially in the employment and migration fields, in economic assistance programs sponsored by the United Nations. The proposal was opposed by the Russian-dominated nations.

Anything relating to atomic energy still creates interest, even what it costs atomic energy workers to live. *FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURES IN LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., 1948* (p. 247) reports on a special study made for the Atomic Energy Commission. In this closely knit, relatively isolated community many factors affect spending patterns. All housing is publicly owned. The population is young, with only the very youngest native-born. Automobile ownership is a necessity and widespread. There is no unemployment. A large proportion of families have multiple wage earners.

Los Alamos workers averaged \$3,371 and ranged up to \$15,000 per year. On the average, *THE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF RADIO ARTISTS IN 1947* (p. 268) were less certain and not much more. A survey of more than 3,700 artists in 15 cities indicated: half of those who worked 39 weeks or more earned under \$4,000 if actors, \$4,700 to \$4,800 if singers or staff announcers, \$5,200 if sound effect artists. But, counting those who worked at their professions at any time during the year results in annual earnings of less than \$3,400 for half the actors and less than \$4,000 for the singers.

The Labor Month in Review

A BETTER BUSINESS SITUATION which became apparent during July, was generally confirmed by reports in August. The decline in industrial production was reversed, with the August index estimated to be back at the June level. The need to replenish inventories in a number of lines appears to have led to increased orders and re-opening of some plants. Unemployment declined by 400,000 and total employment reached a high for the year. Retail trade, although it has not suffered as great a decline during the past year as some other elements in the economy, also appears to have improved during August.

The board of inquiry in the dispute over wages and pensions in the steel industry reported to President Truman on September 10, recommending consideration of company-paid pensions and social insurance but no wage increase. Wage negotiations continued to be in doubt in several other important industries awaiting the final outcome of the issue in the steel industry.

Major legislative developments directly affecting labor during August were the passage by both the House and Senate of bills raising the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour and the transfer of the Bureau of Employment Security to the Labor Department under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2.

Employment Rises Sharply

A greatly improved employment situation showing a sharp rise in nonagricultural employment between July and August was indicated by the Census Bureau's Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The increase in nonagricultural employment was one of the largest in any single month in the past several years. The rise was largely among adult workers, a considerable number from the ranks of the unemployed and many who were recent farm workers.

Unemployment dropped by about 400,000 to 3.7 million from July to August, partly because of young people dropping out of the labor market or

securing jobs. A special Census Bureau survey indicates that the number of persons involuntarily working part-time has not changed in the past few months, but was about double the number found in similar surveys made in March and September 1948.

Nonagricultural employment at 51.4 million reached the highest level of the year, but because of a seasonal decrease in agricultural employment of 1.1 million there was only a small net increase in total employment. About 300,000 of the reported increase of 1.4 million in nonagricultural employment in the month, however, is attributable to a technical change in sampling and enumeration procedures. Part of the increase was also caused by the large number of persons working both in agriculture and nonagriculture, counted as agricultural workers in July, who reported working most of the week in the August enumeration period at their nonagricultural job.

Total employment at 59.9 million was the highest since October 1948 but still 1.3 million below the August 1948 figure. Nonagricultural employment, despite the large increase from July to August, was still about 1¼ million below the all-time high reached a year ago.

Steel Board Reports

The three-man board appointed by the President to investigate and make recommendations in the dispute between the steelworkers and the steel companies over wages and other demands, held hearings during August and reported on September 10. Weighing the arguments of both the union and the companies, the board unanimously recommended that no wage increase be granted since "it seems desirable at this time to stabilize the level of wage rates. * * * General stability is desirable now in order that consumers and dealers may have confidence in the price structure and resume less restricted buying habits."

Pensions and social insurance, however, the board felt, "should be considered a part of normal business costs to take care of temporary and permanent depreciation of the human 'machine,' in much the same way as provision is made for depreciation of plant and equipment. This obligation should be among the first charges on revenue." The board recommended that pensions and social-insurance plans, paid for by the employers, be incorporated into the collective bargaining agreements. A joint union-industry study on pensions should be made before bargaining on pensions.

Total costs of pensions to the companies, including costs currently in effect, should be about \$120 a year per worker, or about 6 cents an hour for a full year's work of 2,000 hours. Social insurance programs other than pensions should cost the companies about \$80 a year, or about 4 cents an hour per worker employed all year.

The postponement of a decision on wages and pensions in the steel industry delayed negotiations in the automobile, coal, electrical equipment, and other industries. It seemed likely, however, that when the final outcome in steel was known, active negotiations would be resumed or possible strike action taken in these industries. Only in the rubber industry had a major union gone on strike in advance of the decision in steel. On August 26, at the expiration of their contract, 17,500 members of the United Rubber Workers (CIO), went on strike against the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.

No change was made in the General Motors Corp. cost-of-living wage adjustments for the quarter beginning September 1. The company and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) announced acceptance, for the purposes of the contract, of the estimate published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of an understatement of 0.6 to 0.9 points in the consumers' price index attributable to a known bias in the rent component.

New Minimum Wage

An outstanding development affecting labor during August was the passage by both the Senate and House of Representatives of bills raising the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour. Both bills also extend coverage of the child-labor provisions of the present law. But each includes an amendment which redefines retail trade and service establishments, thereby removing from minimum wage and overtime coverage a large number of workers.

Under the House bill, coverage is lost for an estimated million workers who are protected by the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the present law, but about 150,000 would receive coverage for the first time. The principal loss of coverage, involving an estimated 750,000 workers, results from a narrower definition of the word "produced" than is contained in the present law.

The Senate bill would remove from coverage more than 300,000 workers, including those in retail and service establishments. It, under the

Senate measure, would also give Wage-Hour Administrator authority to bring suits on behalf of employees for wages owing to them under the act.

Union Liable for Back Pay

The first decision under the provision of the Labor-Management Relations Act which makes a union, as well as an employer, liable for back pay in certain cases of illegal discrimination against employees, was rendered by the National Labor Relations Board during August. Under the old National Labor Relations Act, only employers were liable to back pay orders.

In its decision the Board ordered a New York truck operator and a local of the AFL Teamster's Union "jointly and severally" to reimburse an employee for the loss of wages he suffered when he was laid off because he was behind in his union dues. The Board found that the employee had been illegally laid off after the union had called a strike of the other employees to force the employer to take such action.

Earnings and Prices

Estimates indicate that average weekly earnings in manufacturing remained unchanged from June to July at \$53.70. In the durable goods industries weekly earnings declined by about 25 cents an hour, but in the nondurables group, they increased about 75 cents. Weekly earnings in the latter industries have been increasing since the spring of 1949, and the July average of \$50.30 was near the peak of December 1948.

The rise in weekly earnings in the nondurable goods industries in recent months results mostly from slight increases in the length of the work-week. Average weekly hours of 38.7 in July were back to the level of the first quarter of this year. For most durable goods industries there was some decline in average weekly hours—from 39.3 to 39.0 over the month.

In both wholesale and retail markets prices generally remained relatively stable during August, although prices of individual commodities fluctuated greatly. An estimated decline of about 1 percent from July to August in the wholesale price index was mainly the result of drops in prices of farm products and foods.

Changes in the consumers' price index from July to August, judging from preliminary reports now available, also appear to have been minor.

The Labor Situation at Midyear 1949¹

Summary of Developments on Legislative and Wage Fronts,
Union Activity in International Labor Movement,
and Work Stoppages From January to June 1949

A TALLY OF THE LABOR SITUATION at the end of the first 6 months of 1949 shows: Failure in organized labor's attempts to secure the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; an uneven development along the wage front with some unions receiving wage increases, with others foregoing wage demands and with the major wage decisions still to be made; a steady increase in employee fringe benefits obtained through collective bargaining; increasing momentum in the fight against left-wing and Communist-dominated unions and labor organizations, both in the American and in the international labor movements; and an increased number of local work stoppages generally of limited duration, with resulting idleness about a third less than in January to June 1948.

Failure to Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act

The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was the main concern of American trade-unions during the first 6 months of 1949. President Truman's position on this issue was stated in his "State of the Union" message to Congress on January 5, in which he asked for repeal of the act and the reenactment of the Wagner Act, with some amendments.

Both the President's program and labor's hopes seemed assured of success. As the congressional hearings on the proposed repeal and changes in the bill dragged on into the spring, opposition to the President's program gained. When Senate debate began on June 6, that branch of Congress

was split into three groups: those supporting the President in his demand for the restoration of the Wagner Act, with "improvements"; a bipartisan group, who hoped to draft a compromise bill which President Truman would sign; and a group supporting Senator Robert A. Taft's new bill, which made 28 "perfecting" changes in the original Taft-Hartley Act. The Taft bill—which organized labor regarded as unacceptable—was approved by the Senate on June 30 by a vote of 51 to 42. The House did not act upon it.

The Senate bill eliminated the General Counsel in the National Labor Relations Board, and increased Board membership from five to seven. A modification of the closed-shop provision and elimination of the requirement for the union shop vote were provided. The mandatory injunction provision was eliminated in certain cases. One form of secondary boycott was made legal. The non-Communist oath requirement was extended to employers as well as to union officials, and was expanded to include a disavowal of Fascism. The procedure for handling national emergency strikes retained the controversial injunction and plant-seizure provision.

The favorable outlook for Taft-Hartley repeal when Congress first met did not deter the unions from continued and intensified political activity. For example, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) voted to inaugurate a system of "political" shop stewards, whose duties would be to get the union's members to register and vote and to "guide" them in influencing their

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

legislative representatives. The Political Action Committee of the CIO announced a drive to secure a \$1 voluntary contribution from each CIO member.

Although labor opposed the Taft-Hartley law, increasing compliance with the NLRB non-Communist affidavit requirement by both AFL and CIO unions was announced by the Board at the end of June.

Anti-Communist Activities

Prior to the CIO's 1948 convention, the fight against left-wing leadership within the CIO had been waged largely within individual unions, and successfully in the United Auto Workers and the National Maritime Union. This drive was renewed on a much broader basis when the CIO's executive board, meeting in Washington in May, adopted a resolution calling for the resignation from the executive board of any officers who fail to follow established CIO policy.

Moreover, both AFL and CIO joined in support of a new non-Communist world labor organization to replace the World Federation of Trade Unions. In January, the CIO, the British Trades Union Congress, and the Dutch Federation of Labor, had ended their relations with the World Federation of Trade Unions, when it became apparent that friendly relations with labor organizations of the Soviet Union and its satellites were no longer possible. This withdrawal from membership was formally ratified by the CIO executive board at its May meeting.

In February, the AFL executive council expressed its willingness to take part in a new international labor organization, provided that it was made up of free trade-unions. The AFL had opposed and fought the Communist-dominated WFTU since its formation in 1945. After the CIO withdrew from the WFTU, AFL and CIO representatives met, and, in April, the two organizations agreed upon an international program for mutual action.

Agreement with national labor organizations of other countries to proceed with the new non-Communist federation was reached in Geneva on June 26. A commission was then appointed to start work on a new constitution.

Collective Bargaining

Wage developments during the first 6 months of 1949 showed some marked similarities to developments during the same period in 1948. No particular geographic wage pattern or concentration was evident in local settlements throughout the country; wage increases tended to be smaller than in previous years; a number of important companies had rejected union wage demands and in many other industries wages were not subject to negotiation until July and August; the trend toward health and welfare and other fringe benefits continued strong.

By and large, however, many groups were waiting for the outcome of negotiations in the large mass-production industries. Indicative of this "waiting" attitude were agreements newly negotiated or extended which included wage-reopening clauses that could be exercised in a relatively short period; specific instances occurred, among others, in the metalworking and glass industries.

Wage increases ranging between 5 and 10 cents an hour were granted in many manufacturing industries. Similar increases were also granted in public utilities. Substantial gains were recorded in scattered negotiations concluded in the construction and printing industries, with some ranging up to 25 cents an hour; however, many of the settlements reported in the construction industry were within a range of from 10 to 15 cents.

In March, 16 nonoperating railroad unions, representing almost a million workers, and the railroads adopted terms recommended by a presidential fact-finding board. Hourly pay increases of 7 cents, retroactive to October 1, 1948, and a workweek shortened from 48 to 40 hours with the same pay, effective September 1, 1949, were incorporated in the rail agreement. Shortly afterwards, more than 100,000 workers, employees of the Railway Express Agency and shop workers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, received similar benefits.

In the clothing, textile, and shoe industries, among others, contracts were renegotiated without changes in wage rates. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO) decided in January not to ask for wage increases, in view of the diminished demand for men's apparel and reduced

food costs. At about the same time, several arbitrators denied wage increases to northern cotton-rayon textile workers, citing the industry's poor economic outlook. Woolen and worsted and carpet and rug workers likewise received no increases. In June, the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) announced that it would forego a wage reopening permitted in September in contracts covering 120,000 workers in the Northern cotton-rayon textile industry. The significant New England shoe contract, covering about 11,000 workers employed by 70 Massachusetts shoe manufacturers, was also negotiated with no change in wage rates.

NLRB and Supreme Court Decisions

Legislative bans on various forms of the closed shop and on secondary boycotts were upheld and reaffirmed by the NLRB and the Supreme Court of the United States in several significant decisions.

Holding that there was no denial of due process of law, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of several State laws which outlaw compulsory union membership.

The NLRB found that the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association, both CIO unions, had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by insisting upon hiring-hall provisions which would in effect require the employers to discriminate against nonunion members. A decision by the United States Court of Appeals upheld the Board's findings.

In a unanimous decision, the NLRB also declared that a strike by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL) for a closed-shop clause violated the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

Peaceful picketing and circulation of a blacklist by a union in furtherance of a secondary boycott was held by the NLRB to be an unfair labor practice under section 8 (b) 4 (a) and not protected free speech, under section 8 (c) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Threats of violence against railroad employees by members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) during picketing activities were not held by the Board to be in violation of the secondary boycott provisions of the act because railroad employees were not covered by the law.

Certain labor union activities, including peaceful picketing (notwithstanding constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and press), were held by the Supreme Court to be properly subject to State antitrust legislation.

The Supreme Court issued several other precedent-making rulings affecting labor relations: A general increase in pay granted to employees by an employer without consulting the certified union, and a company's refusal to permit a union to use the company's hall, the only one available in a company town, for union meetings, were both held to be unfair labor practices under the Taft-Hartley law.

Collective bargaining on fringe benefits was given encouragement when the Supreme Court declined to review a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, which had held that the 1947 labor law compelled employers to bargain with unions on retirement and insurance plans.

Union Health-Welfare Plans

Union proposals for health, welfare, and pension plans featured the collective bargaining programs of many unions.

The number of workers covered by benefit plans under agreement has increased rapidly in the past several years. However, union demands for these programs, with few exceptions, have either been considered of a "fringe" character or subordinated to such issues as wages, union security, and other working conditions. Bolstered by the Supreme Court's action in April, mentioned above, and confronted with a leveling off in living costs, many unions emphasized pensions and welfare programs in formulating their demands.

Many unions had successfully negotiated such programs at the local-union or joint-board level. Unions active in this drive included the Teamsters (AFL), Retail Clerks (AFL), Machinists (Ind.), Pulp, Sulphite (AFL), Paperworkers (CIO), Bakery Workers (AFL), Auto Workers (AFL). Unions with plans in force continued to expand coverage and to liberalize the benefits provided. For example, the Hatters (AFL) successfully negotiated pension plans in a number of their locals and the Ladies Garment Workers (AFL) liberalized the benefits under their retirement programs. Similarly, the United Mine Workers (Ind.) lowered

the age requirement for retirement of miners under their plan from 62 to 60 years.

Among those unions in the forefront of the drive for collectively bargained benefit programs during this period were the CIO auto workers, steelworkers, rubber workers, and electrical workers. The United Mine Workers (Ind.) with an industry-wide program already in operation were reported to have included as one of their demands in contract negotiations an increase in royalty payments to their welfare and retirement fund.

A "package" demand for a general wage increase, insurance benefits, and retirement and disability pensions was made in contract reopening notices sent to 835 companies in May by the CIO steelworkers. Although existing contracts run to May 1950, most of them provide for reopening "for a general and uniform change in rates of pay and/or for life, accident, health, medical and hospital insurance benefits." Demands outlined by the union's national wage policy committee included: (1) Social insurance comprised of weekly disability payments of \$35 up to a year; hospitalization and medical care up to 70 days; health and hospital care for dependents, and maternity care; (2) paid-up life insurance policy equal to 18 months pay; and (3) a retirement income of \$150 a month at age 65, with optional retirement features.

Negotiations on these proposals were deadlocked at the end of June, as the United States Steel Corp. and other large companies contended that the contract reopening provisions were limited to certain, specific types of insurance benefits and did not apply to pensions. The union, on the other hand, maintained that the obligation of the employers to bargain collectively included bargaining on pensions as well as on insurance benefits. At mid-July these issues, together with the wage demand of the steel workers, were submitted to a special fact-finding board appointed by President Truman.

Contract demands presented to the Ford Motor Co. in early June by UAW-CIO included: (1) Employer-financed pensions providing \$100 a month to workers 60 years of age with 25 years of service, and (2) a jointly administered health and insurance trust fund to be financed by the payment by the employer of 5 percent of the pay roll.

An employer-financed health and welfare program and pensions of \$100 a month were among the demands presented the B. F. Goodrich Co. by the CIO rubber workers. Little progress was reported by the end of June; however, neither party was permitted to cancel its present contract until August.

Rather than outline the particulars of a welfare program, the general executive board of the United Electrical Workers (CIO) recommended to all conference boards and locals that they should work out their demands for negotiation purposes within the framework of an increase of \$500 a year per employee in wages and salaries; pension improvements and health programs, and other economic benefits.

Related action was the enactment by two additional States, Washington and New York, of nonoccupational disability programs. Prior to 1949, California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island had enacted similar legislation. In some cases, unions were being forced to take these provisions into account by modifying existing plans under collective bargaining or in drafting proposals for new plans. Some agreement clauses provide for revision of the plan if any part of it is duplicated through Federal or State legislation. If the State law requires employees to contribute to a temporary disability compensation plan, the resulting employer savings in premium costs are sometimes directed to be used for the provision of other benefits, such as life insurance. To guard against duplicate payments and duplication or overlapping of benefits, the employer, under some agreements, is sometimes allowed credit for his contributions under the State law against those for which he pays under the negotiated plan.

Affiliation Changes and Organizing Activities

Some important changes in affiliation occurred during the first half of 1949. Two new CIO unions were chartered. The formerly independent Communications Workers of America became a member of that organization, absorbing in the process the CIO's Telephone Workers Organizing Committee; and the United Optical and Instrument Workers of America, formerly an organizing committee, was given the status of a full-fledged

union. Committees of two major railroad brotherhoods, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, agreed upon a plan for their amalgamation. Final action will depend upon the outcome of a membership referendum, still in process at the end of June.

No significant changes occurred in union organizing activities. "Operation Dixie," the CIO's Southern organizing drive, was continued. In the AFL, affiliated national unions went ahead with organizing efforts in the South after the Federation discontinued its special campaign.

Trend in Work Stoppages

Approximately 2,000 work stoppages arising out of labor-management disputes occurred in the first half of 1949. This total was over 10 percent above January to June 1948. The number of new disputes kept rising month by month until June and in the late spring was higher than in any month since May 1947. In all years since the Second World War ended, the total number of stoppages averaged substantially above prewar levels for a comparable period. In terms of idleness, the estimated total for the first 6 months of 1949 was about two-thirds as great as in the comparable periods of the two preceding years.

Most of this year's strikes were local and did not involve relatively large groups of workers. The largest stoppages were the March "memorial" and June "stabilizing" industry-wide shut-downs in coal mining and the May "speed-up" dispute which idled some 60,000 employees of the Ford Motor Co. Among other controversies affecting 10,000 or more workers were the February stoppage of approximately 11,000 employees of the Philadelphia Transportation Co.; the organizing drive which idled some 14,600 taxi drivers in New York City for a short period early in April; and a 1-day strike in March at the Hudson Motor Co.

Some controversies were small but significant. Chicago newspaper printers, members of the AFL International Typographical Union, continued their strike over union-security issues throughout the period; the strike began in late November 1947. A 6-month stoppage over wages and other contract issues involving about 1,800 workers represented by the International Association of Ma-

chinists (Ind.) in the Cleveland, Ohio, plant of the Warner & Swasey Co., ended late in June 1949, although the issues in dispute were to be settled later by direct negotiations between the parties.

Union bakers and brewery workers were likewise involved in lengthy controversies with employer groups. After almost 12 weeks of idleness about 7,500 CIO brewery workers returned to their jobs in New York City's major breweries. They obtained a wage increase of \$2 a week; a shortened workweek of 37½ hours for inside workers with 40 hours' pay; a welfare and pension plan; and various safety measures. The pact provides a delivery plan placing two men "on almost all trucks and the elimination of the time formulas and constant supervision which have been the cause of much friction in the past."

Work stoppages, January-June, in selected periods

January-June	Stoppages	Number of workers involved	Man-days idle
1949 ¹	2,000	1,650,000	14,700,000
1948.....	1,755	1,180,000	22,100,000
1947.....	2,307	1,580,000	22,900,000
1946.....	2,335	2,970,000	89,000,000
1935-39 (average).....	1,534	639,000	9,410,000
Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers			
1949 ¹	13	970,000	9,680,000
1948.....	11	624,000	14,400,000
1947.....	13	994,000	12,900,000
1946.....	18	2,120,000	54,500,000

¹ Preliminary estimates.

Teamsters and bakery workers at the Continental Baking Co. in New York City, voted to strike on February 28 for an employer-supported pension plan, shortening of the workweek to 5 days, a guaranteed weekly wage, and related items. Coincident with the strike vote, this company and five other major bakeries suspended operations. Despite several near settlements the stoppage was still in effect at the end of June.

Strikes in the construction industry occurred in various cities as building activity increased seasonally in the spring months. The largest of these (all involving 1,000 or more workers) were in Washington, D. C., Minneapolis, southern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Des Moines, Spokane, and St. Louis. Most of these strikes were over wage issues, although the St. Louis strike, idling more

than 10,000 workers, in March, centered on issues of work assignment to the various unions involved.

A number of disputes arose over alleged charges of "speed-up" or increased work loads assigned employees. Aside from the Ford stoppage, such issues were factors in stoppages involving about 10,000 workers at the Elizabeth, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., plants of the Singer Manufacturing Co., beginning early in May, and 6,100 UAW-CIO workers for 70 days at the South Bend, Ind., plant of the Bendix Aviation Corp. In other instances, the stoppages occurred because of alleged slowdowns by the workers, such as, at the New York and Northern New Jersey terminals of the Railway Express Agency, and the Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Co.

As resistance to further wage gains was intensified, some strikes for wage increases ended during the period without any change in the workers' rates of pay. A significant example was the stoppage of approximately 10,000 workers in early May at the Philco Corp. plants in the Philadelphia area. The agreement reached by company and union officials provided that the Philco Corp. would consider new wage increases "if and when, in the opinion of the union, a national wage pattern within the industry is established." This settlement mirrored others, many of which were reached without work stoppages; namely, a decision of labor and management to reexamine the wage situation, presumably after the major wage negotiations had been concluded.

Twelfth Convention of the UAW-CIO, July 1949¹

THE TWELFTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO) held in Milwaukee, Wis., July 10-15, 1949, will probably be recorded as the first down-to-earth working convention in the history of the union. Gone was the ceaseless parliamentary and non-parliamentary maneuvering of previous conventions which had kept sessions in constant turmoil while the delegates were busily engaged in caucusing and vote trading for international office elections.

In practically all previous conventions of the UAW, the elections of international officers had been the most important issue and very little else could be accomplished until they had been held. Tired and exhausted from convention meetings and the endless tirades at caucuses held every night, many of the delegates would rush for home on the day following the elections of regional directors. This practice was so prevalent that lack of a quorum forced early adjournment of the 1946 convention in the face of much unfinished business.

This year's change in the conduct of the convention was due partly to procedural changes and partly to almost complete absence to any organized opposition to the Reuther administration from the Communist-dominated left-wingers in the union.

The preceding convention in November 1947 approved the holding of elections of international officers on the third instead of the fifth day of the convention. This year, prior to the elections, a constitutional amendment was passed calling for

elections of all international officers (president, secretary-treasurer, two vice presidents, and one trustee) by a single roll call instead of at least five. Each roll call of the more than 2,000 delegates requires 4 to 5 hours.

The third factor is largely psychological. Since first elected as president in 1946, Mr. Reuther has so consolidated his support in the UAW that only a small minority of the delegates came from locals antagonistic to his administration. The elections this year were a foregone conclusion, as witnessed by the following tabulation:

Office and candidate		
President:		Number of votes
Walter P. Reuther.....		8,021
W. G. Grant.....		639
Secretary-treasurer:		
Emil Mazey.....		8,045
James Lindahl.....		550
Vice presidents (2):		
Richard Gosser.....		¹ 7,776
John Livingston.....		¹ 7,863
John DeVito.....		558
William Johnson.....		875

¹ Elected.

At the regional elections, all 19 elected regional directors and members of the international executive board were Reuther adherents.

The changed convention procedures and attitude of the delegates, however, did not mean that the delegates abandoned their buoyancy or their "traditional militancy." This became evident on the second day of the convention when, by an overwhelming majority, the delegates refused to approve the administration policy for 2-year intervals between conventions. In spite of the personal pleas of Mr. Reuther and the fact that since the war UAW conventions were held at 20-month intervals, the delegates voted down biennial conventions. But the following day, they approved a proposal that the next (13th) convention be held on the second Monday in April 1951—20 months later. The matter will doubtless be an issue again at the next convention.

In another instance, the raising of monthly dues from the current \$1.50 to \$2, requested by the administration and at first unanimously supported by the committee on the constitution, the administration escaped overwhelming defeat only by withdrawing the recommendation. Rightly or wrongly, the delegates were strongly opposed

¹ By Boris Stern of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

to dues raising, thus continuing the long prevailing opposition of the UAW membership to "high dues and high salaries."

The whole issue was resolved when the constitution committee withdrew its recommendation to raise dues and suggested that "a period of time * * * be set aside so that we can engage in such a discussion on the question whether or not a \$1.50 per month dues is sufficient to give the kind of service and to build the kind of union that our membership expects." This somewhat unprecedented action was explained as follows: "The committee has had the opportunity to observe the reaction of the delegates to this convention. That reaction has convinced the committee that a sufficiently good educational job on the needs of our entire national union has not been done among the rank and file members of the union."

Nevertheless, the convention on the last day almost unanimously approved a strike assessment to be levied under certain conditions to be used "exclusively for relief of strikers and their families or for expenditures related to the conduct of the strike."

The full resolution read as follows:

"If a strike is necessary and authorized in order to protect and advance the best interests of our members and 50,000 or more workers in one or more plants, companies or corporations are directly affected at the same time by strike action, the International Executive Board after complete investigation of all circumstances may, at the beginning of the third week of such strike (the beginning of the third week of the oldest strike if more than one strike is concurrently in progress) by a two-thirds majority vote at a meeting called for such purpose, levy a special emergency strike assessment on all employed members of one dollar per week or four dollars per month per member so long as the strike or any of the strikes continue, but not to exceed a period of 12 weeks beginning with the third week of the oldest strike, nor shall assessments under this authority aggregate more than 12 dollars per member during any 12 consecutive calendar months."

The only opposition to this "emergency assessment" was directed against limitation of the assessment to 12 weeks.

Significant Resolutions

Most of the resolutions adopted by the convention on over-all national and labor problems were in line with CIO policy established at its Portland 1948 convention. Topics covered included the Taft-Hartley law, full employment, the fair-deal legislative program, national health, housing, rent control, Communism, political action, social security, and civil rights and human freedom. Since the present UAW policy is in full agreement with that announced from time to time by Philip Murray, president of the CIO, the resolutions of the UAW may be regarded as indications on what might happen at the forthcoming CIO convention in Cleveland on October 31. The most significant of these resolutions, from a national viewpoint, and especially because of their peculiar impact on the UAW, are those dealing with political action and the Communist issue in CIO.

Political Action

In March 1948, the international executive board of the UAW adopted a resolution on political action which became the basis of the union's support of President Truman and opposition to a number of House and Senate members. The resolution condemned the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace for President on what later became the Progressive party ticket. It favored the formation, after the 1948 national elections, of a "genuine progressive political party" built upon a set of principles specifically outlined in the resolution. It also urged the mobilization of the union's forces and resources for the fullest implementation of the political program of the national CIO-PAC.

The resolutions committee submitted to the convention a majority and minority report on political action. The majority report took cognizance of what it termed labor's victory in the 1948 elections and of the failure of the new Congress to pass the legislation wanted by labor because of "the coalition of reactionary Republicans and bigoted Dixie-crats." It called for a "rally of all labor, farm, and liberal groups in an independent political action movement to establish a coalition of liberal

forces to oppose and defeat the Dixie-GOP coalition of reaction." However, it made no direct reference either to the 1948 executive board political action resolution, or to the formation of an independent political party as advocated in that resolution.

The minority report differed mainly by calling for "a practical day to day working unity of the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, and other bona fide independent unions and other progressive nonlabor groups whose cooperation is essential * * * to effectuate the program outlined at the Chicago 1948 executive board meeting."

The discussion that followed was concerned primarily with the problem of an independent political party, and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, who had previously favored the formation of a new political party, stated in part: "As far as I am concerned the statements that we made at the March 1948 Board meeting are still the political objectives of our union * * *. We want to build political forces independent of any of the old parties. We are not wedded to the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. We have to lay the basis of our own forces so that we can have the kind of political organization that will parallel the economic organizations we have in our shops. We ought to have a political action steward in every neighborhood, in every congressional district and ward and precinct. We ought to have political action stewards in our shops that will devote all of their energy in mobilizing and educating our people to the need of political action. * * *. One of the things that we must bear in mind is that we must work within the family of labor for concerted action on the political fields."

As a result of Mr. Mazey's statement and at the suggestion of the minority report sponsor, the majority report was adopted as the unanimous report of the resolutions committee with the inclusion of a reference to the international executive board policy adopted in March 1948.

The Communist Issue

Under the present administration, the UAW has fought against Communism and Communists on both national and local-union levels. Closely tied up with this struggle against Communism

is the jurisdictional fight of the UAW with the CIO Farm Equipment Union which had been ordered by the national CIO to disband and merge its membership with the UAW.

The UAW resolution on Communism in CIO called for "(a) withdrawal of certificate of affiliation, in accordance with provisions of the CIO constitution, of those CIO affiliates who have failed to organize the workers within their jurisdiction and who have failed to discharge the obligations for which the certificate was issued. (b) Creation of CIO organizing committees in each of these important fields preliminary to the issuance of a new certificate of affiliation, and to make available sufficient manpower and funds to organize the millions of unorganized workers in these fields who for years have been denied the benefits and protection of organization; and to provide a home within the family of CIO for those organized workers in these fields who have been betrayed by Communist Party-line leadership which subordinates the needs of workers to the demands of the party line."

Mr. Reuther indicated that the CIO might take this action at its October 1949 convention with regard to the several CIO affiliates which have acted contrary to the CIO policy on Communism. He said in part: "I urge you to support this resolution. I am positive it will be adopted by the next CIO convention, and with good, clean organizing committees set up, we can bring organization to these millions of workers who need organization and who want to be in the CIO."

Trial and Expulsion of Union Members

One of the cardinal tenets of democratic unionism is the protection of the individual member against unscrupulous union leadership—in the shop, in the local, and in the national union. The constitutions of most national and international unions and of their locals specifically provide for the handling of grievances of members against their officers and members and outline in great detail the procedures to be followed in presenting such grievances.

The UAW constitution provides for hearings and the trials by special trial committees or panels. The accused are accorded the right of counsel, the right to confront their accusers, and

the right to present witnesses in the refutation of the charges. Decisions from the trial committee of the local union may be appealed through various stages to the national convention, the supreme authority of the union. The constitution also provides for a convention grievance committee which hears evidence on appeal cases, and makes recommendations to the convention for final action.

This year the grievance committee handled 14 cases, many continued from previous conventions, and reported on 13 of them. One of these cases was handled by a procedure which differed considerably from that outlined in the constitution.

In this particular case the international executive board brought charges against the accused directly to the grievance committee which therefore acted as judge of the first instance, determined the punishment involved, and had their recommendations approved by the convention. This action constituted a marked departure from the normal procedure which calls for a trial of the accused by a lower tribunal in the union before the case can be handled as an appeal to the convention. Later the convention adopted an amendment to the constitution specifically authorizing the international executive board to file charges against individual members directly with the convention grievance committee in cases of "extreme emergency," where "an irreparable damage would result" to the union.

The Ford Contract

Although no specific resolution was presented and no specific action taken by the convention directly affecting the pending collective bargaining of the union with the Ford Motor Co., there was hardly a single major decision made by the delegates which did not have some relationship to the Ford issue.

Mr. Reuther's reports to the convention, the reports of the various committees, and the speeches by the officers and delegates contained numerous references to the Ford problem. The climax was reached in the creation of a strike fund of approximately \$10,000,000, to strengthen the bargaining power of the union. In all, the convention delegates left no doubt of their awareness of the crucial importance of the pending negotiations with the Ford Motor Co. and the possibility of a strike.

Direct discussion of the Ford contract took place the day after the convention at a meeting of the National Ford Council. The UAW demands as outlined at that meeting included:

- (1) A pension of \$100 a month for all workers aged 60 years or more who have 25 years of service, with a minimum of \$80 for those aged 60 years with less than 25 years of service.
- (2) A health and security fund to guarantee health protection for workers and their families.
- (3) Wage increase to restore the workers purchasing power to the level of June 1946.

Family Income and Expenditures: Los Alamos, 1948¹

EXPENDITURE PATTERNS of families in Los Alamos, N. Mex., for 1948 were obtained by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission. These expenditure data will be used in the construction of an index measuring changes in consumers' prices in Los Alamos.²

The average expenditure pattern of Los Alamos families and single individuals differs in some respects from that of families in large cities surveyed by the Bureau in recent periods. These variations are in part due to geographic location, the unique character of the community (including public ownership of all housing), and to the unusual composition of the population. Los Alamos is a closely integrated community of approximately 8,500 persons, located in mountainous terrain about 35 miles from Santa Fe. Los Alamos is one of the Government's major atomic energy

¹ By Eleanor M. Snyder and Thomas J. Lanahan, Jr., of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

² The survey included families of two or more persons who lived together in 1948, sharing common facilities and contributing to or sharing a common income, and individuals living independently as single consumers. Economic families living in Los Alamos for less than 9 months in 1948, families newly formed in 1948, and those in the highest and lowest income groups were not included in the survey. In the analysis of the expenditure data, families are classified by total net money income after payment of personal taxes and occupational expenses. Personal taxes include Federal, State, and local income taxes, personal property, and poll taxes. Occupational expenses include union and professional association dues, tools, and supplies purchased for business use, etc.

In general context and methodology, this survey was similar to family expenditures studies regularly conducted in selected urban areas by the Bureau each year. However, in the Los Alamos study, a shorter less-detailed schedule was used and many of the families included in the sample filled in the details of their expenditures and income experience in 1948. The Bureau's interviewers presented and explained the schedule to the families surveyed, assisting them when necessary to obtain complete schedules. In other cities, the Bureau's agents fill in the schedule, obtaining the necessary data in personal interviews with the families. Use of the simplified form, with the high level of cooperation given by the Los Alamos families, considerably shortened the average personal interview period.

projects. Since July 1947, it has been under the civilian control of the Atomic Energy Commission. Originally planned as a temporary war-time installation, it is now rapidly being transformed into a permanent, modern city.

The resident population of Los Alamos is predominantly young; in 1948 the average age of heads of families in the middle-income range was between 35 and 36 years, as shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of families of two or more by age of family head in selected income classes, Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Age of family head	Net money income after personal taxes ¹			
	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$8,000 ²
20-29 years.....	41	33	35	14
30-39 years.....	45	41	38	56
40 years and over.....	14	26	27	30
Total.....	100	100	100	100

¹ See table 3, footnote 1.

² See table 3, footnote 2.

The survey data for Los Alamos illustrate the familiar correlation between age of children and the joint factors of level of family income and age of parents. On the average, a larger proportion of families whose youngest child is 10 years of age or older is found at the higher levels of income, at which there is also a heavier concentration of

TABLE 2.—Distribution of families with children, by age of youngest child, and distribution of all children under 16 years, by age, Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Age	Family net income after personal taxes ¹			
	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$8,000 ²
Percent of families with children				
Youngest child:				
Under 6 years.....	84	81	69	46
6-9 years.....	16	7	12	17
10 years and over.....	0	12	19	37
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Percent of all children under 16 years				
All children under 16:				
Under 2 years.....	37	31	20	7
2-5 years.....	37	33	36	29
6-15 years.....	26	36	44	64
Total.....	100	100	100	100

¹ See table 3, footnote 1.

² See table 3, footnote 2.

the older families. Approximately 1,300 pupils were enrolled in the local schools, but there was a still larger number of children of preschool age in 1948. The age distribution of children illustrates that elementary school requirements will continue to grow within the next few years, assuming a constant population.

In certain other respects Los Alamos differs from most communities. There is no unemployment (housing facilities are reserved for employees whose jobs entitle them to residence in Los Alamos); on the contrary, because of the housing shortage, housewives and other family members are encouraged to accept full- or part-time employment. Annual earnings of all employees (resident and nonresident) averaged \$3,371 in 1948. The range of earnings per employee is narrower than that found in most large cities; salaries of only a few are in the \$10,000–\$15,000 bracket—the highest salary level in Los Alamos. The relatively smaller difference in economic levels produces a tendency toward greater similarity in spending patterns of all families. The percentage distribution of average expenditures³ for current consumption of families in income classes \$3,000–\$4,000 and \$4,000–\$5,000 are practically identical (see Table 3), indicating homogeneity in consumption habits of families within this income range.

All dwelling units in Los Alamos are publicly owned. Rent, heat, and utility rates are established by type and size of unit and are uniform for identical housing facilities. A flat rate is charged for water, heat, gas, and electricity regardless of consumption. On the average, Los Alamos families in 1948 spent less than white families with similar incomes spent in Washington, Richmond, or Manchester in 1947 for total housing, including lodging away from home.⁴ Average family housing expenditures in Los Alamos are relatively low, although all dwelling units are rented. Normally, families occupying their own home spend less for housing (excluding principal payments on mortgages of owned homes) than renting families.

Los Alamos is one of the few communities where

every person except the younger children originally lived in another community. There is a high proportion of young married couples without children, many of whom are establishing their first home. Since the older families often relinquished some or all of their home furnishings before moving to Los Alamos, they also had to purchase new equipment in 1948; therefore, average family expenditures for these items were unusually large. The difference in level of expenditures for home furnishings and equipment in Los Alamos and other areas is difficult to assess because of the paucity of comparable data for other cities. The most recent information available for individual cities relates to surveys of family expenditures in 1947 conducted by the Bureau in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H. A comparison of the survey data in Los Alamos and these three cities indicates that families in Los Alamos were spending appreciably more for home furnishings and equipment.

Families of Two or More

In 1948 Los Alamos families in the middle income ranges spent from 21 to 35 percent of expenditures for current consumption on cars and housefurnishings. Many of these purchases were financed by installment credit or out of accumulated savings, rather than from current incomes. Table 3 shows that, on the average, families in every income class except \$6,000–7,000 spent more than the net money income (after personal taxes) received in 1948. (In classifying family expenditures, the net purchase price of all items bought during the survey period is included as an expenditure. The amount of payments owed for articles purchased but not paid for completely by the end of the year is entered as a deficit). In part, heavier expenditures in Los Alamos for car purchase and upkeep, and housefurnishings supplies and equipment were balanced by relatively smaller outlays for housing, clothing, and food.

A still sharper contrast in the spending pattern in these four cities is found in expenditures for automobile purchase and upkeep. Los Alamos families with incomes between \$3,000 and \$8,000 are predominantly car owners, a fact directly reflecting the geographic isolation of Los Alamos. (The only interurban public transportation facilities are limited local bus service to Santa Fe and

³ The average expenditures for each income class are based on the total of all families within the class, and not on the number of families actually reporting purchase of the given item or group of items.

⁴ For a summary report on family income and expenditures in 1947 in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H., see April 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (reprinted as Serial No. R. 1956).

TABLE 3.—Families of two or more: *Income, expenditures, and savings by selected net income classes, Los Alamos, N. Mex., 1948

Item	Net money income after personal taxes ¹									
	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$8,000 ²	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$8,000 ³
	Average income, expenditures, and savings					Percent of expenditures for current consumption				
Current consumption.....	\$3,989	\$4,405	\$5,365	\$5,728	\$6,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food, including alcoholic beverages.....	1,100	1,260	1,336	1,523	1,802	27.5	28.3	25.0	26.5	26.6
Rent, fuel, utilities, and other housing expense.....	534	588	606	762	841	13.4	13.4	11.3	13.3	12.4
Household operation.....	190	189	221	281	526	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.9	7.8
Furnishings and household equipment.....	368	384	448	555	501	9.2	8.7	8.4	9.7	7.4
Clothing and clothing upkeep.....	443	510	552	634	1,025	11.1	11.6	10.3	11.1	15.1
Automobile purchase and operation.....	713	771	1,420	991	900	17.9	17.4	26.5	17.3	13.3
Other transportation.....	53	46	48	60	144	1.3	1.0	.9	1.1	2.1
Medical care.....	178	202	162	240	231	4.5	4.6	3.0	4.2	3.4
Personal care.....	80	83	94	106	145	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1
Recreation, radio, and musical instruments.....	188	228	308	365	388	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.4	5.7
Tobacco.....	79	92	96	79	111	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	39	48	50	58	108	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	1.6
Education.....	11	7	16	59	34	.3	.2	.3	1.0	.5
Other.....	13	7	8	15	27	.3	.2	.1	.3	.4
Gifts and contributions.....	136	150	206	210	381	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Life insurance, retirement, and social security payments.....	197	280	375	458	621	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	76	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income, poll, and personal-property taxes.....	291	358	615	723	920	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net money income after personal taxes ¹	3,559	4,408	5,441	6,364	7,961	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net deficit.....	701	289	420	0	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balancing differences ⁴	-62	-138	-85	-108	+194	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average family size.....	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Comparable summary data for each size family from 2 to 5 or more will appear in the reprint of this article.

¹ Families are classified by total annual money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, rents, interest, dividends, etc. less all payments of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, and personal property), and occupational expenses.

² Includes two families with incomes over \$8,000.

³ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements (i. e. net money income after personal taxes and net deficit minus expenditure for current consumption, gifts, and contributions, life insurance, retirement, and social security payments, and net surplus).

air service to Albuquerque.) With the increased availability of new and second-hand cars in 1948, a large proportion of Los Alamos families were able to purchase a car during the year. Average family expenditures for car purchase and upkeep in Los Alamos were thus substantially above the average spent in 1947 by families in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., or in Manchester, N. H.

Average expenditures for food in Los Alamos ranged from \$1,100 for families with net money incomes between \$3,000 and \$4,000, to \$1,802 for families with incomes from \$6,000–\$8,000. As income rises, families tend to spend a larger proportion of the total food bill for food away from home and for alcoholic beverages, as shown in table 4.

In addition to annual expenditures for food, a record of individual food items purchased in 1 week during the period January–March 1949 was also obtained from each family in the sample. A summary of weekly food expenditures by groups of items is given in table 5 for families of two or more by income class.

TABLE 4.—Total food: Average annual expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures by major category for families of two or more in selected net income classes, Los Alamos, N. Mex., 1948

Item	Net money income after personal taxes ¹				
	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$8,000 ²
Average family size.....	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.7
Average expenditure					
Food, total.....	\$1,100	\$1,260	\$1,336	\$1,523	\$1,802
Purchased to be served at home ³	936	1,079	1,052	1,232	1,342
Purchased and eaten away from home ⁴	101	108	183	199	259
Alcoholic beverages ⁵	63	63	101	92	201
Percent of total					
Food, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purchased to be served at home ³	85.1	86.4	78.7	80.9	74.4
Purchased and eaten away from home ⁴	9.2	8.6	13.7	13.1	14.4
Alcoholic beverages ⁵	5.7	5.0	7.6	6.0	11.2

¹ See table 3, footnote 1.

² See table 3, footnote 2.

³ Includes food prepared at home to be eaten away from home.

⁴ Includes tips and meals for friends and food purchased to supplement meals carried from home.

⁵ Includes bottled drinks and drinks served at restaurants and bars.

TABLE 5.—Average expenditure for foods for home use by families of two or more in selected net income classes, 1 week in January–March 1949, Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Food groups	Net money income after personal taxes ¹				
	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$8,000 ²
All foods, excluding alcoholic beverages ³	\$25.52	\$26.16	\$24.44	\$25.51	\$36.07
Meats	6.22	6.79	6.46	6.27	9.29
Poultry	.39	.67	.47	.88	.69
Fish and other seafood	.44	.29	.34	.41	.82
Dairy products	4.51	4.56	4.21	4.89	4.90
Eggs	1.31	1.59	1.32	1.42	1.83
Fats and oils	.98	1.11	1.05	.95	1.16
Sugar and other sweets	1.00	.96	.92	.86	1.12
Flour and other cereals	1.16	1.06	.99	.76	1.16
Bakery products	1.63	1.68	1.91	1.70	1.76
Fresh fruits	1.35	1.31	1.02	1.23	1.91
Fresh vegetables	1.43	1.49	1.53	1.41	2.27
Frozen foods	.09	.17	.22	.42	.47
Canned fruits and fruit juices	.63	.65	.72	.66	1.96
Canned vegetables, vegetable juices, and soups	1.29	1.42	1.26	1.12	3.06
Dried fruits, vegetables and nuts	.29	.18	.15	.32	.45
Baby foods	.73	.34	.27	.10	.07
Beverages, nonalcoholic	1.27	1.18	1.16	1.28	2.19
Miscellaneous foods	.80	.71	.74	.83	.96

¹ See table 3, footnote 1.

² See table 3, footnote 2.

³ Includes food prepared at home to be eaten away from home.

Single Consumers

The average income of single men in Los Alamos was approximately \$1,000 above that of single women. Typically, the occupational distribution of men was considerably broader than that of women and included the skilled trades, the Security Service, technicians, administrative personnel, etc. A heavier concentration of women was found in clerical and secretarial positions, the service trades, etc.

The majority of single consumers living independently in Los Alamos were housed in dormitories or barracks in 1948. Allocation of housing to single consumers as well as to family units was determined on a priority basis; because of the shortage of larger dwelling units, few single consumers were eligible for housing other than single or double rooms. Most housing accommodations for single persons had communal bathroom, kitchen, and living-room facilities. Those who so desired were able to eat all or some of their meals in the dormitories, to cook on electric hot plates and store perishable food in refrigerators—both types of facilities being provided by the

housing authorities. Maintenance and services included in rent covered heat and utilities, use of a public local telephone, change of linen, and cleaning service.

Annual expenditures for housing averaged \$154 and \$204, respectively, for single men and women with incomes less than \$3,000. These averages include expense for lodging away from home (while on vacation, etc.) as well as rent in Los Alamos. Lower average housing expense for men is accounted for by the fact that women were not assigned to barrack quarters, which have a substantially lower monthly rent than single dormitory rooms. Moreover, doubling-up was more common among the single men than among single women.

Comparison of expenditures of single men and women with incomes under \$3,000 shows that on the average men spent more for food, car purchase and upkeep, and recreation; women spent more for housing, furnishings, clothing, and personal care. The greatest difference occurs in expenditures for food; total food expense for single men averaged \$965, compared to \$566 for single women. The distribution of annual food expenditures of single men and women with incomes less than \$3,000 in 1948 is given below:

	Men	Women
Average annual food expenditures ¹	\$965	\$566
Food purchased to be served at home	67	234
Food purchased and eaten away from home	729	309
Alcoholic beverages	169	23

¹ For descriptions of food categories, see table 4, footnotes 3 to 5.

In the income class \$2,000–\$3,000, single women saved an average of \$36 during the year while single men went into debt (or spent past savings) an average of \$294. The average net deficit of single male consumers was largely due to the fact that 29 percent were purchasing cars, generally on the installment plan, and many had not completed payment by the end of the survey year. Of the single women with incomes under \$3,000, 12 percent purchased cars in 1948.

TABLE 6.—Single consumers: Income, expenditures, and savings, 1948, Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Item	Average income, expenditures, and savings				Percent of expenditures for current consumption			
	Single consumers with net money incomes \$2,000-\$3,000 ¹		All single consumers ²		Single consumers with net money incomes \$2,000-\$3,000 ¹		All single consumers ²	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Average expenditure for current consumption	\$2,300	\$1,920	\$3,296	\$2,140	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food, including alcoholic beverages	965	566	1,034	592	40.4	29.4	31.4	27.8
Rent, fuel, utilities, and other housing expense	154	204	201	207	6.4	10.6	6.1	9.7
Household operation	103	53	115	65	4.3	2.8	3.5	3.0
Furnishings and household equipment	33	81	50	79	1.4	4.2	1.5	3.7
Clothing and clothing upkeep	282	491	349	503	11.8	25.6	10.6	23.5
Automobile purchase and operation	470	111	1,000	267	19.7	5.8	30.4	12.5
Other transportation	80	127	92	124	3.4	6.6	2.8	5.8
Medical care	13	78	37	84	.5	4.1	1.1	3.9
Personal care	35	63	44	66	1.5	3.3	1.3	3.1
Recreation, radio, and musical instruments	183	73	256	74	7.7	3.8	7.8	3.4
Tobacco	44	28	51	29	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3
Newspapers, magazines, and books	27	29	34	34	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.6
Education	1	12	14	13	(⁴)	.6	.4	.6
Other	0	4	19	3	0	.2	.6	.1
Gifts and contributions	422	305	399	354				
Life insurance, retirement, and social security payments	86	138	162	143				
Net surplus	0	36	0	0				
Income, poll, and personal-property taxes	288	269	448	293				
Net money income after personal taxes ¹	2,608	2,388	3,558	2,539				
Net deficit	294	0	272	99				
Balancing differences ³	+4	-11	-27	+1				

¹ Single consumers are classified by total annual money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, rents, interest, dividends, etc., less all payments of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll and personal property), and occupational expenses.

² The incomes of the single men included in the survey ranged from \$1,950 to \$5,850, while the incomes of the single women ranged from \$1,960 to \$4,450.

³ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements (i. e., net money income after personal taxes and net deficit minus expenditures for current consumption, gifts and contributions, life insurance, retirement and social security payments, and net surplus).

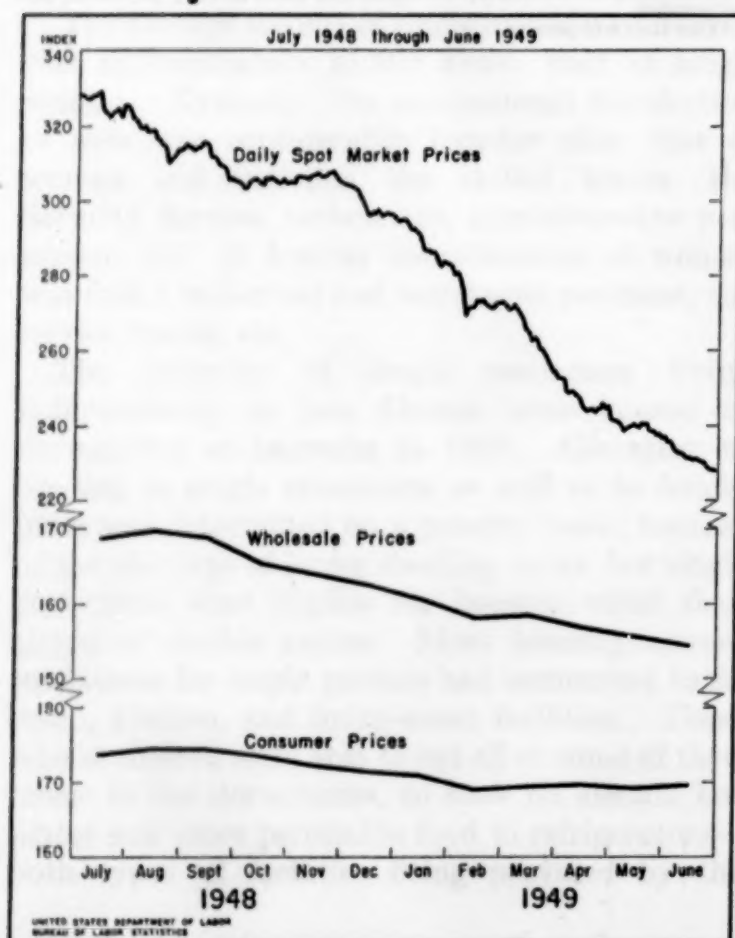
⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Prices in the Second Quarter of 1949

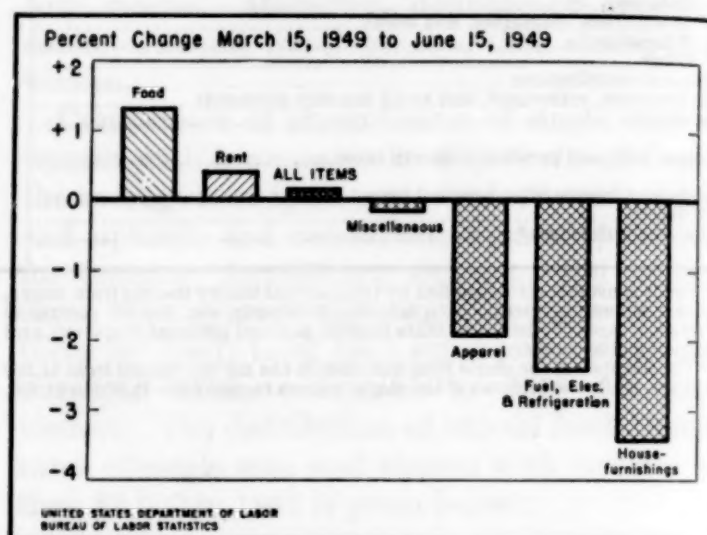
PRICE MOVEMENTS during the second quarter of 1949 varied greatly by commodity and by market. In primary markets and on the commodity exchanges, the general movement was clearly downward; at retail, food prices moved higher but costs of apparel, housefurnishings, and domestic fuels moved steadily lower. The most striking price development in the period was the series of sharp reductions in primary markets for nonferrous metals and steel scrap.

Chart 1.—Trend of Prices



The comprehensive primary market price index declined each month from March to June, with an accumulated net decline of 2½ percent. In June the index was 9 percent below the postwar peak reached in August 1948, but still 37 percent

Chart 2.—Consumers' Price Index, by Groups



higher than in June 1946, prior to initial price decontrol. Prices on organized markets and exchanges declined almost daily during the quarter, the net decrease amounting to 10 percent; most of this decline was confined to raw industrial materials, as the prices of agricultural commodities were comparatively stable for the quarter as a whole. The consumers' price index had a very minor net advance as higher retail prices of foods and slowly advancing rents were about counterbalanced by decreases in prices of other goods and services. In June, the consumers' price index was less than 3 percent below its August 1948 postwar peak and 27 percent above the June 1946 level.

There were many important inflationary and disinflationary actions during the quarter: the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System reduced reserve requirements of major banks

twice—first early in May and again at the end of June. Regulation W, controlling installment credit, was relaxed in April and terminated at the end of June. Several large cities took advantage of the local option authority in the rent control law of 1949 and removed all rent controls. One State voted complete decontrol effective in October, another in November, and similar actions were before the legislatures in several other States.

Although the 1949 wheat crop was partially damaged by poor weather, indications were that it would still be one of the largest in history. In order to prevent serious deterioration in the purchasing power of farmers, the Government loan provisions on wheat were relaxed to permit temporary storage on the ground or in other normally unsatisfactory places. The 1949 spring pig crop was also forecast as record-breaking with an increase of 15 percent over last year.

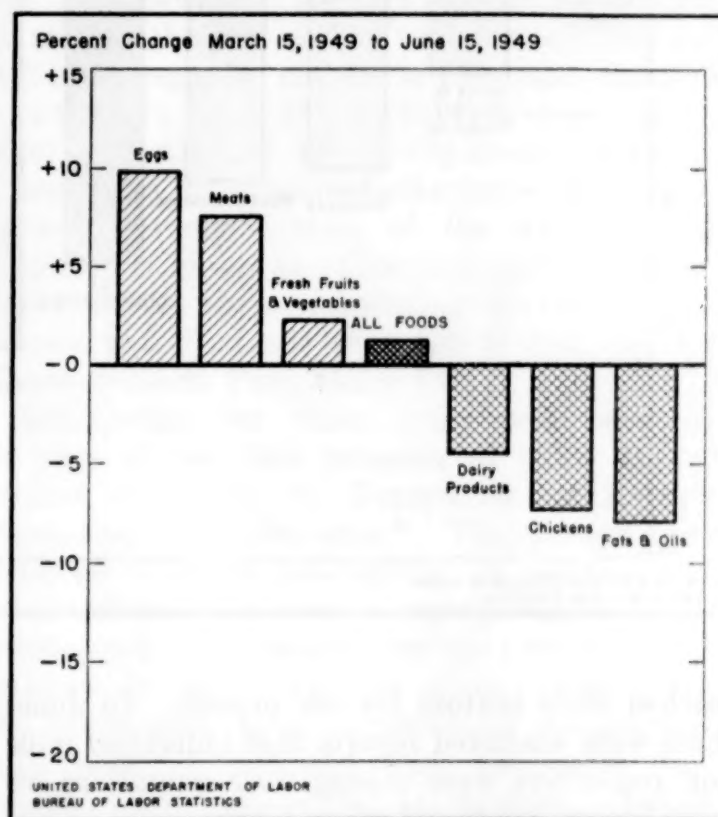
The steel ingot operating rate declined from over 100 percent of theoretical capacity in March to approximately 80 percent in June, the first appreciable decline since the outbreak of World War II. Automobile production was temporarily reduced by labor difficulties in plants of both major producers and parts suppliers; scheduled output, however, remained at near-record levels. Physical production of coal was lowered by a 1-week vacation on the part of the miners in the week preceding their normal summer vacation.

Retail Prices

Retail food prices advanced more than 2 percent in the 4 months between February 15 and June 15, 1949, after having declined 8 percent from July 1948 through February 1949. The rise from March to June was more than 1 percent. In the second quarter of the year, the largest price advance was for eggs—almost 10 percent; normally, egg prices rise from May through November, but the increase through June was much larger than the usual seasonal movement. Prices of meats also were much higher; but this was partially minimized by sharp decreases in the price of poultry and fish. Dairy product prices were lower seasonally. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices advanced slightly; in April and May they were at the highest level since 1927.

Both apparel and housefurnishings prices continued the decline which had started after October 1948. The wide-scale well-advertised price reductions of commodities which had been featured by most stores immediately after Christmas continued through Easter and the start of the summer season. During this period, there were sharp price reductions in nationally advertised brands of men's summer suits, men's shirts, and women's nylon hose. Less expensive lines of furniture appeared on the market in larger quantities than during recent years; textile housefurnishings, including sheets, towels, curtains, and rugs, were lower priced throughout the country. Rents and

Chart 3.—Retail Food Prices, by Groups



utility bills continued to advance slowly, but the costs of purchased fuels, particularly coal and petroleum products, dropped sharply in April and May. Local transportation fares advanced in Philadelphia (but the increases were later canceled, pending review), and higher railroad passenger rates were requested in the East. Prices of many makes of automobiles were reduced, but the 1949 cars in most cases were still more expensive than the 1948 models.

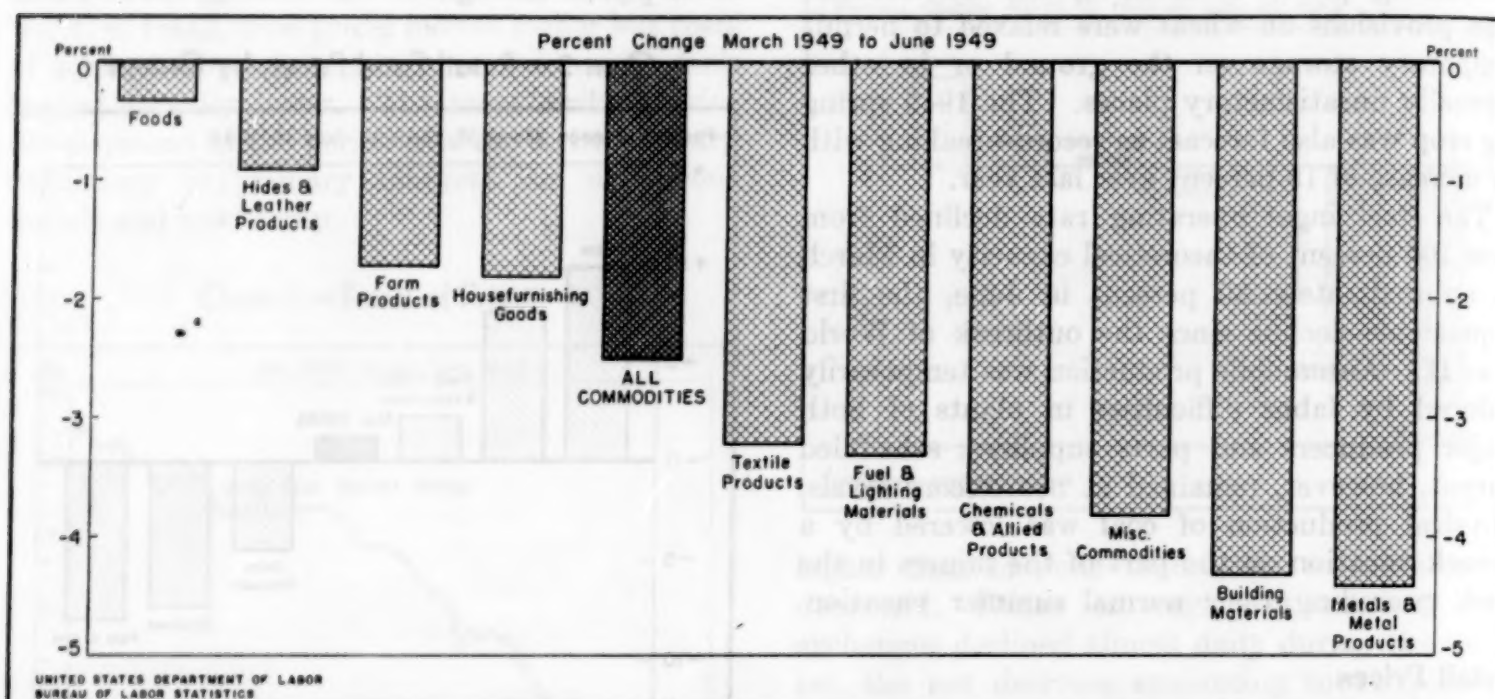
Primary Market Prices

The weakness in the prices of nonferrous metals which had become evident at the end of the first quarter of 1949 took drastic shape during May and June. In less than 90 days, zinc prices dropped 47 percent, lead 44 percent, and copper 32 percent from their peaks. These reductions were rapidly reflected in many related products, extending from wire and pipe to galvanized metals and paint pigments. The price of scrap steel plummeted from

\$31.50 a ton at the end of March to \$19.50 at the end of June.

Textile prices declined more than 3 percent over the quarter, extending the pattern which had prevailed in 1948 to areas besides cotton goods. Rayon filament yarn, both viscose and acetate, was reduced by all major mills, and some woolen and worsted fabrics were lower. The cotton-goods markets also continued to decline. As the quarter drew to a close there were many indications that the prices of individual fabrics had about

Chart 4.—Wholesale Price Index, by Groups



reached their bottom for the present. In June, there were scattered reports that individual mills and converters were raising their quotations on some cotton goods and rayon fabrics.

The prices of fuels continued to move lower, both for coal and for petroleum products. In the latter part of April, the posted purchase prices for crude petroleum were cut in the mid-continental fields, and the residual fuel oils were under constant price pressure. Gasoline prices, however, advanced as the petroleum companies attempted to equalize their income between fuel oil and gasoline. The net decline in fuel prices over the quarter was more than 3 percent.

Lumber prices were also weak, particularly for the cheaper grades of framing lumber. Paint ma-

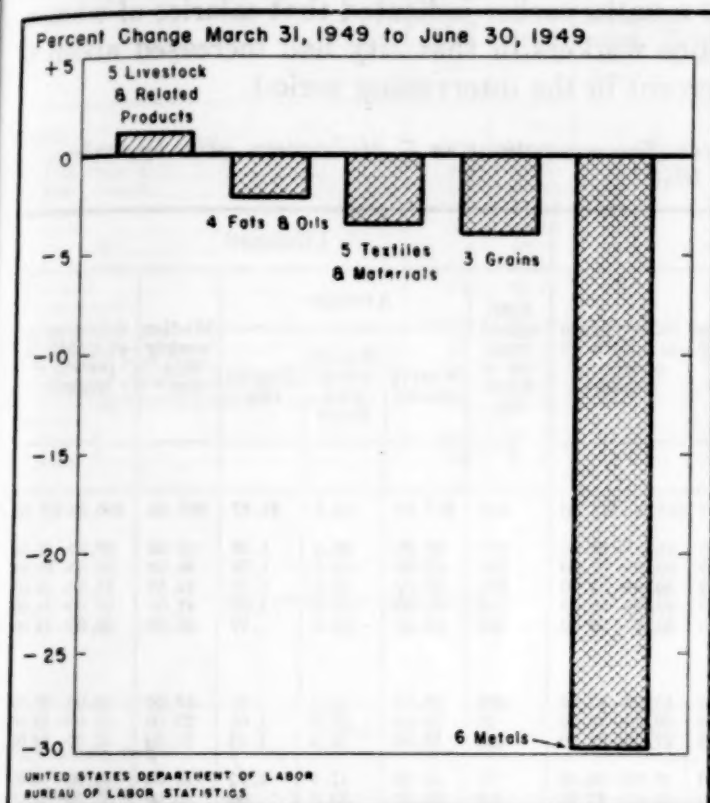
terial prices declined with the lower costs of non-ferrous metals, and in June most of the major paint companies announced sizable reductions in prices of prepared paints. Brick and tile, cement and structural steel prices, however remained unchanged during the quarter.

Prices fluctuated sharply from day to day on the agricultural commodity markets; however, there was little net change over the quarter. At Chicago, for example, one grade of hogs dropped from \$21 to \$18 a hundredweight at the end of April, but by June they were more than \$21 again. Steer prices (good grade) in the same 3-month period fluctuated between \$24 and \$27 at Chicago. Winter wheat prices at one time dropped to the lowest level since June 1946, but recovered very

rapidly when damage was reported to the crops.

As of June 30, the prices of 28 commodities traded on organized exchanges and spot markets

Chart 5.—Commodity Market Prices



averaged 31 percent below the levels of 1 year earlier and 37 percent below the peak they had reached in November 1947. The June 30, 1949, prices averaged only 15 percent higher than on June 28, 1946.

Salaries of Office Workers: Five Midwestern Cities, Early 1949 ¹

WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS in Chicago had the highest average weekly salaries among the five major midwestern cities² studied in the early months of 1949. Somewhat lower salaries were generally found for women in Cleveland. However, salaries of men office clerical workers in the limited number of jobs for which data were avail-

able were typically higher in Cleveland than in Chicago. Lower salaries for both men and women were also reported for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Although salaries tended to be somewhat higher in St. Louis than in Cincinnati, and in Cincinnati than in Minneapolis-St. Paul, the differences between these cities were frequently small and in a number of jobs the relative salary positions were reversed.

Typically, average weekly salaries for women in the same job varied by \$6 to \$8 between the lowest and the highest wage city. For example, general stenographers, numerically one of the most important jobs studied, earned an average of \$41 in Cincinnati, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis, compared with \$47.50 in Chicago and \$46 in Cleveland. Average salaries for women in most of the jobs studied were between \$43 and \$47 in Chicago; \$41 and \$45 in Cleveland; and \$37 and \$42 in St. Louis; \$36 and \$41 in Minneapolis-St. Paul; and \$35 and \$41 in Cincinnati (table 1). Considering individual salaries rather than occupational averages, most of the women office workers in Chicago and Cleveland earned between \$40 and \$50; the corresponding figures for Cincinnati and St. Louis were \$35 to \$45, and for Minneapolis-St. Paul, \$35 to \$40.

Information for these cities was collected as part of the 1949 program of office worker studies of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.³ The surveys were designed to secure information on salaries and scheduled hours of work in representative establishments in each community for only a limited number of jobs. In the main, these were the lower paid, more standardized occupations that could be compared with reasonable confidence from one office to another. Taken together, these jobs account for a relatively

¹ Information was collected by Bureau field representatives from 200 establishments in Chicago; 163 in Cincinnati; 186 in Cleveland; 180 in Minneapolis-St. Paul; and 187 in St. Louis. The industrial coverage and minimum size of establishment included in the survey are summarized in table 1, footnote 2.

Cities included in the 1949 survey of office clerical workers, in addition to those covered in this article, are Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Hartford, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Oreg.), Richmond, Seattle, and Washington (D. C.). Further detail on salaries and working conditions and related wage practices in all of the cities studied will be available in forthcoming bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Salary data refer to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses, but including any incentive earnings. Hours refer to scheduled workweeks in effect for office workers in the establishments studied.

² Prepared by Lily Mary David of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis.

³ Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and St. Louis.

small proportion of men but a large proportion of women office workers.

In Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland hand bookkeepers were the highest paid women studied, whereas in Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis women performing bookkeeping by machine (class A bookkeeping-machine operators) were the highest paid. Of the jobs studied, highest salaries

for men were paid hand bookkeepers except in Minneapolis-St. Paul, where general clerks received slightly higher pay. In all cities, office girls and boys were the lowest paid.

Comparison with a study made in Chicago 13 months earlier indicated that salaries of women office workers in that city had increased about 6 percent in the intervening period.

TABLE 1.—Salaries¹ and weekly scheduled hours for selected office occupations in 5 Midwestern cities by sex,² January-May 1949³

Sex, occupation, and grade	Chicago						Cincinnati					
	Esti- mated number of work- ers	Average—			Median weekly salar- ies †	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Esti- mated number of work- ers	Average—			Median weekly salar- ies †	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hourly rate				Weekly salaries	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hourly rate		
Men												
Bookkeepers, hand.....	1,150	\$68.50	39.5	\$1.73	\$69.00	\$55.00-\$78.50	149	\$67.50	40.5	\$1.67	\$67.00	\$60.50-\$77.00
Clerks:												
Accounting.....	3,038	56.00	39.5	1.42	54.00	48.00- 63.50	727	50.00	40.0	1.25	49.00	40.00- 57.50
General.....	1,379	59.00	39.5	1.49	57.50	50.50- 67.50	253	55.00	41.5	1.33	56.00	50.50- 60.00
Order.....	1,969	58.00	39.5	1.47	57.50	50.00- 65.00	289	52.00	40.0	1.30	49.50	45.00- 59.00
Pay roll.....	602	54.00	39.5	1.36	53.00	49.00- 58.00	106	47.50	39.5	1.20	47.00	37.00- 54.00
Office boys.....	1,340	36.00	39.0	.92	35.50	33.50- 39.50	138	30.50	39.5	.77	30.00	26.00- 34.00
Women												
Billers:												
Machine (billing machine).....	1,510	44.50	39.5	1.13	44.00	40.00- 47.50	408	36.50	40.0	.91	37.00	32.00- 39.00
Machine (bookkeeping machine).....	492	43.00	39.5	1.09	42.50	40.00- 45.00	29	38.00	37.5	1.01	37.00	35.00- 45.00
Bookkeepers, hand.....	915	55.50	39.0	1.43	53.00	47.00- 61.00	216	56.00	39.5	1.42	55.00	47.00- 62.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators:												
Class A.....	759	50.50	39.5	1.27	50.00	46.00- 55.00	80	48.50	41.5	1.17	49.50	41.00- 56.00
Class B.....	2,371	44.00	39.5	1.11	44.00	40.00- 47.00	409	36.50	39.5	.92	35.00	32.00- 41.00
Calculating-machine operators:												
Comptometer type.....	4,488	46.00	39.5	1.16	46.00	42.50- 49.50	669	39.00	39.5	.99	37.50	34.00- 43.00
Other.....	359	43.50	39.0	1.11	43.00	41.00- 47.00	58	36.50	37.5	.97	34.50	32.00- 39.00
Clerks:												
Accounting.....	5,994	45.50	39.5	1.15	44.50	40.00- 50.00	1,081	40.00	39.5	1.01	40.00	33.50- 46.00
File, class A.....	1,052	44.50	39.0	1.14	42.50	40.00- 48.00	114	38.00	40.0	.95	38.00	36.50- 40.50
File, class B.....	4,591	36.50	39.0	.93	36.00	34.00- 39.00	894	29.50	39.0	.76	29.50	26.50- 32.00
General.....	2,127	48.00	39.5	1.22	47.00	42.50- 52.00	395	46.00	39.5	1.16	45.00	40.00- 50.50
Order.....	1,562	44.00	39.5	1.11	42.50	39.00- 47.50	363	35.00	40.0	.88	34.00	29.50- 40.00
Pay roll.....	2,140	49.00	39.5	1.25	49.00	45.00- 53.00	447	42.50	39.5	1.08	42.00	37.00- 47.00
Clerk-typists.....	8,085	41.00	39.5	1.04	40.00	37.50- 44.00	1,834	34.50	39.0	.88	33.50	30.00- 37.50
Office girls.....	1,249	35.00	39.5	.89	34.50	32.00- 37.00	209	29.00	39.0	.74	28.50	26.00- 32.00
Stenographers:												
General.....	11,274	47.50	39.0	1.21	47.00	43.50- 51.00	2,186	41.00	39.5	1.04	40.00	35.00- 45.00
Technical.....	1,184	54.00	39.0	1.39	54.00	48.00- 59.50						
Switchboard operators.....	1,416	44.50	39.5	1.13	43.50	40.00- 47.50	192	39.00	39.5	.99	38.00	34.50- 42.50
Switchboard-operator-receptionists.....	2,009	44.50	39.5	1.12	44.00	40.50- 47.50	314	37.50	39.0	.96	37.50	33.00- 40.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	1,123	46.00	39.0	1.17	45.00	42.50- 49.50	390	39.00	39.0	1.00	37.00	34.00- 42.00
Typists:												
Class A.....	1,671	45.50	39.0	1.16	45.00	42.50- 48.00	140	41.00	39.0	1.05	41.00	34.50- 47.50
Class B.....	4,578	40.50	39.0	1.03	40.50	37.00- 43.00	449	33.00	39.0	.85	32.00	30.00- 35.00
Cleveland												
Men												
Bookkeepers, hand.....	242	\$70.50	40.5	\$1.74	\$69.00	\$59.00-\$81.50	276	\$57.00	40.0	\$1.43	\$52.00	\$47.00-\$69.00
Clerks:												
Accounting.....	1,002	56.50	40.0	1.41	57.00	49.00- 63.50	784	50.50	40.0	1.26	48.50	43.00- 57.00
General.....	182	57.50	40.0	1.44	57.50	46.00- 65.50	172	57.50	39.5	1.46	56.00	49.50- 63.50
Order.....	531	60.50	41.0	1.48	57.50	51.50- 69.00	355	52.00	40.5	1.28	50.50	46.00- 56.00
Pay roll.....	138	62.50	40.0	1.56	62.00	56.50- 67.00	52	53.50	39.5	1.35	54.00	42.50- 61.50
Office boys.....	233	36.50	39.5	.92	35.00	33.00- 39.50	301	30.00	39.5	.76	29.50	26.50- 32.00
Women												
Billers:												
Machine (billing machine).....	599	41.00	40.0	1.03	41.00	37.00- 44.00	288	36.50	40.0	.96	37.00	34.50- 41.00
Machine (bookkeeping machine).....	28	43.50	40.5	1.07	42.50	41.00- 45.50	72	34.00	40.5	.84	34.00	32.00- 37.00
Bookkeepers, hand.....	325	56.50	39.0	1.45	56.00	50.00- 62.50	231	45.00	40.0	1.13	46.00	41.00- 50.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators:												
Class A.....	268	50.00	39.5	1.27	49.50	43.50- 55.50	162	47.50	40.0	1.19	46.00	43.50- 52.00
Class B.....	697	41.50	40.5	1.02	41.50	36.50- 46.00	921	37.50	39.5	.95	37.00	34.50- 40.50
Calculating-machine operators:												
Comptometer type.....	1,044	43.00	40.0	1.08	42.50	39.50- 46.50	746	38.00	40.0	.95	38.00	34.50- 40.50
Other.....	99	44.50	40.0	1.11	46.00	41.00- 46.00	219	36.50	40.0	.91	37.00	33.50- 40.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Salaries¹ and weekly scheduled hours for selected office occupations in 5 Midwestern cities by sex,² January-May 1949³—Continued

Sex, occupation, and grade	Cleveland—Continued						Minneapolis-St. Paul—Continued					
	Esti- mated num- ber of work- ers	Average—			Median weekly sala- ries †	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Esti- mated num- ber of work- ers	Average—			Median weekly sala- ries †	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hourly rate				Weekly salaries	Weekly sched- uled hours	Hourly rate		
Clerks:												
Accounting.....	1,577	\$45.00	40.0	\$1.13	\$44.00	\$39.00—\$50.00	1,747	\$40.50	40.0	\$1.01	\$39.50	\$34.50—\$44.50
File, class A.....	217	44.00	39.0	1.13	43.50	39.00—48.00	221	39.50	39.5	1.00	39.00	36.00—42.00
File, class B.....	681	34.00	39.5	.86	33.50	31.00—37.00	1,005	31.50	39.5	.80	31.00	28.50—33.50
General.....	654	48.50	39.5	1.23	49.50	41.50—55.00	490	43.50	40.0	1.09	42.50	40.00—46.00
Order.....	387	42.50	40.5	1.05	40.50	36.50—47.00	307	40.00	39.5	1.01	39.50	34.50—42.00
Pay roll.....	814	48.50	39.5	1.23	49.00	41.00—55.00	443	42.00	40.0	1.05	41.00	36.00—46.00
Clerk-typists.....	2,617	40.00	39.5	1.01	40.50	36.50—44.00	1,981	35.00	39.5	.89	34.50	32.00—37.50
Office girls.....	480	33.50	40.0	.84	34.00	30.00—35.00	349	30.00	39.5	.76	29.00	27.50—32.00
Stenographers:												
General.....	3,554	46.00	39.5	1.16	46.00	41.00—50.50	2,439	41.00	39.5	1.04	40.50	36.50—44.50
Technical.....	187	52.50	40.0	1.31	52.50	46.00—57.50	189	46.00	39.5	1.16	46.00	41.00—50.50
Switchboard operators.....	323	43.50	39.5	1.10	42.50	38.50—47.00	272	38.50	40.0	.96	37.00	34.00—42.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	609	42.00	40.0	1.05	42.00	36.50—46.00	440	37.00	39.5	.94	37.00	32.00—40.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	310	44.50	39.5	1.13	44.00	40.00—49.50	686	38.00	39.5	.96	37.00	35.00—41.00
Typists:												
Class A.....	440	43.50	39.0	1.12	42.50	40.00—47.00	342	39.00	39.5	.99	38.00	36.00—41.00
Class B.....	709	38.50	39.5	.97	39.00	34.50—41.50	1,026	33.00	39.5	.84	32.00	30.50—36.00

Sex, occupation, and grade	St. Louis					
	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median weekly salaries †	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Men						
Bookkeepers, hand.....	251	\$63.50	39.5	\$1.62	\$62.00	\$54.00—\$69.00
Clerks:						
Accounting.....	767	51.50	40.0	1.29	51.50	44.00—57.50
General.....	83	49.50	40.0	1.23	45.00	41.00—56.00
Order.....	467	53.50	40.5	1.33	54.00	43.50—63.50
Pay roll.....	108	50.00	40.0	1.25	49.50	43.50—53.50
Office boys.....	351	30.50	40.0	.76	30.00	25.00—34.50
Women						
Billers:						
Machine (billing machine).....	416	39.00	40.0	.98	38.00	34.50—44.00
Machine (bookkeeping machine).....	30	44.00	40.0	1.11	42.00	36.00—58.00
Bookkeepers, hand.....	259	46.00	40.0	1.14	46.00	40.00—50.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators:						
Class A.....	136	47.50	40.0	1.18	46.00	43.50—52.00
Class B.....	906	38.50	40.0	.97	38.00	34.50—42.00
Calculating-machine operators:						
Comptometer type.....	1,043	42.00	40.0	1.06	42.00	38.00—46.00
Other.....	221	37.50	40.0	.94	36.50	34.00—42.00
Clerks:						
Accounting.....	1,149	40.50	39.5	1.02	40.00	35.00—45.50
File, class A.....	174	40.50	39.5	1.01	39.00	34.50—44.00
File, class B.....	874	32.00	39.5	.81	31.00	28.50—35.00
General.....	217	39.50	39.5	1.00	38.00	33.00—43.00
Order.....	303	42.50	40.0	1.06	42.00	38.00—46.00
Pay roll.....	701	42.00	40.0	1.05	41.00	37.00—47.00
Clerk-typists.....	2,591	36.00	40.0	.91	35.00	31.50—39.50
Office girls.....	244	30.00	40.0	.75	30.00	26.00—33.50
Stenographers:						
General.....	3,293	41.00	40.0	1.03	40.50	37.50—45.00
Technical.....	230	44.50	39.5	1.12	42.50	40.00—48.50
Switchboard operators.....	350	39.50	40.0	.99	39.00	35.00—44.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	454	37.50	40.0	.93	36.00	32.50—40.50
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	280	39.50	40.0	.98	38.00	35.50—43.00
Typists:						
Class A.....	245	40.50	40.0	1.01	39.50	37.00—43.00
Class B.....	728	34.50	40.0	.87	34.00	30.00—38.00

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.² The study covered representative manufacturing and retail trade establishments (except department stores in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, and limited-price variety stores in Cleveland and St. Louis) and transportation (except railroad), communication, and heat, light, and power companies—with over 100 workers; and establishments with more than 25 workers (50 in Chicago) in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and selected service industries (business service; professional services such as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms, motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations).³ Data for St. Louis refer to January, for Chicago to February, for Cleveland to March, for Minneapolis-St. Paul to April, and for Cincinnati to May 1949.⁴ Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

TABLE 2.—Salaries¹ of women clerk-typists and general stenographers in 5 midwestern cities, for selected industry divisions,
January-May 1949

Occupation and industry division	Chicago			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Minneapolis-St. Paul			St. Louis		
	Estimated number of workers	Average—		Estimated number of workers	Average—		Estimated number of workers	Average—		Estimated number of workers	Average—		Estimated number of workers	Average—	
		Week-ly salaries	Hour-ly rate		Week-ly salaries	Hour-ly rate		Week-ly salaries	Hour-ly rate		Week-ly salaries	Hour-ly rate		Week-ly salaries	Hour-ly rate
Clerk-typists ¹	8,085	\$41.00	\$1.04	1,834	\$34.50	\$0.88	2,617	\$40.00	\$1.01	1,981	\$35.00	\$0.89	2,591	\$36.00	\$0.91
Manufacturing.....	2,593	42.00	1.07	968	35.00	.89	1,348	41.00	1.03	597	35.50	.89	840	39.00	.96
Wholesale trade.....	1,621	42.00	1.06	122	37.50	.93	380	40.00	1.00	306	35.00	.88	422	35.00	.87
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1,602	39.50	1.03	626	32.00	.86	433	36.50	.95	773	34.50	.88	692	33.00	.83
Services.....	733	40.00	1.03	32	33.00	.83	143	38.50	.97	145	36.50	.94	221	34.50	.87
Stenographers, general ¹	11,274	47.50	1.21	2,186	41.00	1.04	3,554	46.00	1.16	2,439	41.00	1.04	3,293	41.00	1.02
Manufacturing.....	4,730	48.50	1.23	1,356	41.50	1.04	1,857	47.50	1.19	627	41.00	1.03	1,414	41.50	1.04
Wholesale trade.....	2,020	49.00	1.23	243	41.00	1.03	699	45.00	1.13	544	41.00	1.03	713	41.00	1.02
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,147	45.00	1.18	404	37.00	.99	555	42.50	1.12	617	40.00	1.03	615	38.00	.96
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	499	50.00	1.28	82	48.50	1.23	197	43.50	1.09	258	44.50	1.11	223	44.50	1.12
Services.....	1,225	48.00	1.21	45	45.50	1.17	166	47.00	1.21	165	41.00	1.05	184	38.00	.96

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

* Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

TABLE 3.—Percentage distribution of women office workers in 5 midwestern cities by scheduled weekly hours, January–May 1943

Weekly hours	Percent of women workers employed in offices in—						
	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
CINCINNATI							
All offices.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35.....	0.1						1.1
35.....	10.0	2.3	9.5		35.8		
Over 35 and under 37½.....	2.8		6.9		8.7	1.0	2.8
37½.....	10.0	6.4			24.3	1.7	2.8
Over 37½ and under 40.....	3.6		8.1		11.4	5.2	
40.....	69.7	87.6	55.8		19.8	91.3	93.0
Over 40 and under 44.....	.8	1.4	.3			.8	
44.....	2.6	2.3	14.5				
Over 44 and under 48.....	.4		4.9				
48.....	(2)						.3
CLEVELAND							
All offices.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35.....							
35.....	1.5				5.6		7.2
Over 35 and under 37½.....	1.3		1.6		6.2		.3
37½.....	10.4	7.6	7.6		23.0	3.5	20.5
Over 37½ and under 40.....	7.6	3.5	1.5		24.1	6.9	11.7
40.....	73.6	85.8	76.9		41.1	85.7	55.1
Over 40 and under 44.....	1.8	.4	3.9			.6	1.3
44.....	3.3	2.7	8.5				
Over 44 and under 48.....	.5					3.3	3.9
48.....							

Weekly hours	Percent of women workers employed in offices in—						
	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
CHICAGO							
All offices.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35.....							
35.....	1.5		3.9		2.8	1.2	4.8
Over 35 and under 37½.....	4.9	2.5	8.2		10.0		10.0
37½.....	10.5	12.4	5.6	5.4	15.1	5.5	9.1
Over 37½ and under 40.....	15.5	13.1	3.9	.8	39.8	2.2	11.1
40.....	65.1	72.0	68.8	89.5	30.2	85.9	65.0
Over 40 and under 44.....							
44.....	1.1			2.1	2.1	4.2	
Over 44 and under 48.....	1.0		8.1	.7		.5	
48.....	.4		1.5	1.5			
48.....	(2)					.5	
ST. LOUIS							
All offices.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35.....							
35.....	2.8			7.1	2.5	10.3	1.5
Over 35 and under 37½.....	1.8	1.0			2.2	.3	20.4
37½.....	2.7	1.4	2.7	5.8	1.1	.4	23.0
Over 37½ and under 40.....	6.7	.5	.9		30.1	.1	
40.....	81.1	94.0	84.8	75.8	63.7	82.9	53.8
Over 40 and under 44.....							
44.....	2.3	.6	5.6	8.4	.4	3.1	
Over 44 and under 48.....	2.3	2.5	6.0	2.9		1.4	
48.....	.3					1.5	
48.....	(2)						

¹ Data for retail trade included in data for all industries.

³ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

¹ Excludes data for department and limited-price variety stores.

TABLE 3—Percentage distribution of women office workers in 5 midwestern cities by scheduled weekly hours, January–May 1949—Continued

Weekly hours	Percent of women workers employed in offices in—						
	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Services
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL							
All offices.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35.....	.5	—	—	—	1.5	.3	—
Over 35 and under 37½.....	1.7	—	—	—	5.6	—	—
37½.....	6.1	6.7	1.2	2.7	8.3	.5	26.1
Over 37½ and under 40.....	13.4	8.7	—	5.3	32.8	2.6	7.8
40.....	75.2	84.2	96.8	72.3	51.8	90.1	64.4
Over 40 and under 44.....	1.9	—	2.0	15.1	—	—	1.7
44.....	.6	.4	—	4.6	—	—	—
Over 44 and under 48.....	.6	—	—	—	—	6.5	—
48.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excludes data for Minneapolis department stores.

Data presented in table 2 for women clerks, typists and general stenographers give some picture of variation in salaries among the industry divisions studied. Similar information for other jobs is available in the individual reports on these cities. In general, salary levels in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities were higher than in the other industry divisions studied.

In all cities the 40-hour week was most typical for office workers, but in Cincinnati and Chicago over a fourth of the office workers were on a shorter work schedule (table 3).⁴ In Cincinnati 1 out of 10 office workers was on a 35-hour week and the same proportion worked 37½ hours. In Chicago, most of the shorter workweeks were from 37½ to less than 40 hours a week. In all cities, workweeks in excess of 40 hours were relatively uncommon. Except in St. Louis, the shortest hours were reported for finance, insurance, and real estate offices.

⁴ Although table 3 is limited to women office workers, schedules for men were almost always the same.

Wage Chronology No. 9: General Motors Corp., 1939–49¹

MAJOR CHANGES in wages and related wage practices put into effect since August 1939 in the automotive plants of the General Motors Corp. are described in this chronology. The changes applied to hourly rated production and maintenance employees who were represented by the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO).

The first collective-bargaining agreement between General Motors and the UAW-CIO was entered into on February 11, 1937. This agreement did not cover wages or related wage practices, which were handled at the plant level. Provisions relating to certain wages and wage practices were later added as supplements to the 1937 agreement. The first multiplant wage adjustment provided by agreement between the parties was included in the agreement of August 1939. Since this chronology starts with the 1939 agreement, the provisions reported under that date do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment.

The most recent agreement, effective May 29, 1948, covers approximately 225,000 production, maintenance, and engineering shop employees in those bargaining units for which the UAW-CIO has been certified as bargaining agent by the National Labor Relations Board. The agreement continues to May 29, 1950, when it may be terminated or modified, and makes no provision for negotiation of any general change during the 2-year term. The provisions dealing with the automatic quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowances and the "annual improvement factor" are reproduced at the end of this chronology.

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics by Philip Arnow and Joseph W. Bloch. For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of chronologies are available upon request.

A—General Wage Changes¹

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
Aug. 5, 1939 ² -----	No general wage change.	Upward adjustment and formalization of pay scales for tool and die makers and some maintenance classifications.
Aug. 1, 1940 (by agreement of June 24, 1940).	1.55 cents an hour average increase.	Agreement provided for fund of 1.5 cents an hour for employees covered by agreement, for purpose of general re-evaluation of job classifications and rates in individual plants. Final cost averaged 1.55 cents an hour for eligible workers.
Apr. 28, 1941 (by agreement of June 3, 1941).	10 cents an hour increase.	NWLB directives of Oct. 16 and 24, 1942, provided for additional increases of 6 cents an hour to skilled tool and die makers and to 4 skilled maintenance classifications, and fund of 1.5 cents an hour to be distributed among other skilled and semiskilled maintenance classifications. This fund was distributed by agreement of Jan. 5, 1943, in the form of 6-cent increases to specified maintenance and power-house classifications.
Apr. 28, 1942 (by directive order of National War Labor Board, Sept. 26, 1942).	4 cents an hour increase.	
Oct. 6, 1944 (by directive order of NWLB, Apr. 12, 1945).	-----	
Mar. 19, 1946 (by agreement of same date).	18.5 cents an hour increase.	Increase of 5 cents an hour to skilled maintenance workers (not limited to groups included in 1942 and 1943 adjustments).
Apr. 24, 1947 (by agreement of same date).	11.5 cents an hour increase.	13.5 cents retroactive to Nov. 7, 1945, for hours worked (plants were struck between Nov. 21, 1945, and various dates in March 1946).
Oct. 20, 1947 (by agreement of Oct. 27, 1947).	-----	Increase of 5 cents an hour to skilled maintenance workers.
May 29, 1948 (by agreement of same date).	11 cents an hour increase.	6 cents of increase added to base rate of each wage classification and 5 cents designated as cost-of-living allowance to be adjusted up or down each 3 months, in accordance with changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index. Agreement also provided for increase of 3 cents an hour on May 29, 1949, as "annual improvement factor." (See p. 263 for text of contract provisions.)
Sept. 6, 1948-----	3 cents an hour increase.	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 1, 1948-----	No change-----	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 7, 1949-----	2 cents an hour decrease.	
May 29, 1949-----	3 cents an hour increase.	Annual improvement factor applied to base rate of each wage classification.
June 6, 1949-----	1 cent an hour decrease.	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Sept. 5, 1949-----	No change.	

¹ General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustment affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The general wage changes listed above were the major changes affecting wage rates during the period covered by this chronology. Additional adjustments, including adjustments in women's rates under the equal pay provisions of the contracts, were made in individual plants, but details concern-

ing these are not available. Because of these omissions, the omission of individual rate adjustments, and other factors, the total of the general wage changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the movement of straight-time average hourly earnings.

² This was the first multiplant wage adjustment provided by agreement between the parties. A general wage increase of 5 cents an hour granted by the corporation in February 1937, and an earlier general increase of 5 cents an hour effective Nov. 9, 1936, were not determined through collective bargaining.

B—Hiring and Minimum Job Rates (Automobile Plants in Michigan)¹

Effective date	Hiring rate	Minimum job rate	Effective date	Hiring rate	Minimum job rate
Aug. 5, 1939-----	\$0. 65	\$0. 75	May 29, 1948 ² -----	\$1. 20	\$1. 30
Apr. 28, 1941-----	. 75	. 85	Sept. 6, 1948 ² -----	1. 23	1. 33
Apr. 28, 1942-----	. 79	. 89	Mar. 7, 1949 ² -----	1. 21	1. 31
Mar. 19, 1946-----	. 975	1. 075	May 29, 1949 ² -----	1. 24	1. 34
Apr. 24, 1947-----	1. 09	1. 19	June 6, 1949 ² -----	1. 23	1. 33

¹ Applicable to lowest-paid classifications in all General Motors plants in Detroit and in the company's automobile manufacturing plants elsewhere in Michigan.

² Includes cost-of-living allowance.

C—Related Wage Practices¹

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
Shift Premium Pay		
Aug. 5, 1939-----	No provision for shift premium pay.	Special shifts for which half or more of scheduled hours were between 12 midnight and 6 a. m. also received 7.5 percent premium. On two-shift operations, where second shift was regularly scheduled to work more than 9 hours and until or beyond 3 a. m., 7.5 percent premium paid for all hours after midnight.
June 24, 1940-----	5 percent premium pay on shifts with half or more of working hours between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.	
Oct. 5, 1943 (by directive order of NWLB, Mar. 3, 1945).	Added: 7.5 percent premium pay on third shifts regularly scheduled to start between 10 p. m. and 2 a. m.	
Overtime Pay		
Aug. 5, 1939 ² -----	Time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours per week.	
June 24, 1940-----	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week.	
Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work		
Aug. 5, 1939-----	Time and one-half for Saturday work in excess of 40 hours. Double time for work on Sunday. ³	Not applicable to employees in occupations requiring 7-day operation, for whom Saturday and/or Sunday work constituted part of normal workweek.
Oct. 19, 1942 ⁴ -----	Changed to time and one-half for 6th day, and double time for seventh day, worked in calendar week.	Time lost for personal or other specified reasons during first 5 days of week made up on sixth or seventh day at straight time. Applicable to all employees, including those on continuous operations.
Sept. 3, 1945-----	Double time for seventh day changed back to double time for Sunday work.	Employees on continuous 7-day operations paid double time for seventh consecutive day worked in calendar week.
Holiday Pay		
Aug. 5, 1939 ⁵ -----	Double time for work on 6 specified holidays. No payment for holidays not worked.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Not applicable to employees in occupations requiring 7-day operation.
Oct. 19, 1942 ⁴ -----	Changed to time and one-half for holiday work.	Applicable to all employees, including those on continuous 7-day operations.
Sept. 3, 1945-----	Changed back to double time for holidays worked.	Applicable to all employees, including those on continuous 7-day operations.
Apr. 24, 1947-----	6 paid holidays established for which workers with seniority ⁶ received 8 hours' straight-time pay. Double time (total) for holidays worked.	Holidays same as above. Holidays falling on Saturdays paid for. Continuous-operations employees received pay for holidays falling on day off and double time for holidays worked.

¹ Last entry under each item represents most recent change.² Practice instituted on Nov. 9, 1936.³ Prior practice had been time and one-half for Sunday work.⁴ During the period covered by Executive Order 9240 (Oct. 1, 1942, to Aug. 21, 1945), the application of these provisions was modified where necessary to

conform to that order.

⁵ Prior practice had been time and one-half for holidays worked.⁶ Under the contract of May 29, 1948, employees may acquire seniority by working 90 continuous days.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pay in Lieu of Vacation</i>		
Aug. 5, 1939.....	No provision for vacation pay.....	
June 24, 1940.....	40 hours' pay at straight-time rates for employees with 1 year's seniority.	In lieu of vacation with pay for year 1940. Arrangement continued for 1941.
Oct. 19, 1942 (by directive order of NWLB, Sept. 26, 1942).	Added: 80 hours' pay for employees with 5 years' seniority.	In lieu of vacation with pay for year 1942. Arrangement continued for years 1943-45.
Mar. 19, 1946.....	Changed to: 2 percent of gross annual earnings for employees with 1 but less than 3 years' seniority; 3 percent for employees with 3 to 5 years'; 4.5 percent for employees with 5 or more years.	In lieu of vacation with pay for year 1946.
Apr. 24, 1947.....	Changed to: 40 hours' straight-time pay for employees with 1 year's seniority; 60 hours for employees with 3 but less than 5 years'; 80 hours for employees with 5 or more years.	In lieu of vacation pay for year 1947. (Arrangement continued for 1948 and 1949.)

Reporting Time

Aug. 5, 1939 ⁷	Minimum of 2 hours' pay guaranteed to employees called to work or not properly notified of lack of work.	Not applicable when lack of work caused by labor disputes or other conditions beyond control of local management.
Sept. 26, 1942 (by directive order of NWLB).	Reporting time increased to 3 hours' pay.	
Apr. 24, 1947.....	Reporting time increased to 4 hours' pay.	

Equal Pay for Women

Aug. 5, 1939.....	No provision.....	
Oct. 19, 1942 (by directive order of NWLB, Sept. 26, 1942).	Wage rates for women were to be set in accordance with principle of equal pay for comparable quantity and quality of work on comparable operations. ⁸	

Group Insurance Plan

1939 (originated in 1926).	Employees could participate in purchase of life, sickness, accident, hospitalization, and surgery insurance. Major part of costs borne by employees.	
July 1, 1948.....	Revised and expanded life, sickness, and accident insurance plan made available. ⁹	

⁷ Prior practice was 1 hour's pay.⁸ The application of this provision resulted in numerous rate adjustments, especially during the period 1943-45. No record of total volume of adjustments is available.⁹ The plan makes available varying amounts of insurance based upon subscriber's basic hourly rate. An employee earning \$1.50 an hour, for example, can buy: (1) \$3,000 life insurance plus \$1,500 for death from

accident; (2) sickness and accident benefits of \$21 a week up to 26 weeks; (3) total and permanent disability insurance after 15 years in plan amounting to \$60 a month for 50 months (before age 60); and (4) continuing free life insurance (from \$500 to \$900 depending upon number of years in plan) after age 65. For this insurance, the employee pays 60 cents a week or \$2.60 a month; balance of cost, including administrative expense, is borne by company.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Wage Advance Plans</i>		
(a) <i>Income Security Plan</i> Jan. 1, 1939 (discontinued in 1941).	Wages advanced to eligible hourly-rated employees earning less than 60 percent of standard weekly earnings, up to 60 percent of standard weekly earnings but not to exceed total advance of 360 hours' pay. Repayment by automatic deduction of one-half of weekly earnings in excess of 24 hours' pay.	Hourly-rated employees eligible if under 64 years, with 5 years' service. Employees' total earnings over period of time not affected by plan. Plan not covered by union agreements.
(b) <i>Lay-off Benefit Plan</i> Jan. 1 1939 (discontinued in 1941).	Wages advanced to eligible hourly-rated employees earning less than 40 percent of standard weekly earnings, up to 40 percent of standard weekly earnings but not to exceed total advance of 72 hours' pay. Repayment by automatic deduction of one-half of weekly earnings in excess of 24 hours pay.	Hourly-rated employees eligible if under 64 years, with 2 years' service, and not eligible under income security plan. Employees' total earnings over period of time not affected by plan. Plan not covered by union agreements.

Wage Adjustment Provisions in May 29, 1948, Agreement

(101) (a) All employees covered by this agreement shall receive an increase of 11 cents per hour effective May 29, 1948. Three cents per hour of this increase is to provide for improvement in the standard of living of employees and will be added to the base rate of each wage classification for the term of the Agreement. Eight cents per hour of this increase is for the purpose of providing for the increase which has taken place in the cost of living. It is agreed that only 5 cents of this 8 cents will be subject to reduction so that, if a sufficient decline in the cost of living occurs, employees will immediately enjoy a better standard of living. Such an improvement will be an addition to the 3 cents an hour annual improvement factor underwritten by the Corporation and will make a total of 6 cents to be added to the base rate of each wage classification, as of May 29, 1948.

(b) A further increase of 3 cents per hour for an improved standard of living will be made in the base rate of each wage classification effective on and after May 29, 1949.

(c) These increases in base rates as provided for in paragraph 101 (a) and paragraph 101 (b) shall be added to the wage rates (minimum, intermediary and maximum) for each day-work classification. The 5 cents per hour increase for the cost-of-living allowance provided for in paragraph 101 (a) shall be added to each employee's straight time hourly earnings and will be adjusted up or down each three months in line with the cost-of-living allowance provided for in paragraphs 101 (f) and 101 (g).

(d) In the case of employees on an incentive basis of pay the increases in base rates provided for in paragraph 101 (a) and paragraph 101 (b) shall be added to the earned

rate of all incentive workers until local Plant Managements and the local unions reach an agreement for factoring this increase into the wage structure of incentive classifications. The 5 cents per hour increase for cost-of-living allowance provided for in paragraph 101 (a) shall be added to each employee's hourly earned rate and will be adjusted up or down each three months in line with the cost-of-living allowance provided for in paragraphs 101 (f) and 101 (g).

(e) The cost-of-living allowance will be determined in accordance with changes in the "Consumers' Price Index for Moderate Income Families in Large Cities"—"All Items", published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, (1935-39=100) and hereafter referred to as the BLS Consumers' Price Index.

(f) The cost-of-living allowance as determined in paragraph 101 (a) shall continue in effect until the first pay period beginning after September 1, 1948. At that time, and thereafter during the period of this agreement, adjustments shall be made quarterly at the following times:

<i>Effective date of adjustment</i>	<i>Based upon</i>
<i>First pay period beginning on or after—</i>	<i>BLS consumers' price index as of—</i>
Sept. 1, 1948.....	July 15, 1948
Dec. 1, 1948.....	Oct. 15, 1948
Mar. 1, 1949.....	Jan. 15, 1949
June 1, 1949.....	Apr. 15, 1949
Sept. 1, 1949.....	July 15, 1949
Dec. 1, 1949.....	Oct. 15, 1949
Mar. 1, 1950.....	Jan. 15, 1950

In no event will a decline in the BLS Consumers' Price Index below 164.7 provide the basis for a reduction in the wage scale by job classification.

(g) The amount of the cost-of-living allowance which shall be effective for any three-month's period as provided in paragraph 101 (f), shall be in accordance with the following table (except that the 5 cents cost-of-living allowance effective May 29, 1948, will not be changed on any subsequent adjustment date unless the cost-of-living index has increased or decreased more than one full index point from 169.3). Thereafter, the table shall govern:

BLS consumers' price index	Cost-of-living allowance, in addition to wage scale by job classification
164.6 or less	None.
164.7-165.8	1¢ per hour.
165.9-166.9	2¢ per hour.
167.0-168.1	3¢ per hour.
168.2-169.2	4¢ per hour.
169.3-170.3	5¢ per hour.
170.4-171.5	6¢ per hour.
171.6-172.6	7¢ per hour.
172.7-173.8	8¢ per hour.
173.9-174.9	9¢ per hour.
175.0-176.0	10¢ per hour.
176.1-177.2	11¢ per hour.
177.3-178.3	12¢ per hour.
178.4-179.5	13¢ per hour.
179.6-180.6	14¢ per hour.
180.7-181.7	15¢ per hour.
181.8-182.9	16¢ per hour.
183.0-184.0	17¢ per hour.
184.1-185.2	18¢ per hour.
185.3-186.3	19¢ per hour.
186.4-187.4	20¢ per hour.
187.5-188.6	21¢ per hour.
188.7-189.7	22¢ per hour.

and so forth, with 1 cent adjustment for each 1.14 point change in the index.¹

(h) The amount of any cost-of-living allowance in effect at the time shall be included in computing overtime premium, night shift premium, vacation payments, holiday payments, and call-in pay.

(i) In the event the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not issue the Consumers' Price Index on or before the beginning of the pay period referred to in paragraph 101 (f), any adjustments required will be made at the beginning of the first pay period after receipt of the index.

(j) No adjustments, retroactive or otherwise, shall be made due to any revision which may later be made in the published figures for the BLS Consumers' Price Index for any base month.

(k) The parties to this Agreement agree that the continuance of the cost-of-living allowance is dependent upon the availability of the official monthly BLS Consumers' Price Index in its present form and calculated on the same basis as the index for April 1948, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties.

¹ On Aug. 26, 1949, General Motors and the UAW-CIO agreed to add 0.8 point to the BLS consumers' price index in computing the cost-of-living allowance in recognition of the cumulative effect of the understatement of the index's rent component between 1940 and February 1949.

Cotton, Rayon and Silk Textiles: Earnings in April 1949¹

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS in cotton textile mills and in rayon and silk textile mills increased in the South, but showed little change in New England, between April 1948 and April 1949. Based on a comparison of straight-time average hourly earnings in major mill jobs, increases of 5 percent or more were noted in earnings of a majority of the jobs studied in each of the two industries in the South. Similar increases in hourly earnings were indicated in the rayon and silk industry in Pennsylvania.² These advances primarily reflect general wage increases during the second half of 1948, following those granted in New England mills during the first quarter.

April 1949 averages for some of the jobs in southern cotton and rayon mills were comparable with northern pay levels. Average hourly earnings of weavers in cotton mills, varying by area, type of equipment, and sex group, ranged from \$1.26 to \$1.34 in New England, and from \$1.13 to \$1.36 in the South. In the rayon and silk industry averages for weavers ranged from \$1.26 to \$1.33 an hour in New England, \$1.20 to \$1.40 in Pennsylvania, and \$1.24 to \$1.33 in the South. In both industries, hourly earnings of women office workers in southern mills were generally higher than New England averages for the same jobs. Earnings of unskilled workers in mill jobs were highest in New England, however, reflecting the higher minimum plant rates adopted by mills in that region.

A minimum plant rate of 97 cents for experienced men workers (other than custodial workers) was reported by 35 of 37 cotton mills and 22 of 31 rayon and silk mills studied in New England. Of

¹ Prepared by Toivo P. Kanninen of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Data for a limited number of occupations were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each textile industry and wage area presented here is available on request.

² The study in the cotton textile industry covered 3 New England and 5 Southern areas, accounting, as a group, for 190,000 workers or two-fifths of the employment in the industry in April 1949. The rayon and silk industry was studied in 2 New England areas, 2 Pennsylvania areas, and 4 Southern areas; about 63,500 workers, or three-fifths of the employment in this industry, were concentrated in the covered areas. For a report on the earlier studies, see Textiles Manufacture: Earnings in April 1948, in Monthly Labor Review, September 1948.

45 Pennsylvania rayon and silk mills with established minimum rates, 12 had a 97-cent minimum, 21 reported lower rates, and 12 had higher rates. The most common minimum plant rate in the South was 94 cents, reported by 22 of 95 cotton mills, and 18 of 44 rayon and silk mills, with established minimum rates. Most of the other southern mills had rates below 94 cents. Minimum plant rates for women did not differ appreciably from men's rates in either industry.

Employment in each of these textile industries had declined during the year. Among the areas surveyed, the greatest declines were indicated in New England. Second shifts were operated in April 1949 by nearly all mills, and fully three-fourths of the mills studied in each industry operated a third shift. With the exception of third-shift operations in cotton mills (reduced somewhat in each area), the proportions of the work force employed on extra shifts was unchanged from April 1948. Pay differentials for second-shift work were not common except in rayon and silk mills in the Allentown-Bethlehem area of Pennsylvania. For third-shift work, most of the southern mills (in both industries) paid 5 cents additional, New England mills generally paid a 7-cent differential, and most Pennsylvania rayon mills paid either a 10-cent or 10-percent differential over first-shift rates.

Weekly work schedules were well below those of a year earlier. Although a majority of the mills in each region reported a 40-hour workweek for first-shift workers, most of the others had shorter schedules. Work schedules of more than 40 hours were common in April 1948, particularly in the South.

Incentive systems of wage payment are common in the textile industries. Of the jobs listed in the accompanying tables, the following were entirely or predominantly on an incentive pay basis: weavers and winders in both industries; and doffers, spinners, and slasher tenders in cotton mills. A majority of the loom fixers in southern rayon mills were also employed on incentive systems; these skilled workers were typically paid time rates in southern cotton mills and in both industries in the North. A comparison of earnings of time and incentive workers, in those jobs in which substantial numbers of each were

employed, indicated that the latter group had higher earnings. In half the cases, the earnings advantage held by incentive workers amounted to 15 cents or more per hour.

Few southern mills in either industry, among the major production areas studied, had contracts with labor unions in April 1949. By contrast, nearly all of the cotton mills and three-fifths of the mills in the rayon and silk industry surveyed in New England operated under union agreements. The proportion of union mills in the Pennsylvania rayon and silk areas was somewhat lower than in the New England industry.

Cotton Textile Wages

Loom fixers, the highest-paid men's job group studied, averaged \$1.47 or more an hour among the three New England areas. Straight-time average hourly earnings for this job ranged from \$1.39 to \$1.43 among the five Southern areas (table 1). Men janitors, the lowest-paid job group, averaged 97 cents in northern New England and a cent more in the Connecticut-Rhode Island and Fall River-New Bedford (Mass.) areas. In contrast to the minor differences in earnings in this and other jobs among the New England areas, janitor averages in the South ranged from 84 cents in east central Alabama to 93 cents in northwest Georgia. Women spinners had averages of \$1.10, \$1.12, and \$1.14 in the New England areas and from \$1.01 to \$1.07 among the five Southern areas. In a few of the men's mill jobs, earnings in one or more of the Southern areas exceeded the highest New England average. Card grinders, for example, averaged from \$1.27 to \$1.29 among the New England areas and \$1.29 or more in three of five Southern areas.

Variations in pay levels in the industry may reflect, among other factors, differences in type of mill and products made. The great majority of the New England cotton mills are of the integrated type, i. e., both spinning and weaving operations are carried on. In the Charlotte and Statesville areas of North Carolina, by contrast, yarn mills predominate. Women spinners in these areas averaged \$1.01, the lowest area average recorded for the job in the study. Spinners in the Charlotte

area, however, averaged \$1.10 in integrated mills and 96 cents in yarn mills. Incidentally, individual mill averages for this job in Charlotte

ranged from less than 80 cents to \$1.12 among yarn mills, whereas averages in individual integrated mills ranged from 96 cents to \$1.27.

TABLE 1.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in the cotton textile industry, by selected area, April 1949

Occupation and sex	New England			South				
	Connecticut and Rhode Island	Fall River-New Bedford, Mass.	Northern New England	Charlotte, N. C.	East central Alabama	Greenville-Spartanburg, S. C.	Northwest Georgia	Statesville, N. C.
Plant occupations								
Men:								
Card grinders.....	\$1.29	\$1.27	\$1.28	\$1.19	\$1.29	\$1.32	\$1.31	\$1.19
Card tenders.....	1.13	1.11	1.10	.97	1.07	.98	1.01	1.01
Doffers, spinning frame.....	1.18	1.24	1.17	1.03	1.15	1.12	1.25	1.10
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	.98	.98	.97	.89	.84	.92	.93	.91
Loom fixers, box.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.42	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Loom fixers, Jacquard.....	(²)	(²)	1.56	1.42	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Loom fixers, other than Jacquard and box.....	1.47	1.49	1.48	1.43	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.41
Machinists, maintenance.....	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.34	1.37	1.44	1.40
Mechanics, maintenance.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.14	1.27	1.33	1.28	1.18
Shearing-machine operators.....	(²)	1.23	1.20	1.13	1.04	.98	(²)	1.20
Slasher tenders.....	1.31	1.37	1.35	1.26	1.20	1.10	1.24	1.22
Slubber tenders.....	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.09	1.17	1.14	1.19	1.16
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys).....	1.00	.98	.99	.91	.92	.94	.97	.95
Weavers, dobby.....	(²)	(²)	1.34	1.36	(²)	1.24	(²)	1.27
Weavers, Jacquard.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Weavers, plain automatic.....	1.28	1.29	1.34	1.25	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.24
Women:								
Battery hands.....	1.01	1.00	1.01	.97	.96	.96	.97	.95
Doffers, spinning frame.....	(²)	(²)	1.16	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Spinners, ring frame.....	1.14	1.10	1.12	1.01	1.07	1.02	1.07	1.01
Weavers, box.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.25	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Weavers, dobby.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.28
Weavers, Jacquard.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.13	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Weavers, plain automatic.....	1.29	1.26	1.27	1.21	1.20	1.19	(²)	1.24
Winders, cone, high speed, automatic.....	1.18	(²)	1.18	.98	(²)	1.02	1.03	(²)
Winders, cone, high speed, nonautomatic.....	(²)	(²)	1.08	.92	(²)	(²)	(²)	.98
Winders, filling, automatic.....	1.15	1.13	(²)	1.12	1.04	.99	(²)	1.07
Winders, filling, nonautomatic.....	(²)	1.17	(²)	.93	(²)	.99	(²)	(²)
Office occupations								
Women:								
Clerks, pay roll.....	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.03
Clerk-typists.....	1.01	(²)	1.03	(²)	1.12	1.03	1.13	.99
Stenographers, general.....	1.05	1.11	1.04	1.14	1.30	1.20	1.16	1.16

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Rayon and Silk Textile Wages

Southern pay levels in some of the skilled jobs matched or exceeded averages recorded in New England and Pennsylvania areas. Men plain-loom fixers, for example, averaged \$1.49 in the two New England areas, \$1.46 in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre area of Pennsylvania, and \$1.55 and \$1.56, respectively, in western Virginia and the Greensboro-Burlington area of North Carolina (table 2). Similarly, men weavers tending plain automatic looms averaged \$1.28 in both New England areas and in two Southern areas; an average of \$1.33 was recorded in Greensboro-Burlington, the only other area providing a comparison. The greatest differences in area earnings were found in the slasher tending job for which

the \$1.44 average in the New England areas exceeded the highest average in Pennsylvania by 15 cents and in the South by 10 cents an hour.

Women employed in spinning, winding, and cloth inspection operations generally averaged a few cents more than men janitors and hand truckers. Averages for cloth inspectors ranged, among the 8 areas, from 96 cents in Scranton-Wilkes-Barre to \$1.10 in Greensboro-Burlington. Women winders in New England averaged about 10 cents an hour more than did workers in similar jobs in Pennsylvania and the South. Among the women's jobs studied, the highest earnings were made by weavers. With the exception of the Scranton-Wilkes Barre area where lower earnings were recorded, the hourly averages of women weavers were grouped in the \$1.24 to \$1.32 range.

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in the rayon and silk textile industry, by selected area, April 1949

Occupation and sex	New England		Middle Atlantic		South			
	Northern New England	Southern New England	Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.	Seranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charlotte, N. C.	Greensboro-Burlington, N. C.	Greenville, S. C.	Western Virginia
Plant occupations								
Men:								
Janitors.....	\$0.97	\$1.06	\$0.95	\$0.91	\$0.91	\$0.91	\$0.91	\$0.90
Loom fixers, box loom.....	(2)	1.51	1.57	1.47	1.50	1.57	(2)	1.39
Loom fixers, plain loom.....	1.49	1.49	(2)	1.46	(2)	1.56	(2)	1.55
Machinists, maintenance.....	1.54	1.43	(2)	1.42	1.31	1.44	1.37	1.44
Mechanics, maintenance.....	(2)	1.39	1.23	1.25	1.21	1.28	1.30	1.21
Slasher tenders.....	1.44	1.44	1.12	1.29	1.20	1.34	1.21	1.26
Truckers, hand, general.....	.99	1.09	1.04	.96	.94	.97	.96	.96
Weavers, box, automatic.....	(2)	1.26	1.36	(2)	(2)	1.33	(2)	(2)
Weavers, box, nonautomatic.....	(2)	(2)	1.40	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Weavers, dobby.....	1.33	1.29	(2)	(2)	1.27	(2)	1.32	(2)
Weavers, plain automatic.....	1.28	1.28	(2)	(2)	1.28	1.33	(2)	1.28
Women:								
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	1.02	1.04	1.01	.96	.98	1.10	1.03	1.00
Spinners, 5-B.....	(2)	1.11	1.00	1.02	(2)	1.08	(2)	(2)
Weavers, box, nonautomatic.....	(2)	(2)	1.32	1.21	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Weavers, dobby.....	1.30	1.27	(2)	(2)	1.27	(2)	1.32	(2)
Weavers, plain automatic.....	1.29	1.28	(2)	1.20	1.27	(2)	(2)	1.24
Winders, cone, high speed.....	(2)	1.19	1.13	1.00	1.03	1.11	(2)	(2)
Winders, filling, automatic.....	1.13	1.13	1.06	1.01	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Winders, filling, nonautomatic.....	1.16	1.12	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.01
Office occupations								
Women:								
Clerks, pay roll.....	1.07	1.01	1.10	1.01	1.12	1.12	1.18	1.06
Clerk-typists.....	1.01	.96	.95	.95	1.11	1.00	1.16	1.01
Stenographers, general.....	1.17	1.22	1.01	1.03	1.09	1.10	1.14	1.07

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Paid Vacations and Holidays

Paid vacations were granted to employees with a year of service by all the New England mills and the great majority of the mills in Pennsylvania and the South. Mill workers with a year of service qualified for a 1-week vacation.³ Office workers with the required service were granted a 2-week vacation by a great majority of the New England cotton mills and by more than half the mills in the rayon and silk industry in this region. In the South, office workers in cotton mills generally

³ Vacation pay in New England cotton mills typically amounted to 2 percent of the annual earnings of the eligible worker.

received a week, whereas the more common practice in the rayon and silk industry provided 2 weeks of vacation leave. Pennsylvania mills typically granted 1 week to office workers with a year of service.

Paid holidays, generally 6 in number, were provided mill and office workers by nearly all New England mills. Few southern mills in either industry provided paid holidays to mill workers, but the majority provided from 1 to 6 paid holidays to office workers. Paid holiday provisions in Pennsylvania rayon and silk mills were somewhat less liberal than in the New England industry.

The Annual Earnings of Radio Artists in 1947¹

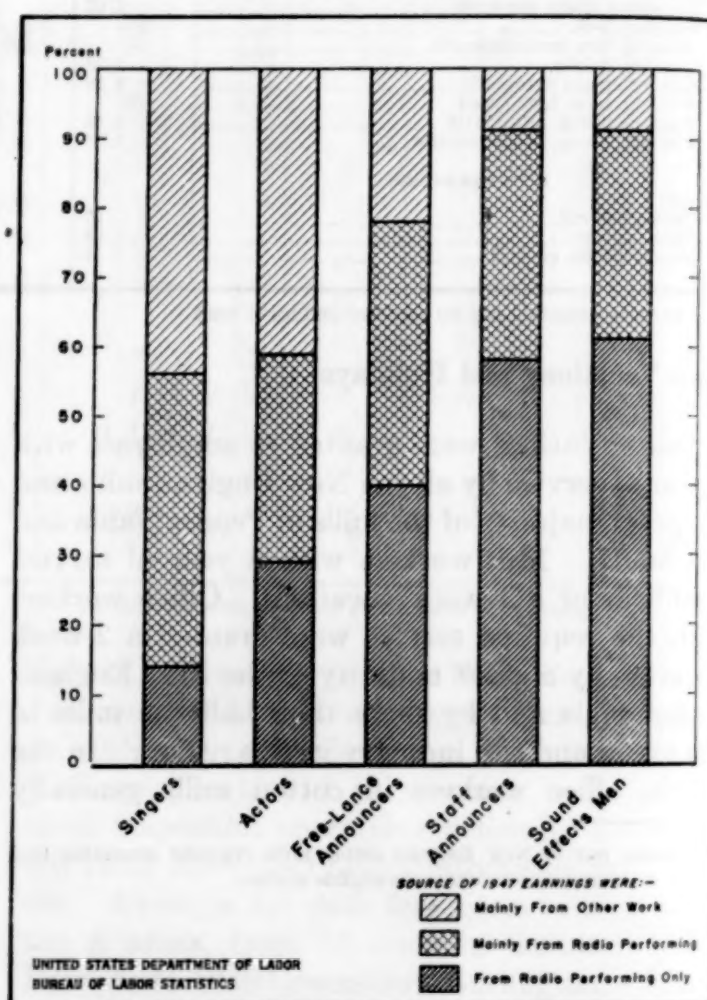
YEARLY EARNINGS of radio artists have an extremely wide range, according to a survey in 15 large cities.² A few radio actors and singers at the top of their professions reported earnings of \$20,000 or more—occasionally much more—for 1947, but larger numbers made less than \$1,000. In these two professions, the proportion of artists with earnings near the middle of the scale was extremely small. Among staff announcers and sound effects artists, particularly the latter, the pay range was narrower and earnings tended to be concentrated near the median, as they do in most other occupations studied by the Bureau.

Sources of Earnings

All of the artists in this study had recently been employed as radio performers, but only one singer out of eight and one actor out of four had received pay exclusively from broadcasting in 1947; two-fifths of those in each profession made more during that year from other work than they did from radio performances. Singers and actors are typically free-lances, working wherever and whenever they can obtain engagements. Outside of radio, actors work chiefly on the stage and in the movies; singers work mainly in churches, and in night clubs and other branches of entertainment. A fortunate few can earn large amounts in any of several entertainment fields, but most work in different fields in an effort to build up a

satisfactory income. Still others obtain occasional engagements and frequently hold jobs of other types while looking for a chance to earn a living in entertainment; about an eighth of the actors and singers in this study made most of their 1947 pay outside the entertainment field. Some artists are interested only in part-time work. However, all of these people are part of the labor force from which the broadcasting industry draws talent. Many are newcomers who later on may be able to obtain more regular employment as actors or singers.

Chart 1.—Source of Earnings of Radio Artists



¹ Prepared by Helen Wood and Raymond D. Larson of the Bureau's Occupational Outlook Branch.

Reports presenting the survey findings on the extent of unemployment among radio artists and on earnings from radio performing alone are available upon request. A forthcoming report will discuss the artists' work experience, education, and training.

² The survey was conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the American Federation of Radio Artists. Included were 3,742 artists in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Detroit, Seattle, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Portland, Oreg., Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Minneapolis, and Kansas City. Questionnaires were mailed in the spring of 1948 to all AFRA members in these cities; only those artists who had had recent paid employment as radio performers were included in the study.

Since the figures cited are for a sample of all radio performers in the 15 centers surveyed, the earnings figures, particularly those for small groups, are subject to sampling error. However, the performers responding were fairly representative and their earnings indicate the general magnitude of earnings among radio performers in the cities surveyed. The findings, of course, may not be applied to the few actors, singers, and sound effects men and the large number of announcers employed in other parts of the country;

Staff announcers and sound effects artists, on the other hand, have regular jobs with radio stations or networks. They normally derive the bulk of their earnings from radio performances, though about two-fifths of those reporting received some pay from other sources in 1947. The few hundred free-lance announcers in the country also generally obtain most of their earnings from radio performing. However, the proportion of free-lancer with

earnings also from other work is higher (three out of five in 1947) than among staff artists.

Earnings data shown, with a few indicated exceptions, represent the artists' total pay from all sources. No deductions were made for any expenses. In replying to the questionnaire, many free-lance artists emphasized the heavy expenses—such as, for agents' commissions, telephone service, audition recordings, and necessary clothing and entertainment—which they have to meet to keep abreast in their highly competitive professions.

Actors' and Singers' Earnings

Actors had the lowest gross median earnings of all the occupational groups in the survey (table 1). Half of them grossed less than \$4,000 during 1947 (counting only those who were working or seeking work in at least 39 weeks of the year). The top-paid fourth of the actors made over \$10,300, a figure second only to that for the free-lance announcers (\$16,600). But the lowest-paid fourth of the actors made less than \$1,700—a figure far lower than that for any other occupational group in the survey. Involuntary unemployment was largely responsible for these low earnings, as shown below.

TABLE 1.—Total 1947 earnings of artists available for employment in 39 weeks or more¹

Occupation	Number of artists reporting	1 out of 4 made less than—	1 out of 2 made more than—	1 out of 4 made more than—
Actors.....	1,144	\$1,700	\$4,000	\$10,300
Singers.....	457	2,400	4,800	8,800
Staff announcers.....	719	3,500	4,700	6,800
Free-lance announcers.....	256	5,400	9,600	16,600
Sound effects artists.....	67	4,000	5,200	6,800

¹ Earnings figures are rounded to nearest \$100.

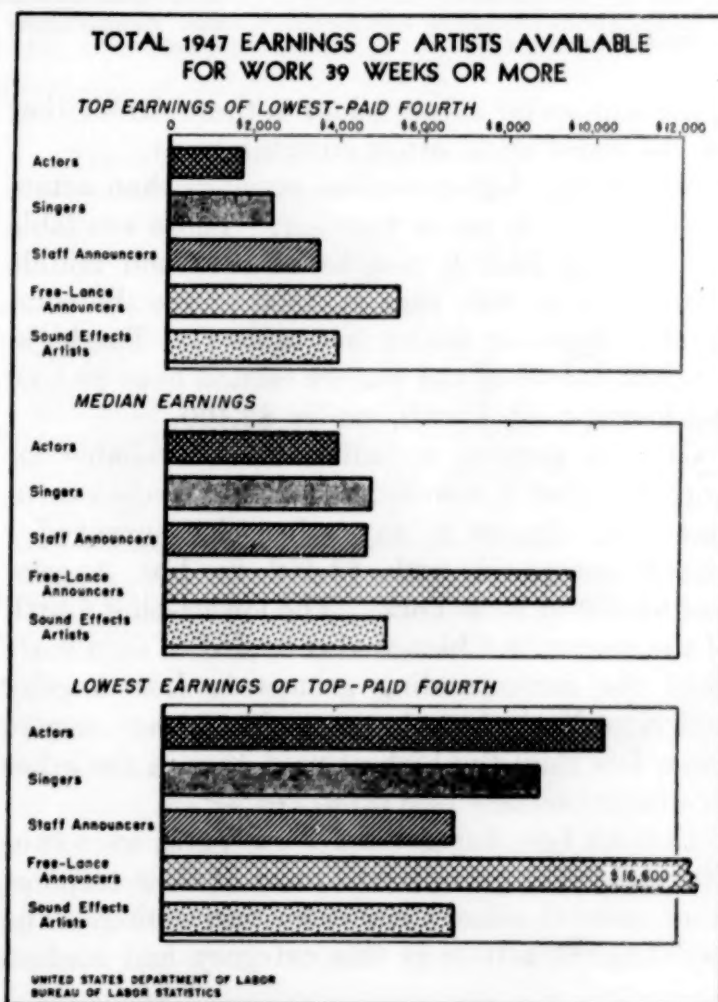
Between cities, the earnings of actors and other artists differed widely. Artists in the three major centers—New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago—generally made much more than those in the 12 smaller centers included in the survey. The following city figures represent the earnings of all persons reporting in each occupational group, including the minority who were available for work in less than 39 weeks of the year.³

³ Artists available for work 39 weeks or more had somewhat higher median and quartile earnings than all artists in the survey, as may be seen by comparing the figures in table 1 with those in tables 2 and 3. The differential was several hundred dollars for actors, singers, and free-lance announcers, and only a hundred dollars for staff announcers.

Los Angeles actors tended to be better off than those elsewhere. They had median 1947 earnings of \$4,900, and a fourth of them made over \$13,800. Even in Los Angeles, however, a fourth of the actors reported total yearly earnings of under \$1,700. Those with earnings only from radio performing did not make out nearly as well as the larger group with earnings both from radio and from other work (table 2.) Earnings were highest for those whose chief employment was in the movies. Of the artists in the study who received most of their 1947 earnings from motion-picture work, half made more than \$8,500 and a fourth made over \$28,000 from this source.

New York actors had median total earnings of \$3,500. The lowest-paid fourth in New York all made less than \$1,400 during the year; for the highest-paid fourth, earnings began at \$9,600. Contrary to the situation in Los Angeles, the actors in New York who earned the most were those whose pay came from radio performing only. Outside of radio, the main field of work for the

Chart 2.—Yearly Earnings of Radio Artists



New York actors was the legitimate stage. Half the actors with earnings chiefly from the theater (in all the cities studied) made less than \$2,000 from this source in 1947, only a small fraction of the median pay from motion-picture work. This difference largely explains why the New York actors as a group had lower total earnings than those in Los Angeles, although those with pay solely from radio performing made more in New York than in any other center.

Chicago actors, with median total earnings of \$3,000, likewise tended to make considerably less from all sources than members of the same profession in Los Angeles. The middle earnings figure for Chicago was also a few hundred dollars below that for New York, but at the bottom and top of the earnings range the situation was reversed (table 2). Actors in the smaller centers had much the lowest gross earnings of any group of artists in the survey, reflecting the limited

TABLE 2.—Total yearly earnings of radio actors and singers, 1947¹

City and relative importance of radio-performance earnings	Actors				Singers			
	Number reporting	1 out of 4 earned less than—	1 out of 2 earned more than—	1 out of 4 earned more than—	Number reporting	1 out of 4 earned less than—	1 out of 2 earned more than—	1 out of 4 earned more than—
All cities.....	1,559	\$1,300	\$3,400	\$9,500	631	\$1,800	\$4,100	\$7,600
New York.....	728	1,400	3,500	9,600	267	1,800	3,800	8,500
Radio performing—								
Sole source of earnings.....	185	1,700	5,800	14,100	128	2,400	4,900	9,500
Main source of earnings.....	230	1,400	3,500	8,300				
Minor source of earnings.....	267	1,400	2,800	6,600				
Los Angeles.....	459	1,700	4,900	13,800	156	1,800	4,400	9,500
Radio performing—								
Sole source of earnings.....	128	800	2,800	7,500	83	3,900	6,200	12,000
Main source of earnings.....	108	1,900	7,000	14,200				
Minor source of earnings.....	196	2,100	6,000	21,400				
Chicago.....	99	1,600	3,000	10,700	62	3,400	5,200	6,900
Other cities.....	258	700	2,200	4,100	133	1,600	3,200	5,400

¹ Including artists available for work less than 39 weeks. Earnings figures are rounded to nearest \$100.

² Totals include a few artists who did not report the city where they were employed or the relative importance of their radio-performer earnings.

opportunities for acting talent in these cities either on the radio or in other entertainment.

Singers had higher median earnings than actors in all the cities taken together. Those available for work at least 9 months of 1947 had middle earnings of \$4,800, that is, \$800 above the comparable figure for actors (see table 1). The highest-paid fourth of the singers earned over \$8,800; the lowest-paid fourth, under \$2,400.

Chicago singers, including those available for work less than 9 months, had higher median earnings than singers in any other city surveyed—\$5,200 compared with \$4,400 in Los Angeles and \$3,800 in New York. The lowest-paid fourth of the singers in Chicago also tended to earn more than the corresponding groups in Los Angeles and New York, but the top-paid Chicago singers made less than the highest-paid ones in the other two major centers (see table 2).

In both Los Angeles and New York, over two-fifths of the singers derived most of their earnings from sources other than radio performing. The Los Angeles artists in this category had median

total earnings of \$2,500 for 1947, much lower than the median of \$6,200 for those with pay mainly or solely from radio performing. New York singers who were engaged mainly in radio performing reported somewhat lower earnings than their counterparts in Los Angeles, but much higher earnings than New York singers whose radio broadcasts were only a minor source of pay.

In contrast, most of the Chicago singers included in the survey were engaged primarily in radio work. The few with pay mainly from other sources had about as high earnings as those employed mainly in broadcasting.

Singers in the other 12 cities made less than members of their profession in the 3 major centers, but the differential was narrower than for actors. Half of the singers in the smaller centers earned under \$3,200 and one out of four received under \$1,600 in 1947. The top-paid fourth had earnings of \$5,000 or more, usually from a combination of radio broadcasting and other work.

The close relation between involuntary unemployment and low earnings is indicated by the

following earnings figures for artists who were available for employment at least 9 months (39 weeks) in 1947:

Unemployment:	Median 1947 earnings	
	Actors	Singers
None-----	\$9,000	\$5,900
1 to 4 weeks-----	6,100	4,400
5 to 12 weeks-----	4,100	
13 to 25 weeks-----	2,200	2,900
26 to 38 weeks-----	1,600	1,300
39 to 52 weeks-----	700	

¹ Too few cases to warrant calculation of separate earnings figures for each group.

For example, median earnings were more than five times as great for actors with no weeks of total unemployment during 1947 as for those who were without work for 26 or more weeks of the year. The difference was less extreme for the corresponding groups of singers but was nevertheless very marked.

In addition to the weeks when artists had no work whatever, many also had long periods with little employment and low earnings. About a fifth of the singers and actors who had no weeks of total unemployment earned under \$3,000 during the year; 1 out of every 10 in this situation had gross earnings of under \$2,000.

Earnings of Announcers

Staff announcers available for work at least 9 months of 1947 were found to have median total earnings of \$4,700 for the year—a higher median than for actors (see table 1). The lowest-paid fourth of the staff announcers earned up to \$3,500, substantially more than the lowest-paid groups of actors and singers. Regular jobs with broadcasting stations or networks free staff announcers from the problem of intermittent employment which free-lance actors and singers experience. It should be noted that practically all radio actors and singers in the country are concentrated in the cities surveyed, whereas many staff announcers work in other communities, in which their earnings tend to be much lower than in the centers covered. Even in these centers, earnings began at \$6,800 for the top-paid fourth of the staff announcers, \$2,000 under the beginning figure for the highest-paid group of singers, and \$3,500 lower than that for actors.

Free-lance announcers were by far the best off financially of all the occupational groups studied. Those available for work at least 9 months in

1947 had median earnings of \$9,600; three out of four made over \$5,400, and one out of four over \$16,000.

Announcers' earnings in the different cities surveyed are shown in table 3. Staff announcers in New York and Chicago, including the few available for work less than 9 months, had the highest 1947 earnings, with medians of \$6,800 and \$6,700, respectively. The lowest-paid fourth in Chicago did better than the corresponding group in New York, but staff announcers near the top of the earnings range made more in New York than in Chicago. Los Angeles staff announcers generally earned less than those in New York and Chicago, but more than those in the smaller centers. Median earnings were \$4,300 in the latter cities, where the great majority of the staff announcers were located.

Of the free-lance announcers reporting, over half were in New York and Los Angeles. In New York, median earnings of all free-lances were \$16,000, which is far higher than the middle figure for this group in Los Angeles. Three-fourths of the New Yorkers earned over \$8,200, and the top-paid fourth earned over \$26,200—much more than the corresponding group of artists in any other city or occupation studied.

TABLE 3.—Total earnings of announcers, 1947 ¹

Occupation and city	Number of artists reporting	1 out of 4 earned less than—	1 out of 2 earned more than—	1 out of 4 earned more than—
Staff announcers: All cities-----	757	\$3,400	\$4,600	\$6,700
New York-----	93	4,400	6,800	10,300
Los Angeles-----	104	3,500	4,900	7,700
Chicago-----	57	4,800	6,700	9,200
Other cities-----	503	3,200	4,300	5,600
Free-lance announcers: All cities-----	279	5,100	9,000	16,200
New York-----	66	8,200	16,100	26,200
Los Angeles-----	85	6,500	10,900	17,900
Chicago-----	32	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other cities-----	93	3,300	5,800	9,600

¹ Including announcers available for work less than 39 weeks. Earnings figures are rounded to nearest \$100.

² Total includes a few free-lance announcers who did not report the city where they were employed.

³ Too few cases to warrant calculation of separate earnings figures.

In the smaller centers, free-lance announcers had median total earnings of \$5,800, which was well above the \$4,300 median for staff announcers in the same cities. Those free-lance and staff announcers employed primarily in radio performing had the same median earnings from this source. However, because opportunities for employment as free-lance announcers are limited in

the smaller centers, they did considerable work of other types.

Pay of Sound Effects Artists

Sound effects artists are a small professional group, practically all of whom have regular staff jobs with broadcasting stations or networks. Nevertheless, two out of five of those in the study reported some earnings from phonograph recordings, motion pictures, or other work besides radio performing in 1947. Very few made more from such work than they did from their radio broadcasts.

Members of this profession who were available for work at least 9 months had median 1947 earnings of \$5,200 from all sources—a higher median than for any other occupational group surveyed, except free-lance announcers (see table 1). Most sound effects artists had earnings fairly close to the middle figure; half of them grossed between \$4,000 and \$6,800. Their earnings had an even narrower range than those of staff announcers, primarily because many of the latter received large talent fees in addition to their regular salaries. Sound effects artists, like staff announcers, generally work steadily. Neither group had the problem—common among free-lance actors and singers—of recurrent unemployment and extremely low yearly earnings.

Thirty-Second Conference of International Labor Organization¹

CONVENTIONS on the application of principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively, on labor clauses in public contracts, and on protection of wages were adopted by the thirty-second session of the International Labor Conference, Geneva, June 8–July 2, 1949.² The Conference also revised Conventions on migration for employment, fee-charging employment agencies, and three maritime conventions which had been

¹ This summary was prepared by Faith M. Williams, Chief of the Bureau's Office of Foreign Labor Conditions and Adviser to U. S. Government Delegation to the Conference.

² For a discussion of the 31st conference of the ILO, see *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1948 (p. 261).

adopted at Seattle in 1946 and had not yet been ratified by any government. It adopted Recommendations on vocational guidance and migration for employment, and Resolutions on vacations with pay and unemployment.

Sixty Governments (including all major nations except U. S. S. R.) are members of the International Labor Organization. Representatives of 50 of them (including Israel, which was represented for the first time) participated in this year's Conference.³ In accordance with a Resolution adopted at last year's Conference, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) sent five observers to this Conference, one representing SCAP, two the Japanese Government, one Japanese employers, and one Japanese workers.

The International Labor Organization, the oldest of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, is unique because of its tripartite character. Each member government sends to the International Labor Conference, which is the policy-making body of the Organization, two delegates representing Government, one representing employers, and one representing workers. The International Labor Conference adopts international labor standards, makes recommendations to the Governing Body of the Organization as to the work program of the International Labor Office (the secretariat of the Organization), and passes upon the budget of that office.

Action of the Conference

The expanded program of technical assistance which the ILO would carry on in connection with the special United Nations programs now being considered by its Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), under the impetus of point four of President Truman's inaugural address, attracted

³ The United States Delegation to the Conference was composed as follows: *Government delegates*: Philip M. Kaiser, Director, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor; Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor, United States Senator from Maryland. *Government substitute delegate*: Walter M. Kotschnig, Chief, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State. *Advisers*: B. Harper Barnes, Clara M. Beyer, Robert C. Goodwin, Harry Jager, Wm. R. McComb, Val R. Lorwin, Keene A. Roadman, Jeter Ray, Charles W. Sanders, Charles W. Sattler, Oscar Weigert, and Faith M. Williams.

Employers' delegate: Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co. *Advisers*: William B. Barton, L. E. Ebeling, William L. McGrath, Robert Nicol, Charles E. Shaw, H. M. Ramel, and Leo Teplow.

Workers' delegate: George Philip Delaney, international representative of American Federation of Labor. *Advisers*: Martin P. Durkin, George Meany, William L. McFetridge, William J. McSorley, John P. Redmond, and Phil E. Ziegler.

wide interest among the delegates. The Conference established general principles for the ILO to follow in the organization of such a program. Among these principles were:

(1) The ILO should collaborate closely with other specialized agencies in a cooperative program.

(2) The primary purpose of the plans should be a rise in consumption levels and living standards through increases in productivity.

(3) Technical assistance in a wide range of labor problems should be furnished countries undertaking economic development. However, it should be furnished only at the request of the countries concerned, and should be adapted to the needs and resources of the country.

(4) The highest priority for ILO assistance should be given to the fields of employment, training, and migration. Improvement of labor standards and development of suitable wage policies are also important.

(5) Because of the predominately rural character of some of the underdeveloped economies, assistance in development of handicrafts, and with respect to employment, wages, and conditions of work in agriculture, should be provided.

Alternative means of ascertaining the nature and extent of technical assistance desired by underdeveloped countries were considered, and it was agreed that the ILO Director-General should consult with the United Nations Secretary-General and the heads of other specialized agencies on this problem. Although the Conference recognized that general coordination of the technical assistance program must rest with the Economic and Social Council, it favored making each participating international organization responsible for the budget and administration of its own program.

The Conference authorized the Governing Body to make any necessary arrangements to permit ILO participation in any technical assistance program initiated by the Economic and Social Council before the next session of the Conference.

In the discussion of the technical assistance program, the government delegate from Poland charged that the help proposed for underdeveloped countries aimed at economic exploitation through direct control of their essential resources, and opposed any connection of the ILO with the program.

In his reply, Philip M. Kaiser, United States

Government delegate, said that "the President made it very clear at the beginning, and our actions have been entirely in line with the President's pronouncement, that this is not an American plan. I think the ILO should be commended because, in its response to the President's address, it understood that very basic fact—that this was an international plan. I would also note that most countries have understood what was said and what was written in accordance with the true intent."

"We have taken this matter to the United Nations and to its specialized agencies. We have brought the matter before ECOSOC and the matter will continue to be discussed, debated, and also decided at the United Nations Economic and Social Council. * * *

"The proposition has been made, the facts are available, the Governing Body has debated this matter at an earlier session, and [we] have before us now a specific proposal which is the best evidence of the good faith of my Government in proposing for international action a program of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas."

Under Secretary of Labor Michael J. Galvin spoke to the Conference on June 22, 1949. He expressed the hope that with the help of the technical assistance program of ECOSOC living standards would be raised throughout the world. In conclusion, Mr. Galvin said:

"We in the United States of America firmly believe in our political and economic systems. * * * We are convinced that they provide sufficient flexibility to meet all our needs and are so based upon the concept of the dignity of man as to preserve our democratic freedoms. We shall not, however, attempt to force our way of life upon others, and conversely, we shall resist and reject any and all efforts to force upon us in any way the way of life adopted by any other country."

Conventions and Recommendations

The Conference revised three maritime Conventions which had been adopted at Seattle in 1948: Conventions 72 on paid vacations for seamen, 75 on crew accommodations on board ship, and 76 on wages, hours, and manning. The amendments resulted from proposals of a number of countries with large merchant fleets, which had found the standards adopted at Seattle too high for ratification.

The revised Convention and the Recommendation on migration for employment and the model agreement on migration for employment adopted at the Conference are of particular importance at this moment in the world's history. People from overpopulated areas must be transferred to underdeveloped areas. Skills not necessary in one country must be made readily available to countries in which they are needed. With the present barriers to migration, such movement is extremely difficult. The Conference adopted one general Convention applying to all migrants for employment, to which were attached three annexes: the first covered recruitment, introduction, and placement of individual migrants; the second, migrants under government-sponsored group transfers; and the third, personal effects and tools of migrants. A country may include or exclude any or all of the annexes in its terms of ratification. This unusual arrangement was proposed by the United States in an effort to facilitate ratification, particularly with respect to Federal Governments. The model agreement approved by the Conference was based largely upon agreements effected by the United States with other countries, and is intended as a guide for future agreements concerning group migration for employment.

A Convention on application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively, designed to protect workers from anti-union discrimination with respect to their employment, was adopted by the Conference. Its provisions forbid making employment of a worker subject to his relinquishing his membership in or not joining a union; prohibit the discharge of a worker for union membership or for union activity outside working hours; and call for appropriate machinery, when necessary to protect organizing rights. The principle of reciprocity with respect to interference by workers' organizations and employers' organizations was incorporated into the Convention. The Convention does not cover "public servants engaged in the administration of the State."

The revised Convention on fee-charging employment agencies differs substantially from the original Convention and from the various drafts discussed in 1948. The new text distinguishes two types of fee-charging employment agencies: those conducted with a view to profit and those not so conducted. It provides for either the regula-

tion of profit-making agencies or their progressive abolition. The member States can, by accepting part III of the Convention, commit themselves to progressive abolition or, by accepting part II, to regulation. There was some criticism of the introduction of alternative obligations into a labor Convention. The majority of delegates, however, supported the viewpoint that this device improved prospects of ratification and was satisfactory in this case where both alternatives served the same general objective.

Two additional Conventions approved at the recent session deal with the terms of employment. One is designed to assure that workers employed in the execution of contracts entered into by public authorities shall have wages, hours of work, and working conditions not less favorable than those accorded other workers doing similar labor. The other Convention deals with the protection of workers' wages by assuring prompt payment in cash, in full, and directly to the workers. Recommendations supplementing these Conventions were also adopted.

The Recommendation and Resolution on vocational guidance establish standards which are high even for countries with well-developed programs, and leave a great deal to be achieved in underdeveloped countries. There was virtual unanimity on this subject not only as to principles but also as to methods, organization, research, and training of guidance personnel.

The Conference expressed concern over the number of countries which had not submitted reports on the application of Conventions or had submitted them too late for examination by the Committee of Experts. The Committee, which heard explanations from a number of Governments in regard to their delay in reporting, was dissatisfied with certain explanations. The United States Government's representative stated this country's intention to comply fully with its heavy obligations to report the status of law and practice in each of the 48 States as well as nationally. It was recommended that the Governing Body consider making the reporting records of the various Governments available to the Conference at the time of election of members of the Governing Body. Concern was also expressed over the limited number of ratifications of Conventions adopted since 1930. A suggestion for someform

of international inspection was discussed, but no recommendation to that end was made by the Committee.

Report of the Director-General

The report of the Director-General, David A. Morse, proposed that the ILO program place a new emphasis on technical assistance and consultative work and asked for constructive suggestions for increasing the number of ratifications of ILO Conventions.

Ninety-five speakers for Governments, workers, and employers responded to the Director-General's report. There were several suggestions for increasing the number of ratifications of Conventions. It was suggested that standards set in Conventions be made more general and more realistic as regards underdeveloped countries. Some Conventions have been developed without sufficient attention to conditions in countries unable to send large enough delegations to the Conference for adequate representation on the committees which prepare texts of Conventions. This could be remedied in part by considering fewer Conventions at each session. Some Conventions might more suitably have been cast in the form of Recommendations. Speakers from Federal Governments reported progress in developing reports required by the revised ILO Constitution on law and practice in their constituent States, Provinces, or cantons with respect to Conventions. They pointed out that when the subject matter of a Convention is not within the jurisdiction of the central government, formal ratification is impossible.

There was general approval of the new emphasis on operating functions, technical assistance, and regional activities which the Director-General had outlined for ILO work. Some speakers were concerned lest such a program be too large for the available staff and resources. Eastern Europeans expressed fears that the ILO technical assistance program might be oriented so as to prejudice the labor policies of member States, and criticized the presentation of facts about their countries in the Director-General's report.

The response to this report clearly indicated the widespread interest of the delegates in the manpower program of the Organization. Speakers stressed the need for increasing the ILO assistance

for improving workers' education, vocational guidance, employment services, and social security systems and for implementing migration programs.

United States Senator Herbert R. O'Connor delivered the United States Government reply to the Director-General's report. He noted that the adoption and ratification of Conventions marked not the end but the beginning of the job of putting agreed-upon decisions into practice. The importance, therefore, of the increasing emphasis on the ILO's technical assistance program, he felt, could not be over stated. He commented on the far-reaching proposal made by the President of the United States in point four of his inaugural address, and on the important work that the ILO, which is already engaged in a program of technical assistance, can do in promoting the development of skills and techniques vital to increase productivity and to general economic development.

Senator O'Connor also pointed out that labor and management in the United States and labor and management in Europe were cooperating—under the auspices of the ECA—to increase the productivity of European industry and raise living standards. This kind of cooperation, he asserted, had its beginning in the ILO 30 years ago. The experiences of those 30 years, he said, had contributed to the significant cooperative efforts of employer and trade-union organizations which have worked with the Recovery Program.

He warned that the world is passing through one of its most crucial periods and that in the magnitude of the tasks which lie ahead we must not lose sight of our ultimate objective—a durable peace based on mutual confidence among peoples who are devoted to social justice and the freedom of the individual.

In discussing the replies to his report, Director-General Morse noted that some delegates stated that the number of ratifications is not the sole test of the value of Conventions, since even in countries not ratifying them, they often serve as standards of social legislation and action. He granted that this is true, but pointed out that ratifications are a measure of the effectiveness of ILO work and that the application of ILO standards is of basic importance.

He noted that the ILO must reaffirm its declaration of war against the causes of war. "In this phase, the ILO must play more effectively the role set out for it. That is why I stress participa-

tion in world reconstruction, technical assistance, freedom of association, regional activity. That is why I stress the need for human dignity, universality, elimination of unemployment, full and unreserved cooperation with the United Nations, executive action and a greater effort to have our work applied directly and more vigorously to the immediate as well as to the long-range needs of those we serve—who are, after all, the peoples of the world."

Operations of Credit Unions in 1948

FULL RECOVERY from the wartime decline was indicated by the 1948 record of credit-union activity. In 1947 the prewar high point had been reached and passed, and in 1948 credit unions continued this progress, exceeding all previous records. Over 3½ million persons were members of these cooperative credit associations at the end of 1948. Assets passed the 700-million-dollar mark, and business done (loans made) exceeded 600 million

dollars. Earnings, as well as dividends on shares, also reached an all-time high.

The greatest advance occurred in amount of loans granted, which increased nearly 178 million dollars, or 39 percent, over 1947. Reserves increased at about the same rate as loans made, or nearly 38 percent; at the end of the year they constituted 11.0 percent of the total loans outstanding, as compared with 11.4 percent in 1947.

Statistics of Operation, 1947 and 1948¹

The year 1948 ended with Illinois still the leading State on all points on which information is collected by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Illinois had 845 associations, 456,071 members, a business of over 67 million dollars, and assets of over 82½ million dollars (table 1). In addition, 2 States (Massachusetts and New York) had over 300,000 credit union members, three (California, Massachusetts, and New York) had over 50 million dollars in assets, and one State—California—showed total

¹ For the State-chartered associations, the statistical data on which the present report is based were furnished to the Bureau by the State official—usually the Superintendent of Banks—charged with supervision of credit unions. All the information for the Federal credit unions was supplied by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Federal Security Agency.

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1947 and 1948, by State

State and type of charter	Year	Number of associations		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid-in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares ²
		Active	Reporting ¹			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
All States.....	1948	9,329	9,328	3,767,839	2,691,694	\$633,544,208	\$398,555,758	\$604,067,072	\$43,977,886	\$701,819,694	\$19,825,952	\$7,939,414
	1947	9,168	8,942	3,339,859	2,170,685	455,833,601	279,923,268	509,713,962	31,917,643	591,126,677	14,138,716	9,964,201
State.....	1948	5,271	5,270	2,139,500	1,486,923	360,306,833	260,913,431	369,058,704	27,409,897	443,407,958	11,523,634	7,939,414
	1947	5,155	5,097	1,893,944	1,217,321	271,324,497	188,551,071	317,303,919	24,973,759	380,751,106	8,790,467	6,079,278
Federal.....	1948	4,058	4,058	1,628,339	1,204,771	273,237,375	137,642,327	235,008,368	16,567,989	258,411,736	8,302,318	(²)
	1947	4,013	3,845	1,445,915	953,364	184,509,104	91,372,197	192,410,043	6,943,884	210,375,571	5,378,249	3,884,923
Alabama.....	1948	82	84	41,281	70,562	12,238,323	5,301,521	6,692,747	271,637	7,614,894	336,179	\$ 152,780
	1947	81	78	36,303	58,718	9,328,940	4,063,531	5,517,192	478,810	6,339,947	254,655	140,206
Alaska ⁴	1948	7	7	214	19	1,860	1,820	3,316	62	3,512	1	(²)
Arizona ⁵	1948	28	28	6,149	5,221	1,353,441	766,559	865,546	74,478	958,912	45,086	\$ 1,839
	1947	24	24	4,667	3,066	919,200	513,916	612,910	23,233	685,375	25,068	15,000
Arkansas.....	1948	30	30	4,951	3,970	661,371	366,520	550,656	42,592	601,167	23,718	\$ 9,722
	1947	27	27	3,861	2,920	454,810	245,164	424,136	21,068	462,538	14,689	9,544
California.....	1948	498	498	254,168	* 192,246	* 55,876,140	36,400,839	42,844,961	* 2,809,436	50,626,013	* 1,517,599	* 450,000
	1947	470	460	219,611	* 136,437	* 41,080,762	24,868,353	33,865,415	1,743,052	40,303,228	1,022,931	710,471
Canal Zone ⁴	1948	5	5	465	66	1,492	1,468	3,808	26	4,142	791	(²)
Colorado.....	1948	110	110	36,965	22,477	6,118,327	* 4,611,980	6,222,942	364,339	7,170,718	* 196,062	* 95,648
	1947	110	106	32,162	19,449	5,053,988	* 3,285,011	5,367,301	259,406	6,065,291	* 128,366	102,090
Connecticut ⁵	1948	263	264	108,167	* 80,791	* 17,588,070	8,705,471	19,382,604	1,069,559	21,053,266	* 562,027	* 40,000
	1947	255	250	100,825	* 64,726	* 12,818,841	6,263,297	16,191,662	526,438	17,729,793	* 342,095	* 256,428
Delaware ⁴	1948	10	10	2,979	2,226	465,845	273,438	368,385	31,414	412,112	15,644	(²)
	1947	10	9	2,609	1,620	315,044	175,537	281,941	14,414	305,096	9,079	6,446
Dist. of Columbia.....	1948	116	116	79,950	51,189	11,857,819	6,669,424	8,978,187	845,925	10,197,506	413,440	* 80,000
	1947	115	111	66,527	37,188	7,695,439	4,229,795	7,417,533	528,691	8,410,931	270,163	* 159,021
Florida.....	1948	175	175	52,699	48,114	11,884,745	6,696,827	9,140,186	603,484	10,277,333	* 364,244	* 109,954
	1947	173	170	45,339	36,584	8,682,345	4,911,313	7,548,875	304,897	8,370,812	* 229,537	213,630
Georgia.....	1948	143	143	47,820	* 39,631	* 9,036,634	5,984,483	7,711,175	732,712	8,857,455	* 281,278	* 105,000
	1947	137	133	41,185	* 31,154	* 5,956,501	4,276,563	2,230,645	560,240	7,273,612	* 198,403	* 133,903
Hawaii ⁴	1948	101	101	39,611	19,853	7,774,600	4,187,787	11,977,324	710,798	13,511,582	324,990	(²)
	1947	102	98	36,537	13,661	4,838,881	2,585,365	10,939,510	320,645	12,127,254	249,780	195,309

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1947 and 1948, by State—Continued

State and type of charter	Year	Number of associations		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid-in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares ¹
		Active	Reporting ¹			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
Idaho.....	1948	33	33	5,620	* 3,317	* \$817,015	* \$520,578	\$656,141	\$44,415	\$721,593	* \$27,645	* \$1,500
	1947	31	31	4,989	2,541	571,880	348,070	532,842	15,987	567,190	15,278	10,811
Illinois.....	1948	845	845	456,071	329,908	67,248,860	38,882,510	76,739,356	4,684,649	82,661,119	2,652,989	* 1,528,246
	1947	803	798	387,943	322,526	51,787,004	28,435,015	66,469,087	3,599,735	71,490,881	1,798,869	1,296,079
Indiana.....	1948	307	308	* 126,476	* 77,893	* 20,706,314	11,352,634	20,098,799	1,112,620	22,015,117	* 641,247	* 180,000
	1947	307	304	101,611	* 61,808	* 13,165,666	8,160,338	17,384,389	745,738	18,872,760	* 373,468	* 255,102
Iowa.....	1948	199	195	43,767	32,101	6,424,537	4,521,040	7,615,951	360,962	8,776,302	244,928	* 137,731
	1947	195	189	40,343	28,330	5,075,594	3,391,980	7,008,687	309,282	8,172,753	142,667	* 116,894
Kansas.....	1948	126	126	35,284	22,682	5,983,152	4,020,269	5,668,309	245,454	6,192,896	168,533	* 103,522
	1947	123	120	29,921	18,552	4,475,958	2,973,836	4,561,123	159,541	4,982,118	167,311	* 90,934
Kentucky ¹	1948	113	113	* 28,551	* 21,339	* 5,473,748	4,279,799	5,902,599	503,305	6,623,415	* 150,295	* 105,000
	1947	107	107	* 26,239	* 19,992	* 3,335,156	3,048,397	4,465,960	290,235	5,405,835	* 128,969	* 87,909
Louisiana.....	1948	144	140	* 45,750	* 47,749	* 7,579,372	4,233,070	5,475,271	471,758	6,158,032	229,194	* 50,975
	1947	143	137	* 38,795	* 28,021	* 5,029,148	2,813,452	4,355,388	242,970	4,915,023	141,059	100,335
Maine.....	1948	40	40	14,970	9,702	1,820,387	1,039,124	1,538,362	105,973	1,960,571	55,170	* 16,192
	1947	38	38	12,016	6,170	1,060,546	600,770	1,207,466	65,530	1,469,245	27,957	23,016
Maryland.....	1948	72	72	35,478	* 22,294	* 3,722,492	2,382,139	3,457,390	336,541	4,088,526	155,316	* 80,480
	1947	67	62	30,327	* 19,243	* 3,233,603	1,622,192	2,821,960	269,578	3,403,409	100,402	65,556
Massachusetts.....	1948	533	533	308,968	* 201,501	49,737,191	34,553,820	58,554,382	6,414,627	65,753,407	1,494,752	* 1,127,354
	1947	543	539	291,750	* 135,553	39,705,126	27,481,348	53,536,801	5,547,381	59,760,654	1,358,883	1,019,061
Michigan.....	1948	275	275	166,684	124,601	35,717,971	24,184,690	32,268,502	1,692,266	39,655,796	1,017,121	* 529,967
	1947	262	250	141,595	94,437	23,307,880	15,582,515	26,523,275	1,115,408	31,319,937	787,951	515,102
Minnesota.....	1948	324	324	85,732	55,614	13,078,191	14,787,260	15,870,607	795,233	21,175,915	489,538	* 387,322
	1947	335	319	77,669	47,855	10,063,330	11,243,526	13,975,368	740,009	18,562,979	313,215	232,521
Mississippi.....	1948	31	31	7,357	22,567	1,269,365	567,788	747,175	108,220	914,173	45,991	12,519
	1947	28	25	7,341	6,817	914,054	352,757	707,861	72,793	848,029	47,371	33,371
Missouri ¹	1948	383	383	* 99,220	* 67,214	* 16,272,630	12,481,025	19,061,284	945,530	21,450,383	73,577	* 24,000
	1947	372	372	* 95,131	* 41,370	* 10,876,829	7,950,803	16,789,978	812,511	19,027,762	175,440	* 288,891
Montana.....	1948	39	39	9,090	* 6,083	* 1,316,586	836,534	1,155,086	68,529	1,247,931	46,072	* 4,758
	1947	44	41	8,153	* 3,965	* 998,256	597,579	949,467	26,289	1,025,763	30,789	20,151
Nebraska.....	1948	83	83	23,383	16,396	4,479,226	2,243,165	3,341,789	209,946	4,080,484	116,126	* 30,000
	1947	83	83	21,812	14,534	2,924,903	1,647,073	2,875,990	177,780	3,537,863	81,532	* 49,132
Nevada ¹	1948	8	8	1,363	1,048	216,391	123,900	143,207	8,559	152,866	6,353	(*)
	1947	6	6	845	504	84,472	51,292	64,511	1,673	68,407	1,831	1,265
New Hampshire ¹	1948	13	13	7,144	* 4,376	* 1,292,156	1,360,836	773,478	163,010	2,196,947	68,129	* 9,359
	1947	13	13	6,426	* 4,111	* 1,249,300	1,003,049	677,188	124,530	1,957,813	53,826	11,650
New Jersey.....	1948	244	244	112,892	71,751	14,124,374	7,015,937	16,860,329	1,024,679	19,024,854	497,742	* 99,784
	1947	251	243	107,615	63,210	10,431,064	5,055,396	15,333,413	534,983	17,229,690	367,620	292,062
New Mexico.....	1948	35	36	4,034	2,201	* 400,585	209,876	266,063	19,893	296,325	12,446	* 515
	1947	41	41	2,635	1,250	* 227,307	131,141	174,976	7,731	193,731	5,267	3,859
New York.....	1948	730	730	305,582	184,475	49,557,977	29,841,067	45,042,692	4,730,825	51,162,952	1,419,035	* 419,708
	1947	731	703	280,895	162,711	39,236,577	22,197,509	39,146,047	3,499,649	44,293,848	1,110,719	772,710
North Carolina.....	1948	219	219	46,051	* 32,982	* 6,646,102	4,645,994	6,188,934	282,933	8,074,919	* 222,390	* 125,000
	1947	216	201	45,025	* 32,823	* 4,487,596	3,695,180	5,827,077	229,477	7,657,133	* 103,671	* 78,492
North Dakota.....	1948	* 89	* 89	* 14,493	* 4,675	* 4,028,115	* 2,860,720	* 5,359,136	* 101,330	* 5,501,677	* 105,344	* 60,000
	1947	90	89	12,804	4,143	2,441,863	1,812,913	4,190,873	74,230	4,326,210	63,759	28,299
Ohio.....	1948	585	585	253,743	177,037	43,994,913	22,978,131	39,317,218	1,858,262	42,766,468	1,111,242	* 440,511
	1947	583	571	231,586	151,407	31,736,188	17,503,925	32,300,524	1,402,583	35,041,472	889,866	577,632
Oklahoma.....	1948	73	73	27,309	* 22,064	* 4,964,776	3,466,758	2,132,240	266,658	4,627,142	180,418	* 35,000
	1947	75	73	21,123	* 14,355	* 3,390,788	2,264,801	1,538,535	126,454	3,562,938	102,292	* 102,292
Oregon.....	1948	65	65	19,273	15,365	3,877,117	2,111,286	2,990,289	159,180	3,380,878	112,141	* 52,271
	1947	70	66	15,845	10,314	2,299,971	1,440,619	2,281,279	106,605	2,465,287	62,756	43,698
Pennsylvania.....	1948	595	595	288,855	193,848	40,345,882	20,340,400	35,996,022	2,446,467	40,367,547	1,255,011	* 115,000
	1947	592	571	255,896	159,332	27,684,379	14,331,718	29,547,094	1,131,363	33,155,524	858,056	631,496
Rhode Island.....	1948	42	42	37,547	12,180	5,577,450	9,638,230	6,636,894	857,001	15,413,085	334,701	* 149,942
	1947	41	36	32,776	9,639	4,836,929	7,865,352	5,580,507	668,442	13,838,219	280,342	133,251
South Carolina.....	1948	27	27	7,743	7,235	1,171,872	648,665	864,467	73,819	995,241	33,556	* 1,979
	1947	32	27	6,984	6,037	934,195	478,874	728,342	34,459	833,574	22,892	14,484
South Dakota ¹	1948	35	35	5,616	3,506	645,229	345,692	755,361	54,225	821,628	24,443	(*)
	1947	34	32	5,210	2,619	388,009	193,939	607,138	23,878	650,558	15,251	11,383
Tennessee.....	1948	130	130	54,356	* 46,133	* 8,765,897	5,398,316	8,299,559	830,711	9,385,255	* 238,283	* 96,711
	1947	121	119	46,344	* 34,834	* 5,955,702	3,695,429	6,481,077	624,525	7,337,095	* 141,056	99,585
Texas.....	1948	353	353	121,564	112,497	29,728,357	16,302,127	21,258,107	1,799,949	24,024,832	953,346	* 190,000
	1947	333	329	99,404	84,700	17,493,268	9,382,084	16,202,789	910,245	18,032,309	434,908	* 340,208
Utah.....	1948	64	66	16,918	* 11,353	* 3,451,958	2,833,987	3,047,967	172,630	3,447,473	* 92,780	* 40,000
	1947	62	62	14,257	* 8,991	* 2,405,430	1,795,826	2,267,636	647,596	2,562,066	* 91,974	* 72,078
Vermont.....	1948	28	28	2,866	* 2,418	* 162,020	95,753	141,849	5,918	156,471	* 4,536	* 1,200
	1947	23	21	2,341	* 1,993	* 156,029	71,871	107,772	3,468	119,447	* 2,344	* 1,202
Virginia.....	1948	92	92	33,785	28,163	5,983,745	2,639,069	2,833,869	327,084	3,777,453	123,886	* 41,482
	1947	91	87	28,481	20,455	3,306,509	2,177,335	2,211,295	571,154	2,889,497	86,020	43,965
Washington.....	1948	167	167	40,802	* 35,054	* 8,740,071	5,581,634	7,438,678	626,306	8,245,247	323,819	* 123,800
	1947	164	163	41,809	* 30,518	* 6,426,322	3,844,670	5,766,589	196,490	6,374,080	203,527	129,520
West Virginia.....	1948	66	66	16,997	15,555	2,808,196	1,458,189	1,885,159	181,490	2,376,573	84,712	* 13,075
	1947	61	58	16,509	13,734	2,016,719	1,049,191	1,596,520	127,396	1,963,690	63,664	38,984
Wisconsin.....	1948	537	537	168,956	107,799	19,875,189	17,082,480	27,428,561	2,204,612	30,367,347	942,255	* 559,508
	1947	536	533	156,857	94,426	14,503,394	7,981,453	22,121,265	1,885,647	24,700,950	671,548	380,822
Wyoming ¹	1948	17	17	3,230	2,653	680,132	323,129	466,153	35,855	502,242	20,713	(*)
	1947	17	17	2,931	1,342	411,906	232,205	398,753	13,379	437,061	11,635	7,601

¹ In some States the number reporting is greater than the number active at the end of the year because the former includes associations which, although transacting some business during the year, had ceased operation by the end of the year.

loans during the year exceeding 50 million dollars.

In a few States, the number of credit unions declined somewhat from 1947 to 1948. Without exception, however, all States showed increased membership, business, capital, and assets. Earnings fell off in several, and quite drastic reductions in reserves also occurred in two States, presumably as a result of losses from uncollectible loans.

Real-Estate Loans

For 1948, for the first time, the Bureau asked the State officials for information that would reveal the extent to which credit unions under State charter are doing business on the security of real estate. (The Federal law does not permit such loans.) Replies were received from 42 States. In 36 of these, real-estate mortgage loans are permitted; 21 furnished some figures on their extent. Among the others, 13² could supply no information, and in 2 (New York and North Carolina) no such loans were made in 1948. The Tennessee law is silent on this point. Real-estate loans are forbidden in the credit union laws of 5 jurisdictions (District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, and New Jersey).

Table 2 covers the 21 States for which mortgage-loan data are available. In 9 States for which both the total amount of loans made during the year and the amount lent on mortgage security were furnished, 15.5 percent of the year's lendings were on real estate. In the individual States, the proportion was lowest in Arizona (less than 1 percent) and highest in Rhode Island (82.0 percent). A sizable mortgage-loan business was also done in Nebraska (23.0 percent) and Minnesota

(17.8 percent), but in the remaining States only from 2 to 5 percent of the total loans were those secured by real-estate mortgages.

For the 20 States supplying data on real-estate loans outstanding at the end of 1948, such loans accounted for 32.3 percent of the total loans outstanding. They were highest in Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

TABLE 2.—Real-estate loans of State-chartered credit unions, 1948

State	Loans made in 1948		Loans outstanding, end of 1948	
	Total	Secured by real estate	Total	Secured by real estate
Total.....	\$59,079,112 ¹	\$9,158,094	\$143,853,812	\$46,428,241
Arizona.....	78,542	600	58,313	6,832
California.....	(³)	(³)	19,291,688	5,428,363
Colorado.....	(³)	(³)	3,468,182	1,005,609
Iowa.....	6,235,167	368,357	4,444,663	1,004,170
Kansas.....	4,171,244	257,300	2,849,129	187,746
Maryland.....	(³)	(³)	1,921,788	1,000
Massachusetts.....	45,760,543	(³)	32,741,603	14,118,232
Minnesota.....	12,342,847	2,199,735	14,273,257	6,357,236
Mississippi.....	297,294	10,555	99,822	25,714
Missouri.....	(³)	(³)	11,902,329	1,706,340
Nebraska.....	2,404,724	550,000	1,224,459	(³)
New Hampshire.....	(³)	(³)	1,224,536	904,013
Ohio.....	25,799,394	41,210,000	13,913,347	1,029,029
Oklahoma.....	(³)	(³)	1,796,848	162,058
Oregon.....	2,439,233	206,719	1,823,055	413,947
Rhode Island.....	5,310,667	4,354,828	9,516,114	7,561,424
Utah.....	(³)	(³)	2,327,613	540,628
Vermont.....	(³)	(³)	48,755	666
Washington.....	(³)	(³)	3,270,845	65,947
West Virginia.....	860,906	(³)	583,327	147,139
Wisconsin.....	19,859,952	(³)	17,074,149	5,761,989

¹ Total for States reporting also on real-estate loans made.

² No data.

³ Estimated; according to State report, real-estate loans constituted about 6.6 percent of the total.

⁴ Approximate.

Trend of Development, 1925-48

The trend of development of credit unions, as regards number of associations, membership, business done, and total assets, from 1925 through 1948 is shown in table 3.

² Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

TABLE 3.—Relative development of State and Federal credit unions, 1925-48

Year	Total number of credit unions			Active, reporting credit unions			Members			Amount of loans made			Assets		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
1925	419	419	—	176	176	—	108,000	108,000	—	\$20,100,000	\$20,100,000	—	(1)	(1)	—
1929	974	974	—	838	838	—	264,908	264,908	—	54,048,000	54,048,000	—	(1)	(1)	—
1931	1,500	1,500	—	1,244	1,244	—	286,143	286,143	—	21,214,500	21,214,500	—	\$33,645,343	\$33,645,343	—
1932	1,612	1,612	—	1,472	1,472	—	301,119	301,119	—	32,065,000	32,065,000	—	31,416,072	31,416,072	—
1933	2,016	2,016	—	1,772	1,772	—	359,646	359,646	—	28,217,500	28,217,500	—	35,496,668	35,496,668	—
1934	2,450	2,450	—	2,028	2,028	—	427,097	427,097	—	36,200,000	36,200,000	—	40,212,112	40,212,112	—
1935	2,600	2,600	—	2,589	2,122	467	597,609	523,132	74,477	39,172,308	36,850,000	\$2,322,308	49,505,970	47,964,068	\$1,541,902
1936	5,352	3,490	1,862	4,408	2,734	1,674	1,170,445	854,475	315,970	100,199,695	84,541,635	15,658,060	83,070,952	73,659,146	9,411,806
1937	6,292	3,792	2,500	5,231	3,128	2,103	1,503,826	1,055,736	448,090	141,399,790	110,625,321	30,774,469	115,399,287	97,087,995	18,311,292
1938	7,314	4,299	3,015	6,707	3,977	2,730	1,863,353	1,236,826	626,527	175,952,433	129,058,548	46,893,885	147,156,416	117,672,392	29,484,024
1939	8,326	4,782	3,544	7,841	4,677	3,164	2,305,364	1,459,377	845,987	230,429,517	159,403,457	71,026,060	192,723,812	145,226,718	47,497,094
1940	9,512	5,302	4,210	8,893	5,178	3,715	2,815,653	1,695,421	1,120,232	304,606,208	199,619,417	104,986,791	252,293,141	180,198,260	72,094,881
1941	10,457	5,664	4,793	9,658	5,514	4,144	3,321,312	1,924,616	1,396,696	359,711,005	225,379,046	134,331,959	322,214,816	216,557,977	105,656,839
1942	10,591	5,611	4,980	9,474	5,404	4,070	3,126,461	1,778,942	1,347,519	247,636,185	156,099,218	91,536,967	340,622,459	221,389,566	119,232,893
1943	10,372	5,284	5,088	8,978	5,119	3,859	3,015,487	1,713,124	1,302,363	208,569,688	131,304,306	77,265,382	355,262,808	228,314,723	126,948,085
1944	9,099	5,051	4,048	8,702	4,907	3,795	2,925,591	1,621,790	1,303,801	209,475,436	131,141,539	78,333,897	397,929,814	253,663,658	144,266,156
1945	8,890	4,931	3,959	8,629	4,872	3,757	2,841,154	1,624,529	1,216,625	210,904,783	132,635,939	78,268,844	432,583,911	279,480,791	153,103,120
1946	8,968	5,003	3,965	8,715	4,954	3,761	3,023,017	1,717,616	1,305,401	291,244,360	176,432,535	114,811,825	495,249,012	322,082,553	173,166,459
1947	9,168	5,155	4,013	8,942	5,097	3,845	3,339,859	1,893,944	1,445,915	455,833,601	271,324,497	184,509,104	591,126,677	380,751,106	210,375,571
1948	9,329	5,271	4,058	9,328	5,270	4,058	3,767,839	2,139,500	1,628,339	633,544,208	360,306,833	273,237,375	701,819,694	443,407,958	258,411,736

¹ No data.

Immigration and Emigration, Fiscal Year 1948¹

ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES of aliens through sea-ports and landports of the United States increased during each year of the 5-year period ending June 30, 1948. The total number of aliens admitted during the last of those years was 646,576, of which 170,570 were immigrants who came for permanent residence (see table 1). Among the immigrants were 20,755 displaced persons.² The number of aliens who departed from the United States during the fiscal year 1948 was 448,218. Of this number, 401,746 had been in the country temporarily, 25,597 planned to return after a temporary stay abroad, and 20,875 left permanent residence in this country to live permanently elsewhere.

Quota immigration in the fiscal year 1948, for the first time since 1942, exceeded nonquota immigration. Quota immigrants are defined, according to the report, as those admitted under established limits, from countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific, and from colonies, de-

pendencies, and protectorates of European countries. The nonquota immigrants include families of citizens of the United States; natives from the independent countries of the Western hemisphere and their families; ministers and professors entering to carry on their professions, and their families.

TABLE 1.—Admissions and departures of aliens, United States, years ending June 30, 1944-48

Class	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Allens admitted	142,192	202,366	312,190	513,597	646,576
Immigrant	28,551	38,119	108,721	147,292	170,570
Quota	9,394	11,623	29,005	70,701	92,526
Nonquota	19,157	26,496	79,716	76,591	78,044
Nonimmigrant	113,641	164,247	203,469	366,305	476,006
Allens departed	84,409	93,362	204,353	323,422	448,218
Emigrant	5,669	7,442	18,143	22,501	20,875
Nonemigrant	78,740	85,920	186,210	300,921	427,343

The quota numerical limits established in 1930 remained substantially the same up to and including 1948. In no year during the period 1931 to 1947, however, were the quotas even half filled; but the 92,526 quota immigrants received in 1948 constituted over three-fifths of the total authorized quota. The increase came largely from the greater use made by Great Britain of its quota and from use by displaced persons of Germany's relatively large quota.

Preference is given within the quotas to relatives of citizens and to skilled agriculturists. These groups, together with a second-preference group composed of wives and children of resident aliens, made up 19 percent of the admissions under

¹ Data are from Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice, for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948, Washington (1949).

Statistics given in the current summary for nonimmigrants exclude temporary Mexican agricultural laborers, border crossers, and crewmen of ships and planes.

² These were admitted under the President's Directive of December 22, 1945. Legislation (Public Law 774, 80th Cong.) authorizing admission of such persons for a limited time, was approved on June 25, 1948.

quotas in the fiscal year 1948. Displaced persons formed more than 21 percent of the 1948 quota admissions.

Over half of the immigrants and over three-fourths of the displaced persons had points of destination in large cities (100,000 population or more). New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco together received more than a third of the total number of immigrants and nearly two-thirds of the displaced persons.

Distribution according to occupation of the immigrant aliens who entered in 1948 is given in table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of immigrant aliens admitted, by occupation, year ending June 30, 1948*

Occupations	1948	
	Number	Percent
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	12,619	7.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	4,884	2.8
Proprietors, managers, officials, except farm.....	6,207	3.6
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	15,298	9.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	11,019	6.5
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12,797	7.5
Domestic service workers.....	6,389	3.7
Protective service workers.....	318	.2
Service workers, except domestic and protective.....	4,532	2.4
Farm laborers and foremen.....	946	.6
Laborers, except farm.....	4,826	2.8
No occupation.....	91,235	53.5
Total.....	170,570	100.0

Of the 170,570 immigrant aliens admitted in 1948, 24,095 were under 16 years of age; 34,022 were 45 and over. Female immigrant aliens numbered 103,248, over a fifth of whom were war brides.

Labor-Management Disputes In August 1949

AUGUST 1949 was largely a month of watchful waiting in labor-management circles. Wage and contract negotiations in many industries were continued, or deferred, pending developments in some of the major industries and bargaining groups, notably steel, coal, and automobiles. Many small contracts were extended, upon expiration, until more positive wage trends might be discerned. Attention was centered particularly on hearings of the steel fact-finding board in New York City

involving some 50-60 steel companies and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO).

As a result, total idleness due to work stoppages declined still further from the 2,100,000 man-days estimated for July. The largest new strike of the month came late in August and involved some 15,000 to 20,000 employees of the B. F. Goodrich Co., members of the United Rubber Workers (CIO).

Steel Fact-Finding Board

Hearings of the fact-finding board in the steel industry labor dispute, appointed by President Truman July 15,¹ began in New York City, July 28. The United Steelworkers of America (CIO) presented its case during the first 8 days and the representatives of the steel companies were allotted an equal length of time for their testimony.

The union's demands, raised in connection with a reopening clause in its existing contracts, included a pension plan, a fourth-round wage increase for all workers, and social-insurance benefits to be paid for by the companies. It was estimated that the total increase would be the equivalent of 30 cents per hour, divided as follows: 12.5 cents in wages, 11.23 cents to establish a \$125 monthly retirement pension to workers 65 years of age and over, and 6.27 cents for a company-paid life and health insurance plan. The union contended that the steel industry could well afford to pay for these benefits, without increasing prices, and cited the "phenomenal" profit position of the companies over the past several years in support of its contention.

Spokesmen for the union claimed that the increased wages and other benefits were not only financially possible but necessary to increase the purchasing power of the workers and thus help reverse the downward trend in business and avert a possible depression. "Contrary to the industry's contention," the union president, Philip Murray, asserted, "the granting of the union's proposals not only would not hurt but would have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the national economy."

Representatives of various major steel corporations testified to the effect that the industry

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1949 (p. 166).

should not be obliged to increase their labor costs at a time when demand for steel was declining. Such action, it was contended, would increase prices and thus cause a further reduction in demand, thereby encouraging a continued downward spiral of lower production and fewer jobs. Industry spokesmen claimed that increased wages could not be paid out of the profits of preceding years as such profits had been largely reinvested for expansion and improvement purposes. The "purchasing power" argument of the steel workers was characterized as the "union's bid for public approval in resorting to strike threat enforcement of a big inflationary fourth round of increased wages and benefits," and as "a give-me-the-other-fellow's-money to spend idea." As to pensions, the companies contended that the reopening clause in the steel agreements clearly confined the negotiable issues to wages and life, accident, health, medical and hospital insurance benefits, exclusive of employees' pensions or retirement programs.

At the end of the hearings on August 29, the board proffered its service as a mediator and announced that President Truman had extended the deadline for its report to September 10. In accepting the President's proposal for a fact-finding inquiry, Mr. Murray agreed that steelworkers would continue to work under the terms of existing agreements for a 60-day period from July 16, thereby deferring a possible work stoppage until mid-September.

Ford Strike Authorized; Negotiations Continue

The international executive board of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), on August 12, authorized a Nation-wide strike against the Ford Motor Co. "if and when necessary to win the just demands of Ford workers." This action followed a strike poll by the Michigan State Labor Mediation Board in which some 72,000 Ford workers

throughout the State approved a strike, if necessary, by a 7-to-1 ratio.

The union's demands included a \$100 monthly pension for workers 60 years of age with 25 years of service, a company-financed medical care program, and a wage increase sufficient to restore purchasing power to the June 1946 level. Negotiations continued during the remainder of August with the company reportedly adhering to its opposition to pensions and contending that wages should be continued at their present level for 12 months.

Wage and Pension Issues in Goodrich Strike

A 25-cent hourly increase in wages, a \$100 per month company-financed pension plan, and a health and welfare program were the principal issues in dispute as 15,000 to 20,000 employees of the B. F. Goodrich Co., members of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America (CIO), went on strike August 27. (Goodrich employees at Akron, Ohio, voted 6,355 to 408 in favor of a strike on August 4, and no settlement was reached by the August 26 deadline.) Other issues, reported by the union, included questions of extending the 6-hour day to all company plants, elimination of area wage differentials, the union shop, extension of company-wide bargaining to include a Canadian plant, grievance procedures, a no-strike pledge, holiday and vacation pay, and a wage differential for night work.

The Goodrich contract, scheduled to expire June 25, was continued by mutual agreement for a 60-day period. The union had been negotiating with Goodrich and other major rubber companies since May. Although agreements with the other companies do not expire until 1950, reopening clauses permitted negotiations on wages. Plants affected were at Akron, Ohio; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Cadillac, Mich.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Oaks, Pa.; Miami, Okla.; and Los Angeles, Calif. No settlement had been reached by the end of the month.

The Unemployment (Insurance) Trust Fund, 1948

THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND balance in the United States Treasury at the end of 1948 exceeded 8.5 billion dollars. This total represented an increase of 11.4 percent since 1946 and 3.9 percent since 1947 (table 1). Some 7.5 billion dollars of the reserve consisted of the accounts of the 51 States and Territories, earmarked for benefit payments under their respective programs;¹ the remainder of 946 million dollars was the railroad unemployment insurance account.

Deposits made to the fund in 1948 by the States, as required under the social security legislation, exceeded withdrawals by about 130 million dollars.

¹ Data are from Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Social Security Administration, Washington, May 1949, p. 14: State Accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

With interest earned on Government securities held by the fund, the surplus of the year's transactions equaled 285 million dollars.

Compared with 1947, State deposits in 1948 declined by 108 million dollars, and withdrawals for payments of benefits increased by 75 million dollars. According to the report, the decrease in deposits reflected lower employer contribution rates under experience-rating provisions of State programs, whereas increased withdrawals resulted primarily from a rise in average benefits.

All but six States—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island—had larger balances in the fund at the end of 1948 than a year earlier. Rhode Island withdrew 14 million dollars and New Jersey 50 million dollars to finance their temporary disability programs.²

² Contributions by employees under State unemployment insurance programs may be diverted to the payment of disability benefits, under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

TABLE 1.—Federal unemployment trust fund, by State and railroad unemployment insurance accounts, 1946-48

[Amounts in thousands]

Accounts	Operations, 1948			Balance, Dec. 31—				
	Deposits	Interest	With- drawals	1948	1947	1946	Percent change, 1948 from 1947	Percent change, 1948 from 1946
Total.....	\$1,065,388	\$174,537	\$917,713	\$8,507,580	\$8,185,369	\$7,635,104	+3.9	+11.4
State accounts.....	989,422	154,924	859,712	7,561,324	7,276,690	6,825,480	+3.9	+10.8
Alabama.....	11,457	1,259	7,800	62,475	57,559	50,077	+8.5	+11.4
Alaska.....	1,566	229	1,375	11,297	10,877	9,238	+3.9	+22.3
Arizona.....	3,832	553	1,485	27,827	24,927	21,786	+11.6	+27.7
Arkansas.....	6,095	757	3,300	38,127	34,575	32,006	+10.3	+19.1
California.....	116,151	14,934	153,500	702,058	724,473	713,671	-3.1	-1.6
Colorado.....	6,924	1,042	1,205	53,176	46,415	40,366	+14.6	+31.7
Connecticut.....	3,769	4,023	14,350	188,709	195,267	181,262	-3.4	+4.1
Delaware.....	1,311	304	800	15,038	14,223	13,783	+5.7	+9.1
District of Columbia.....	2,260	939	3,005	45,185	44,991	44,572	+4.4	+1.4
Florida.....	7,877	1,515	6,720	73,447	70,775	64,409	+3.8	+14.0
Georgia.....	10,385	2,062	5,150	101,842	94,545	86,697	+7.7	+17.5
Hawaii.....	2,594	482	1,600	23,632	22,156	20,074	+6.7	+17.7
Idaho.....	3,984	469	1,330	24,259	21,136	17,990	+14.8	+34.8
Illinois.....	60,855	10,531	50,150	515,046	493,810	482,464	+4.3	+6.8
Indiana.....	13,018	3,973	10,200	193,749	186,958	177,754	+3.6	+9.0
Iowa.....	9,800	1,685	2,550	85,474	76,540	67,676	+11.7	+26.3
Kansas.....	7,350	1,228	2,840	61,831	56,092	51,744	+10.2	+19.5
Kentucky.....	14,590	2,287	4,875	114,850	102,848	92,690	+11.7	+23.9
Louisiana.....	16,443	1,949	6,275	99,399	87,282	79,716	+13.9	+24.7
Maine.....	6,499	877	5,640	42,763	41,027	38,215	+4.2	+11.9
Maryland.....	14,675	2,606	9,500	128,554	120,773	114,756	+6.4	+12.0
Massachusetts.....	41,700	3,703	50,000	175,804	180,402	196,900	-2.5	-10.7
Michigan.....	77,980	5,576	34,250	291,763	242,457	208,847	+20.3	+39.7
Minnesota.....	12,985	2,442	5,530	122,744	112,847	99,683	+8.8	+23.1
Mississippi.....	7,365	878	2,610	44,318	38,684	32,118	+14.6	+38.0
Missouri.....	25,270	3,638	13,320	181,778	166,190	158,227	+9.4	+14.9
Montana.....	3,860	566	1,235	28,880	25,689	22,423	+12.4	+28.8
Nebraska.....	2,880	681	980	33,734	31,152	27,617	+8.3	+22.1
Nevada.....	1,654	272	1,130	13,460	12,663	11,686	+6.3	+15.2
New Hampshire.....	3,816	570	3,613	27,533	26,760	25,440	+2.9	+8.2
New Jersey.....	71,478	9,955	98,190	459,328	476,086	435,381	-3.5	+5.5
New Mexico.....	3,520	362	700	18,943	15,761	12,764	+20.2	+48.4
New York.....	150,759	21,796	185,600	1,050,722	1,063,768	974,890	-1.2	+7.8
North Carolina.....	20,645	3,027	6,750	152,470	135,548	121,577	+12.5	+25.4
North Dakota.....	1,555	158	325	8,308	6,920	5,894	+20.1	+41.0
Ohio.....	37,955	11,335	20,050	557,188	527,948	489,251	+5.5	+13.9
Oklahoma.....	7,390	915	3,300	46,638	41,634	39,845	+12.0	+17.0
Oregon.....	14,189	1,687	7,250	84,923	76,297	69,329	+11.3	+22.5
Pennsylvania.....	61,248	12,957	45,100	636,523	607,418	586,105	+4.8	+8.6
Rhode Island.....	8,065	1,159	28,719	46,571	66,065	77,037	-29.5	-39.5
South Carolina.....	7,709	1,076	3,700	53,686	48,601	43,441	+10.5	+23.6
South Dakota.....	1,113	181	310	9,114	8,131	7,123	+12.1	+28.0
Tennessee.....	14,771	2,136	10,600	105,034	98,727	92,543	+6.4	+13.5
Texas.....	25,081	3,934	4,950	200,030	175,965	159,294	+13.7	+25.6
Utah.....	3,210	687	2,720	33,504	32,327	28,555	+3.6	+17.3
Vermont.....	2,211	335	1,350	16,581	15,385	13,988	+7.8	+18.5
Virginia.....	8,230	1,717	5,150	84,030	79,232	70,692	+6.1	+18.9
Washington.....	23,780	3,032	18,380	149,561	141,128	136,824	+6.0	+9.3
West Virginia.....	13,823	1,740	5,075	88,866	78,378	70,990	+13.4	+25.2
Wisconsin.....	12,219	4,472	4,800	218,696	206,805	190,744	+5.7	+14.7
Wyoming.....	1,526	232	375	11,856	10,473	9,324	+13.2	+27.2
Railroad unemployment insurance account.....	75,966	19,613	58,001	946,256	908,679	809,623	+4.1	+16.9

Technical Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This series of technical notes serves the useful purpose of explaining the methodology and limitations of all major statistical series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reprinted in booklet form from the Monthly Labor Review, they should offer a convenient compendium for all users of Bureau material. A standardized outline keyed by a generally uniform system of subheadings is employed as a reader-aid.*

I. Construction of Consumers' Price Index

CHANGES IN PRICES paid for goods and services usually bought by moderate-income families in large urban centers are reflected by the Consumers' Price Index,¹ which the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics issues from month to month. Such changes are measured by the rate of price movement of a representative list of items of specified quality. The components of the index and the weights assigned to each of them remain constant for considerable periods. The rate of price change is one of the most important factors affecting the cost of living, and over short spans of time, the Bureau's index gives an acceptable approximation of changes in the cost of living for urban workers.

The index was initiated during World War I, when prices rose rapidly, for use in wage negotiations, particularly in shipbuilding centers. Coverage was gradually extended to include industrial

¹ The title, Consumers' Price Index for Moderate Income Families in Large Cities, was adopted in 1945. Previously this index had been precisely designated, Changes in the Cost of Goods and Services Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers in 1934-36. In popular usage, this title was later shortened to Cost-of-Living Index. The latter designation gave rise to some misunderstanding of the scope of the series, and therefore the current term, Consumers' Price Index, was introduced.

cities throughout the country, and estimates of Nation-wide changes in living costs were published at intervals, beginning in October 1919. Regular publication was established in February 1921. Weights used in these early indexes were based on surveys of family expenditures conducted during 1917-19. In the fall of 1935, the Bureau introduced improved methods of calculating the index and in 1940 completed revision of the weights to correspond with 1934-36 family expenditure patterns, as determined by another extensive study of family consumption.

In addition to its long-term use as a basis for wage adjustments, the index is used as a measure of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, and as a guide to broad economic policy.

Limitations of the CPI

Amounts that urban families spend for living are not shown in the index. To develop such measures, information reflecting changes in income and in the manner of living would be required, as well as statistics of price changes for consumer goods and services.

The index does not represent price changes affecting other population groups such as single individuals, families living in rural areas, families of business and professional men, and families deriving a major portion of their income from sources other than their earnings, whose buying habits may differ radically from those of moderate income urban families. Nor does it take into account changes brought about by migration of families to large cities from rural communities or from other cities.

Individual city indexes may not be used to compare living costs between cities. A higher index for one city than for another is no indication that prices are higher in that city than in the other.

It means only that prices have advanced more rapidly in one city than in the other subsequent to the base period. For example, assume that the dollar cost of a specific list of goods was \$1,100 in City A and \$750 in City B during the base period. Since these costs are taken as 100 for each city, an increase to \$1,250 in City A would result in an index of 113.6, but an increase to \$1,000 in City B would produce an index of 133.3. Thus, even though City B has a higher index, the *level* of prices is still lower than in City A.

Basis for Selection of Items. A study made by the Bureau in 1934-36 is the basis of the selection of items and determination of weights for the index. This survey covered the incomes and expenditures of about 14,500 families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers whose average income was \$1,524 a year at that time. Expenditures for food, apparel, rent, fuel, utilities, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services purchased were ascertained in detail.

The items selected to represent all goods and services purchased, on the basis of the 1934-36 study, were those which were relatively important in family spending, which had distinctive price movements, and which were highly representative of larger groups of related items. Specifications of items to be priced were written to describe qualities, the retail-store prices of which would correspond with prices paid by families included in the survey. The sample of items priced consists of 49 foods, 58 articles of clothing, 10 fuels, 23 housefurnishings, 49 miscellaneous goods and services, and rent.

In order that the items selected for pricing would represent all goods and services bought by moderate-income families, expenditures for the items not priced were combined with those for the selected items. The weight for a priced item includes weights for similar items known to have the same price movement and a proportionate share of the weights for other items in the same consumption group for which price movements cannot be imputed directly to a specific article.

Methods of Pricing

Since all of the more than 1,400 different articles and services bought by wage-earners' families need not be priced to determine changes in average

prices paid, the Bureau prices about 190 of them. (For a listing of these items, see table on p. 289.) Two or more qualities of many of the 190 articles are covered and consequently the aggregate number of articles and services included is 270.

Specifications of Goods To Be Priced. The Bureau attempts to price goods of constant quality from period to period, so that the index will reflect price changes only. To accomplish this, rents are compared on identical units from period to period; for other groups, detailed specifications have been written for the items for which prices are obtained. Each specification is for an article that experts in industry and trade judge to be most frequently purchased in the price lines in which wage earners and clerical workers concentrated their purchases in 1934-36.

The specification for a man's work shirt is typical.

Shirt, work, cotton chambray:

3.90 yards per pound before sanforizing, about 3.60 yards per pound after sanforizing, based on 36-inch fabric, sanforized shrunk;

Full cut, clean workmanship, good quality buttons, collar interlined with chambray or equal grade of fabric, continuous nonrip sleeve facing, double- or triple-stitched seam, 2 plain pockets with or without flap, 30 to 31 yards per dozen based on 36-inch fabric and neckband size scale 14 to 17 inches. (Specify whether double- or triple-stitched).

In addition to the detailed specifications, records of brands, lot number or grade (where available), and other identifying information are also supplied to the Bureau's representatives who collect the prices.

Prices are obtained for identical articles as long as they are available in retail stores. When the Bureau's representatives can no longer obtain prices for a given article, they must substitute another.

Substitutions are of two types: (1) Substitution of another article which is adequately described by the same specification, and (2) substitution of an article serving the same purpose, but not of the same quality, and described by a new specification.

In the first type, any difference in price between the old and new article is shown as a price change in the index calculation. For example, if one brand of men's shirts is no longer available and another brand of substantially the same quality

is substituted, the difference in price is allowed to affect the level of the index. In the second type of substitution, the level of the index is not affected, for the new article is introduced by a linking process. An example of this type of substitution is the replacement of silk hose by rayon hose during World War II. Substitute specifications are always made to adhere as closely as possible to those supplanted, i. e., with respect to utility of goods, materials, designs, and price movements.

Methods and Cycle of Pricing.—Prices for the Bureau's index are those actually charged customers in retail stores. Part-time Bureau agents (usually housewives, school teachers, and ex-Government employees) collect food prices monthly in their communities, according to the written specifications. In food stores, prices are posted in full view of the customer and can be written down by these agents. The prices are checked if necessary with the proprietors or managers.

Most of the price collection for other groups is done by full-time Bureau representatives who are specially trained and who are guided by the specifications described. These agents obtain the price quotations for most apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous items, in personal interviews with store managers and buyers. They collect rent information, by personal visit once a year, directly from a sample of renting families in each city. For subsequent quarters the rent collection is done by mail. A few prices, such as for fuel, are obtained directly from dealers, by questionnaire. Electric-power rates are obtained from the Federal Power Commission.

Food prices are collected monthly in 56 cities² during the first 3 days of the week containing the 15th of the month; prices of fuels in effect on the 15th of the month are obtained in 34 cities monthly; apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous items are priced over a longer period (carried on as near the 15th of the month as possible), in 10 key cities monthly and in the remaining 24 cities according to a rotating quarterly cycle, with 8 cities surveyed each month in addition to the 10 key cities. This cycle was carefully determined on the basis of historical price movements

for individual cities, in order to approximate the national trend as closely as possible, and was coordinated with the rent cycle.

<i>Every month</i>	<i>February, May, August, and November</i>
Birmingham	Atlanta
Boston	Cleveland
Chicago	Milwaukee
Cincinnati	New Orleans
Detroit	Norfolk
Houston	Scranton
Los Angeles	Seattle
New York	Washington
Philadelphia	
Pittsburgh	
<i>January, April, July, and October</i>	<i>March, June, September, and December</i>
Buffalo	Baltimore
Denver	Jacksonville
Indianapolis	Memphis
Kansas City	Minneapolis
Manchester	Mobile
Portland (Oreg.)	Portland (Maine)
Richmond	St. Louis
Savannah	San Francisco

The quarterly cycle for pricing rents³ was developed from 3 groups of cities, each of which represents a good cross-section of the 34 large cities included in the index. Rents are obtained for each of these city groups quarterly as follows:

<i>January, April, July, and October</i>	<i>February, May, August, and November</i>	<i>March, June, September, and December</i>
Buffalo	Atlanta	Baltimore
Denver	Birmingham	Boston
Detroit	Cleveland	Chicago
Indianapolis	Houston	Cincinnati
Kansas City	Los Angeles	Jacksonville
Manchester	Milwaukee	Memphis
New York	New Orleans	Minneapolis
Pittsburgh	Norfolk	Mobile
Portland (Oreg.)	Philadelphia	Portland (Maine)
Richmond	Scranton	St. Louis
Savannah	Seattle	San Francisco
	Washington	

Sources of Price Quotations

Quotations are obtained from retail stores and service establishments that wage earners and lower-salaried workers patronize widely. Insofar as possible, scientific sampling procedures are employed in selecting retail outlets from which prices

² These 56 cities account for about 60 percent of the total population in cities over 50,000 population in the United States.

³ For methods used in estimating the national rent index, see *The Rent Index: Part 2, Methodology of Measurement*, Monthly Labor Review, January 1949 (reprinted as Serial No. R. 1947).

are to be obtained; if necessary, local authorities are consulted.

For food price collection, independent outlets are chosen by random sampling within geographic areas of the city. Representation of the individual types of stores is based on the relation of their sales to the total food store sales in the city. All important grocery chains within the city's corporate limits are included.⁴ In all, 1,129 independent grocery stores and markets, 208 chain organizations (having 8,640 stores), 152 dairies, and 340 bakeries are covered.

For the pricing of other items included in the CPI,⁵ outlets were selected by the Bureau on the basis of size, type of operation, quality of commodities sold or services rendered, location, and clientele. Representation is given to department and specialty stores, to national, sectional, and local chains, and to independent stores. Cash-and-carry outlets and those granting regular credit and delivery service or installment credit are covered. In cities having stores operated by mail-order houses, such outlets are represented. Laundry and dry-cleaning establishments, beauty and barber shops, automobile-repair shops, appliance stores, doctors, dentists, etc., are also included. Apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services prices are obtained from 3,500 stores and service establishments. Fuel prices are reported by 300 fuel dealers and utility companies.

A comprehensive housing survey in each city is the basis for the master dwelling sample from which rents are collected. All city blocks are stratified by size, in such a survey. Rents are collected quarterly from subsamples of rental dwellings selected at random from the master sample. Both the master sample and the subsamples of rental dwellings cover suburban areas which are an integral part of the city's housing market. Rents are supplied by 600 to 3,000 tenants in a city, depending upon population of the city surveyed.

⁴ The number of food quotations obtained in a city may vary considerably. Fewer quotations are necessary for staples, such as sugar and bread, the prices of which differ little from store to store and from time to time than for perishables, such as lettuce and round steak, which may vary considerably in a few days and from store to store at a given time.

⁵ For groups other than food, prices for each item are obtained from at least 5 stores or service establishments in New York City and at least 4 stores in the other cities surveyed. Few stores can supply prices for all of the articles in a commodity grouping. It is usually necessary to visit at least 10 stores in order to obtain a minimum of 4 quotations for each article priced in the clothing group.

Calculation Procedures

The current base period, 1935-39, was adopted in 1940 on the recommendation of the Division of Statistical Standards and indexes previously published on a 1913=100 base were linked to the new series.

Formula for Index. The index is based on the formula of Laspeyres:

$$R_t = \frac{\sum q_0 p_t}{\sum q_0 p_0}$$

where the (q_0)'s are the average quantities of each item used by families in the wage earner and clerical groups in the base period, the (p_0)'s are the prices for these items in the base period, and the (p_t)'s the prices in a current period. In this form, the formula is used only in calculating the food index.

For groups other than food, the Bureau calculates the index on a variation of this formula, as a weighted average of price relatives (ratio of the price in one period to that in the preceding period) for each item.

$$R_t = R_{t-1} \left(\frac{\sum q_0 p_{t-1} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} \right)}{\sum q_0 p_{t-1}} \right)$$

where the ($q_0 p_{t-1}$)'s are the "cost weights" in the previous period and the $\left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} \right)$ are the price relatives for each item, and R_{t-1} is the index for the previous period. The two formula forms yield identical results.

Steps in Calculation of Different Indexes. Average prices of foods in the 56 cities surveyed each month are calculated separately for chain and independent stores and combined according to relative sales volume of the two types of stores. Prices are then multiplied by fixed quantity weights to give current value factors. For each city, the food index is calculated as a fixed-base weighted aggregative index.

For those 11 or 12 cities in which rents are surveyed in a given month, the rents in the current period are compared with those of identical units in the previous quarter, after adjustments have been made for any changes in the facilities in-

cluded in the rentals. The relative change is based on the sum of the rental rates, and this relative is applied to the previous index to obtain the index for the current date. Thus the resultant figure is a simple link-relative index. Weighting is implicit in the sample selection.

For the remaining four groups of commodities and services, the indexes are calculated as weighted averages of price relatives, as indicated above. Prices used in the index for a given specification are simple averages of the quotations in identical outlets from period to period. In each group, the sum of the value factors or "cost weights" (price times weight) is related to the sum of the value factors for the previous period and this weighted relative is multiplied by the index for the previous period to obtain the index for the current period.

The individual city indexes for all items are then computed on the basis of group totals. This entails adding the value factors for the six major groups of goods and services and relating them to the aggregate value factors for the same city in the previous period and calculating the current index by the same method described above for the group indexes other than food. For those cities in which rents are not priced but other groups are, the procedure is to hold the value factors for rents constant between pricing dates. Then the "all-items" index is computed in the same way as for cities in which all groups of items are priced.

National indexes are calculated each month for all items and the six major groups on the basis of the cities surveyed, with estimates for unpriced cities. Each month the coverage is complete for the food group for which 56 cities are included in the national average and for the fuel, electricity, and refrigeration group which covers 34 cities.

In the calculation of the group indexes for all cities combined, cost weights for individual cities are weighted by population, 56 cities for food, and 34 cities for other groups. The basis is the population of the metropolitan area of the particular city and of other cities in the same region and size class.

For those cities in which group aggregates for rent, apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods have not been calculated in a given month, the total value factors for these groups are estimated for purposes of the national index on the

basis of the price trend in a city which has demonstrated similar price movements in earlier periods.

Special Adjustments. During World War II, it was necessary to make some temporary adjustments in the weights of items affected by rationing and shortages. Weights for items which were not available for civilian consumption, and for which no substitute could be readily priced, were taken out of the group indexes, and assigned to a group of unpriced items. Prices of these items were assumed to have the same movement as the average of all priced items. When these goods were again available their weights were reintroduced into the group indexes with an adjustment for the difference between the actual and estimated price movement while the goods were off the market. Adjustments of this type were made for automobiles, tires, tubes, refrigerators, and other consumer durable goods. To reflect the effect of gasoline rationing, part of the weight for gasoline was assigned temporarily to public transportation and automobile repairs.

Relative Importance of Items ⁶

To meet public demand, the Bureau once a year calculates the relative importance of the individual items included in the index. These relative importance figures should not be confused with the quantity weights, which for the most part have been held constant since the base period. The relative importance figures are percentage distributions of the value factors which result in the index calculation when 1934-36 average family expenditures for groups of items are multiplied by price relatives that measure average price changes of the items in the group. It should be recognized that these percentage distributions change from period to period, according to the relative price changes for the individual items. All of the items priced for the CPI as of December 1948 and their relative importance within their respective groups and in the total are listed in the accompanying tabulation.

The emphasis placed on each price for each city depends on the importance of that particular article in the actual spending of moderate-income families in that locality (as shown in the 1934-36

⁶ For a more detailed discussion of relative importance, see "Consumers' Price Index: Relative Importance of Components," Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (reprinted as Serial No. R. 1933).

survey). A comprehensive revision of the index within the next few years is contemplated by the

Bureau. It is to include establishment of new weights based on current expenditure data.

CPI items and their relative importance in the major groups and in the total index, December 1948

Item	Percentage distribution of index value factors in December 1948		Item	Percentage distribution of index value factors in December 1948	
	Group total	All items total		Group total	All items total
Food.....	100.0	40.6	Apparel.....	100.0	12.4
Cereals and bakery products.....	13.9	5.6	Wool.....	25.3	3.1
Cereals:			Men's: Overcoats.....	1.7	.2
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.....	2.1	.8	Topcoats.....	1.2	.1
Corn flakes..... 11 ounces.....	.5	.2	Suits.....	9.3	1.2
Corn meal..... pound.....	.4	.2	Trousers.....	.9	.1
Rice..... do.....	.3	.1	Sweaters.....	.6	.1
Rolled oats..... 20 ounces.....	.7	.3	Women's: Coats, heavy, fur-trim.....	2.8	.3
Bakery products:			Coats, heavy, plain.....	1.8	.2
Bread, white..... pound.....	8.1	3.3	Coats, light, plain.....	1.3	.2
Vanilla cookies..... do.....	1.8	.7	Suits.....	1.4	.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	32.8	13.3	Dresses.....	.6	.1
Beef:			Girls': Coats.....	1.2	.1
Round steak..... pound.....	4.7	1.9	Boys': Overcoats.....	.4	.1
Rib roast..... do.....	4.3	1.7	Mackinaws.....	.3	(1)
Chuck roast..... do.....	2.0	.8	Suits.....	1.1	.1
Hamburger..... do.....	1.9	.8	Slacks.....	.7	.1
Veal, cutlets..... do.....	2.2	.9	Cotton.....	17.6	2.2
Pork:			Men's: Suits.....	.1	(1)
Chops..... do.....	3.4	1.4	Trousers.....	.5	.1
Bacon, sliced..... do.....	2.0	.8	Overalls.....	1.2	.1
Ham, whole..... do.....	2.3	.9	Shirts, work.....	.8	.1
Salt pork..... do.....	.4	.2	Shirts, business.....	2.7	.3
Lamb, leg..... do.....	2.9	1.2	Pajamas.....	.7	.1
Poultry, roasting chickens..... do.....	3.2	1.3	Shorts.....	1.0	.1
Fish:			Undershirts.....	.5	.1
Fish (fresh frozen)..... do.....	2.2	.9	Unionsuits.....	.8	.1
Salmon, pink..... 16 ounce can.....	1.3	.5	Socks.....	1.0	.1
Dairy products.....	18.8	7.6	Women's: Dresses, street.....	1.5	.2
Butter..... pound.....	5.6	2.3	Dresses, house.....	2.0	.2
Cheese..... do.....	1.8	.7	Girls': Dresses.....	1.5	.2
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart.....	6.1	2.5	Slips.....	.2	(1)
Milk, fresh (grocery)..... do.....	4.2	1.7	Panties.....	.3	(1)
Milk, evaporated..... 14 1/4 ounce can.....	1.1	.4	Anklelets.....	.4	.1
Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....	5.8	2.4	Boys': Shirts, polo.....	.4	.1
Fruits and vegetables.....	19.6	8.0	Shirts, convertible collar.....	.4	.1
Fresh fruits and vegetables.....	15.2	6.2	Shorts.....	.5	.1
Fresh fruits:			Yard goods.....	1.0	.1
Apples..... pound.....	2.4	1.0	Diapers.....	.1	(1)
Bananas..... do.....	1.8	.7	Silk, rayon, and nylon.....	14.6	1.8
Oranges..... dozen.....	2.3	.9	Men's: Socks.....	.6	.1
Fresh vegetables:			Women's: Dresses.....	5.1	.6
Beans, green..... pound.....	.7	.3	Slips.....	1.8	.2
Cabbage..... do.....	.5	.2	Panties.....	.6	.1
Carrots..... bunch.....	.9	.4	Nightgowns.....	.5	.1
Lettuce..... head.....	1.4	.6	Hose.....	5.2	.6
Onions..... pound.....	.8	.3	Yard goods.....	.8	.1
Potatoes..... 15 pounds.....	3.2	1.3	Footwear.....	16.6	2.1
Spinach..... pound.....	.7	.3	Men's: Shoes, street.....	4.6	.6
Sweet potatoes..... do.....	.5	.2	Shoes, work.....	1.1	.1
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	3.2	1.3	Rubbers.....	.4	(1)
Canned fruits:			Women's: Shoes, street.....	6.1	.8
Peaches..... No. 2 1/4 can.....	.5	.2	Children's: Shoes, street, boys'.....	2.1	.3
Pineapple..... do.....	.4	.2	Shoes, street, girls'.....	2.3	.3
Canned vegetables:			Other garments.....	3.9	.5
Corn..... No. 2 can.....	.6	.2	Men's: Jackets, leather.....	.5	.1
Peas..... do.....	.4	.2	Hats, felt.....	1.1	.1
Tomatoes..... do.....	1.3	.5	Women's: Coats, fur.....	1.0	.1
Dried fruits and vegetables:	1.2	.5	Girdles.....	.9	.1
Dried fruits, prunes..... pound.....	.7	.3	Gloves, leather.....	.4	.1
Dried vegetables, navy beans..... do.....	.5	.2	Services.....	4.5	.8
Beverages, coffee..... do.....	3.0	1.2	Men's: Dry cleaning.....	2.3	.3
Fats and oils.....	3.2	1.3	Shoe repairs.....	1.3	.1
Lard..... pound.....	1.0	.4	Women's: Shoe repairs.....	.9	.1
Shortening, hydrogenated..... do.....	.6	.2	Other apparel.....	17.5	2.2
Salad dressing..... pint.....	.9	.4	Rent.....	100.0	12.5
Oleomargarine..... pound.....	.7	.3	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration.....	100.0	5.1
Sugar and sweets, sugar..... do.....	2.9	1.2	Electricity.....	16.6	.9
			Gas.....	17.7	.9
			Ice.....	11.7	.6
			Kerosene.....	.9	.1
			Fuel oil.....	5.9	.3
			Anthracite coal, Pennsylvania.....	15.3	.8

¹ 0.05 percent or less.

CPI items and their relative importance in the major groups and in the total index, December 1948—Continued

Item	Percentage distribution of index value factors in December 1948		Item	Percentage distribution of index value factors in December 1948	
	Group total	All items total		Group total	All items total
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration—Continued			Miscellaneous—Continued		
Bituminous coal.....	22.3	1.1	Medical care—Continued		
Coke.....	8.6	.4	Surgeons: Appendectomy.....	0.4	0.1
Briquets.....	.1	(1)	Specialist: Tonsillectomy.....	.4	.1
Wood.....	.5	(1)	Dentist:		
Lignite.....	.4	(1)	Filling.....	1.9	.5
Sawdust.....	(1)	(1)	Extraction.....	.7	.2
Housefurnishings	100.0	4.7	Hospitals:		
Towels.....	1.8	.1	Men's pay ward.....	1.0	.3
Sheets.....	4.2	.2	Room.....	1.5	.4
Curtains.....	3.4	.2	Optometrist: Glasses.....	.6	.1
Blankets.....	1.7	.1	Medicines and drugs:		
Rug, axminster.....	6.8	.3	Prescriptions.....	.9	.2
Rug, felt base.....	1.7	.1	Aspirin.....	.2	(1)
Living room set, medium.....	4.3	.2	Quinine.....	.1	(1)
Living room set, inexpensive.....	9.8	.5	Antiseptic, iodine.....	.2	.1
Dining room set, medium.....	5.2	.2	Milk of magnesia.....	.5	.1
Bedroom set, medium.....	4.0	.2	Accident and health insurance.....	.6	.1
Bedroom set, inexpensive.....	6.1	.3	Household operation.....	13.1	3.2
Sofa beds.....	2.1	.1	Laundry services.....	3.7	.9
Bedsprings.....	1.4	.1	Telephone services.....	2.2	.6
Mattresses.....	2.9	.1	Domestic services.....	.6	.1
Radio-phonographs.....	9.6	.1	Postal services.....	.4	.1
Sewing machines, electric.....	1.4	.3	Water rent.....	.8	.2
Washing machines, electric.....	6.8	.1	Laundry soap:		
Vacuum cleaners, electric.....	2.2	.4	Bar.....	1.2	.3
Refrigerators, electric.....	14.6	.7	Granulated.....	1.8	.4
Stoves, cook.....	6.5	.3	Toilet tissue.....	1.1	.3
Dinnerware, plate.....	1.9	.1	Other household supplies.....	1.3	.3
Broom.....	1.1	(1)	Recreation.....	19.6	4.8
Other housefurnishings.....	.5	(1)	Newspapers.....	4.9	1.2
Miscellaneous	100.0	24.7	Motion pictures: Adults.....	6.5	1.6
Transportation.....	27.8	6.9	Tobacco:		
Automobiles.....	9.4	2.3	Cigars.....	1.1	.3
Tires.....	.6	.1	Cigarettes.....	6.3	1.5
Gasoline.....	5.8	1.4	Pipe tobacco.....	.8	.2
Motor oil.....	.6	.2	Personal care.....	9.9	2.4
Auto repairs.....	.6	.2	Barber service: Haircuts, men.....	4.1	1.0
Taxes.....	.5	.1	Beauty shop service:		
Automobile insurance.....	1.3	.3	Wave set.....	1.1	.2
Streetcar fares.....	7.6	1.9	Permanent wave.....	.8	.2
Bus fares.....	1.1	.3	Toilet articles:		
Railroad fares.....	.3	.1	Toilet soap.....	1.6	.4
Medical care.....	13.1	3.2	Toothpaste.....	1.2	.3
Physicians:			Face powder.....	.6	.1
Office visit.....	1.9	.5	Sanitary napkins.....	.3	.1
House visit.....	1.7	.4	Razor blades.....	.2	.1
Obstetrical care.....	.5	.1	Gifts, contributions and other unallocated items.....	16.5	4.2

1 0.05 percent or less.

II. Collection and Compilation of Work Stoppage Statistics¹

ESTIMATES SHOWING the number of stoppages, workers involved, and man-days idle in the United States are issued monthly by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Annually, totals are compiled and the statistics are also classified by industry, State, city, major issue, duration, etc. Strike statistics are a broad indicator of industrial unrest. In this series an attempt is made to measure quantitatively the extent to which labor-management disputes result in stoppages of work.

In 1880, the United States Bureau of the Census made the first exhaustive survey of labor disputes and published detailed information on 762 work stoppages. Subsequently the method of collecting the information varied, and the statistical series on work stoppages automatically thus fall into several historical groupings. During 1881-1905, the Bureau of Labor (then in the Department of the Interior) collected data on stoppages excluding those that involved fewer than six workers or lasting less than 1 day—a practice that the Bureau follows currently. No Federal agency collected national information on stoppages in 1906-13. The Bureau compiled data on the number of stoppages only, during 1914-15. Information on the number of workers involved was subsequently added for approximately two-thirds of the known stoppages in the 1916-26 period.

Beginning with 1927, a fairly uniform procedure has been followed in obtaining detailed information from the parties involved in work stoppages. Series have been computed on the amount of idleness during work stoppages each month as well as on the number of stoppages and number of workers involved.

Coverage of the series extends to all known strikes and lock-outs within the continental United States which involve 6 or more workers and last a full day or shift. Stoppages of American seamen or other workers in foreign ports are not included, nor are strikes of foreign crews on foreign ships occurring in American ports. All employees made idle in the establishment are

counted as "involved," even though they may not be active participants or supporters of the controversy. All man-days in which work was scheduled are included in the calculation.

The Bureau defines a strike as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees to express a grievance or enforce a demand. Usually the issue in dispute is directly between the employer(s) and the striking employees, but there are significant exceptions. For example, in jurisdictional, as well as in rival union or representation strikes, the major elements of dispute may be between two unions rather than directly with the employer. In a sympathy strike, usually no dispute exists between the striking workers and their immediate employer but the purpose is to give union support or broaden group pressure for the benefit of another group of workers. Some protest strikes are intended to register the dissatisfaction of workers with action (or the lack of action) by local, State, or Federal Government agencies on matters affecting their interests.

So-called slow-downs, where employees continue at work, but at reduced production speed are not included, nor are those instances in which workers report an hour or two late each day as a protest gesture or quit work several hours before closing time to attend rallies or mass meetings.

Limitations of the Series

This series cannot be used as an accurate basis for the measurement of the cost of strikes, in terms of the amount of production and wages lost. The calculation of such items involves many factors for which information is not available, including, for example, production schedules before and after the stoppage, flow of raw materials, amount of overtime worked by employees, etc.

Within the limits that the Bureau places on the series, a number of work stoppages involving few workers, or lasting short periods (i. e., less than six workers or lasting less than a full shift) are omitted from the count. Such disputes usually are of little importance in the over-all count, and frequently cause no significant idleness or interruption to production.

Indirect or secondary effects of stoppages are not measured. The figures do not cover those employees made idle in other establishments or industries as a result of material or service short-

¹ Prepared by Don Q. Crowther and Ann J. Herlihy of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

ages, resulting from a work stoppage. For example, a prolonged coal strike may cause widespread closing of industrial plants and a crippled transportation system, as fuel supplies are exhausted.

At times, the idleness of employees directly involved in a strike may be considerably less than the idleness of other workers brought about indirectly. No satisfactory measurement, however, has been evolved to gauge or even reasonably to estimate such indirect effects of work stoppages. Therefore, the Bureau's work stoppage series is limited to the establishments directly involved.

No attempt is made to distinguish between strikes and lock-outs because of the difficulty of determining the true facts. Stoppages are included in the series regardless of who may be deemed "responsible," or which party takes the initiative.

Survey Methods and Sources

The Bureau seeks to obtain complete coverage. It does not base the series upon a sample but covers all stoppages of the specified size and duration for which information is obtained from any trustworthy source.

Information on the existence of a stoppage is currently obtained from various sources, including (1) press clippings on labor disputes from daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country; (2) notices received directly from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as well as from agencies concerned with labor-management disputes in over 30 States (such as, State mediation boards, research divisions of State Labor Departments, State Employment Service Offices, and Unemployment Compensation Offices); (3) various employer associations and some corporations; and (4) international unions. The importance of the different sources has changed from time to time.

If the Bureau has any indication that a work stoppage exists, questionnaires are sent by mail to both parties stated to be involved in order to secure first-hand knowledge as to the number of workers involved, the dates and duration of the stoppage, major issues involved, method of settlement, etc. In some instances, field agents of the Bureau secure the necessary data.

Strikes, by their very nature, are a matter of public knowledge and newspaper reporting. In-

formation as to the existence of a stoppage, its size, and major issues, therefore, is sometimes summarized on a case-by-case basis. The Bureau, of course, holds confidential the individual reports submitted by employers and unions, as well as supplementary data collected through State or Federal agencies.

Calculation Procedures

The Bureau's monthly strike series are based on estimates in large part. Those compiled annually are the result of an actual compilation of the figures from individual reports of work stoppages. Work stoppage series are always subject to some interpretation and rationalization.

Monthly Estimates. Estimates are prepared and published monthly on the three specified measures of work stoppages: (1) number of stoppages, (2) number of workers involved, (3) man-days of idleness. Such estimates are compiled, about 4 weeks after the end of the month of reference, from the most accurate information on all stoppages which have come to the attention of the Bureau. As the Bureau's experience shows a lag between the occurrence and reporting of a number of relatively small strikes, allowance is made (depending upon several variables) for these smaller stoppages in preparing the estimates of disputes occurring within the month. Estimates of the number of workers involved and total idleness are based upon known information on stoppages of 500 or more workers and/or 5,000 or more man-days of idleness; allowance is made, based on the Bureau's existing information and past experience, for the smaller stoppages.

The total working time lost during the month is compared with the estimated working time and published as a percentage. "Total employed workers", as used in making these computations, refers to all workers except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or in which strikes rarely occur. In most industries it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions or those performing professional work the nature of which makes union organization or group action impracticable. It excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, agricultural wage workers on farms employing less than six, all Federal and State

government employees, and officials (both elected and appointed) in local governments. Estimated working time is computed by multiplying the average number of employed workers in the month by the number of days worked per employee in the period.

Annual Statistics. The annual series are totals of the number of stoppages, workers involved, and man-days of idleness. Compilation of such statistics is essentially a process of assembling the necessary information on individual cases, followed by analysis, evaluation, and classification into groups. Application of technical statistical formulae is not involved.

The statistical unit is the individual strike or lock-out, irrespective of size. If groups of employees (regardless of their number or how widely scattered) join in a work stoppage for a common objective their action is classed as a single strike.

The count of workers involved in a strike or lock-out is the number actually made idle in the establishment directly involved. As already indicated, no distinction is made between the actual participants in a strike and those respecting or kept idle by picket lines or those sent home by the employer when a stoppage in one department closes the plant.

Man-days of idleness, like the number of workers involved, are based on the idleness at the establishments directly involved. Workers involved multiplied by days of idleness equals total man-days idle. In this calculation, holidays and days not normally worked are omitted from the count of days of idleness.

In addition, the annual statistics are classified according to a number of significant factors which are here described briefly.

An industrial classification is made of each strike in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the United States Bureau of the Budget. In a few stoppages, workers in more than one industry are directly affected. Small stoppages which fall in this category are classified in the industry having the majority of workers involved; in large interindustry stoppages, an allocation is made.

The duration (length) of each stoppage is computed on the basis of calendar days, rather than working days, i. e., the lapse of time in terms of calendar days from the beginning until the end of the stoppage. For stoppages which begin at a

definite time and are terminated by a formal agreement at a definite time, no problem arises in determining the duration. However, some strikes are never formally settled, although the workers may gradually go back to their jobs or find other employment; employers may be able to resume production with new recruits or may close their plants permanently. In such cases, the stoppages are terminated, for statistical purposes, when a majority of the vacancies are filled and production begins to approach normal. On occasion, an actual settlement is later reached and the statistical record of the stoppage is then reopened, and the figures are adjusted correspondingly.

Establishment involved is actually a single workplace, e.g., a factory, mine, or store. In a widespread strike of intercity bus drivers, truck drivers, or railroad workers, the establishment is regarded as the terminal out of which the employees work; in a strike of seamen, the ship is the establishment; and in a strike of dock workers the individual dock or loading place is regarded as the establishment or place of work.

Geographical classification of stoppages follows State and city lines. In interstate stoppages, the workers involved and man-days idle are allocated to their respective States. Data are also compiled each year for 150 separate cities (excluding suburban areas outside the corporate limits). In general, all cities having a population of 100,000 or more in 1940 are covered.

The causes of most strikes are multiple and varied, and do not always lend themselves readily to immediate and exact classification. After evaluation of the information available, the stoppages are classified by issues into four broad categories: (1) wages and/or hours; (2) union organization matters (representation, union security, etc.); (3) other working conditions, such as job security, physical working conditions, administrative policies, work load, etc.; or (4) inter- or intra-union matters. Within these groups they are further subdivided into more specific categories.

Union involved is another major classification of the series. For this purpose the union involved is the union which has taken active leadership in the stoppage. In disputes involving more than one union (jurisdictional or rival union disputes as well as those of cooperating unions) classification is made accordingly. If unorganized workers

strike independently, a separate classification is used.

Method of termination of stoppages is the classification according to the means of termination. For example: (1) disputes in which the parties agree directly to terminate the stoppage without any third-party assistance; (2) those terminated with the assistance of private or nongovernment mediators; (3) those terminated with the assistance of government agencies; (4) those ending without formal settlements; and (5) those in which the employers discontinued business.

Disposition of issues is the classification in which information regarding the settlement or

disposition of issues is presented. In most strikes the issues are usually settled or disposed of before the return to work is effected, but provision is made to present data for the cases in which adjustment of issues after resumption of work is effected (1) by direct negotiations between the employers and the union (or workers); (2) by negotiation with the aid of Government agencies; (3) by arbitration; and (4) by other means (cases referred to NLRB union boards, tribunals, etc., where method is other than negotiation).

The following questionnaire is used in collecting detailed information from both employers and unions.

FILE.....

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington 25, D. C.

B. L. S. 817—(Rev. 1-1-48)
Budget Bureau No. 44-R210.8
Approval expires 3-31-50.

CONFIDENTIAL—Not for public inspection

DEAR SIR: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has received information

Kindly furnish for official statistical purposes the information indicated below in connection with this work stoppage. Please return the report within 2 days, if possible, in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage. If you do not have the information, kindly forward the blank to the proper official or give us his name and address. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours, EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics.*

1. Name of company.....
2. Address of central office.....
3. Principal products or services of plant(s) involved in work stoppage (list in order of importance).....
4. Number of establishments (or work places) involved.....
5. Union(s) involved..... (Name) (Check)

AFL.....
CIO.....
Ind.....
- Local No. Address.....
6. Dates and number of workers idle. (Please show separate data for each establishment if available; if not, give estimate for entire stoppage and show the total number of establishments involved.)

Establishment involved and location (City and State)	First day of stoppage			Date greatest number of workers were idle		Last day of stoppage		Number of workers on pay roll (before stoppage)
	Date	Hour	Workers idle*	Date	Workers idle*	Date	Workers idle*	
.....								
.....								
.....								

(Use additional sheets if more space is needed)

*Show the total number of workers idle in each plant or establishment reported—those concerned directly and those made idle because of dispute.

7. If stoppage lasted only 1 or 2 days, how many workers were idle at least one full shift?
8. Number of days worked *per week* by most employees before stoppage
9. Causes of dispute. (Specify, in order of importance, the issues involved or demands made.)
10. How long before stoppage were principal issues listed in item 9 a matter of dispute? Number of days
11. Relation of stoppage to union-management contract:
 Was contract in effect when stoppage occurred? Yes No
 Dispute was due primarily to: (Check)
 (a) Attempt to obtain union recognition () or establish first contract
 (b) Grievances
 (c) Failure to agree on renewal of contract
 (Date old contract expired or was scheduled to expire)
 (d) Attempt to alter contract terms during life of the agreement
 (e) Matters not involving the question of a contract
12. Did a Federal, State, or local government agency participate in negotiations *before the stoppage began*?
 Yes No If "yes" give name of agency
13. Method of terminating stoppage:
 Agreement or understanding for return to work was reached: (Check)
 (a) By employer(s) and union directly
 (b) With assistance of government agency:
 Federal (Name)
 State (Name)
 Local (Name)
 (c) By other means (explain)
 (d) Workers returned without formal arrangement or settlement
14. Date settlement was reached Date most employees resumed work
15. Were all issues completely settled at termination of stoppage? Yes No
 If not, please indicate how the remaining issues were to be finally adjusted: (Check)
 (a) By direct negotiations between employer(s) and union
 (b) By negotiations with the aid of a government agency. Name
 (c) By arbitration (Name of arbitrator)
 (d) By other means (indicate)
16. If no agreement to terminate stoppage has been reached, have the majority of the vacancies been filled either by old or new employees? Yes No If "yes," give date by which majority of vacancies were filled
 (Date)
17. Was there any violence in connection with the stoppage? Yes No Were there any deaths?
 Yes No Number
 Any injuries (necessitating medical attention)? Yes No Number
 Explain

18. REMARKS:

(Signature of person making report)

(Position or office)

(Date)

(Company or organization)

(Address)

PLEASE ENCLOSE A COPY OF ANY NEW AGREEMENT OR AMENDMENT TO OLD AGREEMENT SIGNED AT CONCLUSION OF DISPUTE

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Exemptions—Pipe-Line Employees. A Federal court of appeals held³ that employees checking materials used in the construction and operation of pipe lines, although they were engaged in interstate commerce, were exempt from the overtime compensation provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Section 13 (b) (2) of the act, the court stated, made them exempt, since they were employees of an employer subject to part I of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The employer was a corporation created during the war by certain oil companies to construct and operate pipe lines owned by Government corporations. The actual construction work was performed by outside contractors, but workers hired by the employer received, checked, and inspected the materials and tools ordered by the contractors, and also the materials used in the operation of the pipe lines.

In holding the employees exempt, the court pointed out that pipe-line companies were expressly covered by the Interstate Commerce Act. The test of whether they were employed by an employer subject to the Interstate Commerce Act,

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Schmitt v. War Emergency Pipe Lines, Inc.* (U. S. C. A. (8th), June 22, 1949).

the court stated, was whether the employer operated and controlled the pipe lines—not whether it owned or leased them. As employees engaged in checking materials used for construction were held to be in the same position as those checking materials for operation, and their activities related to operation of the pipe lines, the exemption was held to be applicable. Since one of the pipe lines was already in operation prior to their employment, the construction work they performed was like work on the extension of a railroad system, and constituted interstate commerce.

Defense Plant Construction not Production of Goods for Commerce. A Federal district court held⁴ that employees engaged in operations connected with the original construction of a munitions plant during the war were not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The employees included nurses, telephone operators, clerks receiving and checking materials and supplies, clerical and stenographic workers, and clerks maintaining architects' and engineering records. They sued for overtime compensation alleged to be due, under the act, from their employer, who was solely engaged in the construction—not the operation—of the plant, under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract with the United States Government. The plant had been completed in stages, and products were shipped from part of the plant while other parts were being completed.

Plant construction did not constitute engaging in commerce or production of goods for commerce, the court held. That the plant was intended for production of goods for commerce did not make the tie to commerce so close as to bring the construction within the act's coverage. If Congress had desired to include such employee activities within the coverage, the court said, it would have so stated.

Certain employees, such as checkers and telephone operators, had performed work in connection with some materials which had been re-shipped to other States. However, the court refused to allow recovery of overtime compensation for such work on the ground that it was too trifling and that it was not shown what proportion such activity was of the employees' total work.

⁴ *Cooper v. Rust Engineering Co.* (U. S. D. C., W. D. Ky., Apr. 18, 1949).

Labor Relations

Prohibition of Strike for Closed Shop. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit⁵ upheld an order of the National Labor Relations Board⁶ prohibiting a union from striking to obtain an employer's agreement to select employees through the union's hiring hall. The union had refused to obey the Board's order, whereupon the Board petitioned the court for its enforcement.

In granting the petition, the court held that the strike for a hiring hall agreement was clearly a violation of section 8 (b) (2) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, since it was an attempt to cause the employer to discriminate against nonunion employees. New agreements made between the union and the employer after the Board's order were held to justify enforcement of the order.

The court held that section 8 (b) (2) of the act was constitutional and did not impose involuntary servitude on union members, since it did not prevent any individual from quitting work.

Picketing—Restraint and Coercion; Agency. In two recent cases the NLRB further considered the question of when picketing constitutes restraint and coercion of employees in the exercise of their right to refrain from union activity under the amended NLRA.

(1) During a strike, about 80 to 100 pickets patrolled in front of a struck plant, the number of pickets increasing when nonstriking employees reported for work. An assault on a nonstriker, an attempted assault on a supervisor in the presence of rank-and-file employees, and threats of reprisals to other persons took place. The NLRB held⁷ that such picketing constituted restraint and coercion, was not peaceful, and was not privileged as free speech. The facts that traffic was not impeded and that police could have facilitated entry of persons into the plant were held immaterial, since the picketing was calculated to bar employees from entering. The act did not require that employees elicit police assistance in the exercise of their rights.

In the same case, the Board considered the

legality of a "Taft-Hartley" demonstration by 1,500 to 2,000 persons marching in front of the plant during the strike. The demonstration was held to be coercive, since it was obviously in support of the strike. The Board stated that the legality of picketing did not depend on the number of pickets, which it was not authorized to regulate, but only on whether violence or threats were used.

Both the local and the international unions, who together had sponsored the strike, were held responsible for these acts of restraint and coercion, even though individual acts of violence may not have been specifically authorized. The Board found that officers (including shop stewards) of both organizations with power to represent them, had actively participated in the picketing and demonstrations and had directed or instigated the coercive acts.

(2) Coercive action by rank-and-file strikers against nonstriking employees, on their entering and leaving a plant, or in their homes, was held⁸ by the Board to have been authorized by a local and an international union that had sponsored the strike. Although a union is not liable for coercive acts by persons whom it has clothed with apparent but not actual authority, the Board stated, a union's actual or apparent sponsorship of a strike constitutes an invitation to all employees whether union members or not, to engage in strike activities, and employees engaging in such activities become subagents of the union. A union's international representative was held to be the agent of both the local and the international in the conduct of the strike, because the union's constitution authorized him to take all necessary action regarding organizational activities in the area of the struck plant. The local union had turned the conduct of the strike over to him. His direction to strikers to "go out and get" non-strikers was held to direct the use of every means at their disposal, including violence, to further the strike. The Board pointed out that this officer assisted in some acts of violence, but he was also held to be responsible for acts not committed on the picket line or in his presence.

Local-union committeemen were also held to be agents of the international union in picketing, as the international approved their appointment as picket captains. Accordingly, the international

⁵ *NLRB v. National Maritime Union* (U. S. C. A. (2d), July 1, 1949).

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review Oct. 1948 (p. 409).

⁷ *In re Local No. 1150, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, CIO* (84 NLRB No. 110, June 30, 1949).

⁸ *In re United Furniture Workers of America, Local 478 (CIO)* (84 NLRB No. 69).

union was ordered to cease acts of coercion in violation of section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the amended NLRA. The local committeemen were held to be agents of the local union also, in picketing activity, because of the broad powers given to them in conduct of the strike. However, neither the local nor the international was held responsible for acts which took place before the collective-bargaining contract expired, since union members had been directed not to strike before that date.

Discharge for Coercive Activity; Agency. The NLRB held ⁹ that an employer was not justified in discharging an active union member, although the member had told other employees (1) that if they did not join the union promptly, "it will make it so hard for you, you will have to join or quit work * * * when they organize it" and (2) that after the union had completed its organization work, nonmembers would be given from 12 to 60 days to join. The Board stated that these remarks did not have a coercive effect, because the member who uttered them was not a union agent or organizer, but only an enthusiastic rank-and-file member. The employee was held to have merely predicted a union shop after a union victory in representation and union-shop elections.

In previous decisions, statements predicting loss of jobs because of failure to join a union had been held coercive and in violation of section 8 (b) (1) of the amended NLRA. But these decisions were distinguished on the ground that the utterances were made by union agents and so contained threats of action by the unions themselves. One Board member dissented, on the ground that there was no valid distinction between the effects of statements by union representatives and of those by rank and file members.

Non-Communist Affidavit. The NLRB held ¹⁰ that a union had complied with the non-Communist affidavit provisions of the amended NLRA and was entitled to be placed on the ballot in a representation election, although one of its officers, shortly before he executed the affidavit, stated that he was resigning from the Communist Party merely to permit the union to secure the benefits of the act, and that he was still attached to the principles of the party.

The Board pointed out that section 9 (h) of the act merely required that union officers make the non-Communist affidavit, and did not require that the affidavit be true. Otherwise, the Board stated, representation petitions would be subject to delay because of the necessity of investigating each affidavit.

One Board member dissented, on the ground that the act did not require the Board to accept an affidavit which was repudiated in advance.

Bargaining—Violation of "No-Strike" Contract. The NLRB held ¹¹ that an employer's statutory duty to bargain with a union was suspended while the union was violating a no-strike clause of a collective-bargaining agreement. The employer's refusal to rehire some of the strikers, after he had repeatedly offered to reinstate them, was held not to constitute a discriminatory discharge in violation of section 8 (3) of the National Labor Relations Act. The strike occurred in 1946, prior to the enactment of the Labor Management Relations Act.

The strike was started by rank and file workers rather than by the union. The employer refused to enter into discussions with a union agent until the strikers returned to work, and 2 days after the beginning of the strike, sent the union a formal letter to this effect. The union then sanctioned and supported the strike. Thereafter, the employer, by letters and advertisements, solicited the strikers individually to return to work and offered wage increases. Upon the rejection or ignoring of these offers, he notified the strikers of the termination of their employment. The union brought unfair labor practice charges against the employer.

Dismissing the charges, the Board found that the union had violated its agreement not to sanction, support, or engage in "any" strike, which was held to bar both authorized and unauthorized strikes. Even if the strike was unauthorized, the Board held, the union had not fulfilled its agreement to endeavor in good faith to bring about the strikers' return to work, as no positive direction was given to that effect. The agreement was held not to have been fulfilled by a premature attempt to get the strike leaders to return to work, or by the holding of union meetings to make "plans" to persuade strikers to return.

⁹ *In re Tennessee Coach Co.* (84 NLRB No. 85, June 29, 1949).

¹⁰ *In re American Seating Co.* (85 NLRB No. 49, July 21, 1949).

¹¹ *In re United Elastic Corporation* (84 NLRB No. 87, June 29, 1949).

In holding that the union's violation of the no-strike clause justified the employer's refusal to discuss grievances or negotiate, the Board stated that, while the Wagner Act created an absolute duty to bargain, this duty could be channeled through a collective agreement. The statutory purpose of promoting stable labor relations would be jeopardized, the Board said, if adherence to such agreements were not required, and futility were thus imparted to the bargaining process.

The Board held that being under no duty to bargain with the union, the employer was justified in his individual solicitation of the strikers to return to work in his unilateral offers of wage increases. The wage offer, it held, was part of the offer of reinstatement.

Striking in violation of the contract was held to justify discharge under the National Labor Relations Act. The employer's several offers to reinstate the strikers were held not to constitute a waiver of his right to discharge them, since the offers were conditioned on their being accepted within a limited period, and that condition was not fulfilled.

One Board member dissented on the ground that the union had not violated the contract. The majority's decision, he stated, would either make the contract an insurance by the union of its members' good conduct, or make all members agents of the union for purposes of liability. Discharge of the strikers was not justified, he said, since their violation of the contract did not change their status as employees.

Union Security—State v. Federal Law. The NLRB ruled¹³ that a unit of employees was appropriate for a union-shop authorization election, although it included employees with headquarters in States that had more strict regulations of union-security agreements than those included in Federal law.

Section 14 (b) of the amended National Labor Relations Act states: "Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the execution or application of agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment in any State * * * in which such execution or application is prohibited by * * * law." The Board, in accordance with a previous

decision,¹⁴ held that a unit for union-security election purposes could not include employees in States prohibiting all union-security agreements, but that section 14 (b) did permit inclusion of employees in States which merely regulated union-security agreements, even though a greater percentage of employees was required to approve such agreements than under the Federal law.

One Board member dissented, on the ground of a recent Supreme Court decision¹⁵ that State laws containing stricter regulation of union-security agreements must prevail over Federal law. The majority replied that its decision was not in conflict with that of the Supreme Court, since the State and Federal Governments had concurrent jurisdiction to regulate union-security agreements. Therefore, its certification of a union-shop election unit certified only that Federal requirements had been met.

Decisions of State Courts

Florida—"Right to Work" not Enforceable by Union. The Supreme Court of Florida held¹⁶ that the provision of the State constitution (in sec. 12 of its declaration of rights) that the right of persons to work shall not be abridged or denied because of membership or nonmembership in a union could be enforced only by the employee whose right was abridged, and not by a labor organization.

The court reversed a lower court decree which had granted a union's petition for an injunction against an employer's dismissal of workers because of their union membership. It held that the only rights protected by the State Constitution against infringement by an employer's action were those of the employees; that the constitution was not intended to protect any rights of labor organizations in this respect. The court pointed out that there was no showing of any contract between the employer and the union or that the union was entitled to represent these employees.

Michigan—Majority Approval of Strike Required. The Michigan Supreme Court¹⁷ upheld the validity of a State law providing criminal penalties for

¹³ *In re Giant Food Shopping Center* (77 NLRB 791), See Monthly Labor Review, July 1948 (p. 57).

¹⁴ *Algoma Plywood & Veneer Co. v. Wisconsin ERB* (336 U. S. 301). See Monthly Labor Review May 1949 (p. 554).

¹⁵ *Miami Laundry Co. v. Laundry, Linen, Dry Cleaning Drivers, Salesmen and Helpers Local Union No. 935* (Fla. Sup. Ct. June 17, 1949).

¹⁷ *International Union of United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO v. McNally* (Mich. Sup. Ct., June 29, 1949).

¹³ *In re Western Electric Co.* (84 NLRB No. 111, June 30, 1949.)

calling a strike which had not previously been approved, at a special statutory election, by a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit concerned.

A union sought to enjoin a threatened criminal prosecution for violation of this law. It had called a strike without holding such an election, while mediation was still in progress. The lower court held for the union.

On appeal, the supreme court reversed the lower court's decision. It held that the statute was not repugnant to the State or Federal constitutions, since the right to strike was not absolute. Striking and picketing, it held, were something more than the exercise of free speech and assembly. Strikes were held to contain an element of coercion and therefore to be subject to regulation under the State police power. The desire to prevent a minority of employees from tying up a whole plant was held to be sufficient basis for prevention of strikes without majority assent. It was also pointed out that the majority principle was maintained in deciding whether a union should represent a group of employees in bargaining with an employer concerning wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

The statute was held not to be in conflict with the Labor Management Relations Act. The fact that the Federal act prohibited strikes in certain situations did not mean that Congress intended to prohibit States from making other regulations concerning strikes. Although application of the State statute affected interstate commerce, this was held not to make the statute invalid when it was a lawful exercise of the State police power.

Minnesota—Prohibition of strikes for Closed Shop. The Supreme Court of Minnesota held constitutional¹⁸ a 1947 State law prohibiting strikes or boycotts for the purpose of inducing an employer to persuade or coerce his employee into joining a union.

The court upheld an injunction of a trial court against a strike by union employees to compel an employer to discharge certain nonunion employees in his store. Until 1947, almost all employees in the store's floor covering and drapery department were members of a floor decorators' union,

which had an agreement with the employer regarding employee representation. In 1947, the employer hired three nonunion "measurers." The union informed the employer that no work would be done on material required to complete the jobs measured by nonunion men. The employer sued for an injunction.

The appellate court held that the strike violated the 1947 State act, although the strike notice stated the reason for the strike to be the employer's failure to pay union rates to the nonunion men. This statement was held to be without basis, since the union was uninformed of the rates paid these employees.

This statute prohibiting the strike was held to be compatible with both the constitution of Minnesota and that of the United States, by virtue of a State's police power to prohibit discrimination against either union or nonunion employees and to prohibit a union from striking to coerce an employer to commit an unlawful act. The Minnesota labor relations law prohibited discrimination against nonunion men unless a union-shop agreement was in effect between the employer and a union representing a majority of his employees. An attempt by the union to show that an oral union-shop agreement existed was rejected, since the law presumed the written agreement between the parties to be the only agreement. The 1947 statute was held not to impose involuntary servitude on the striking employees, since it permitted individual quitting of work.

One judge dissented on the ground that a union-shop agreement was actually in existence.

Nevada—Picketing for Closed Shop. The Supreme Court of Nevada held¹⁹ that union members could lawfully picket an employer for the purpose of compelling him to grant a closed shop.

Two unions, representing less than a majority of workers in an employer's drug stores, demanded recognition and a closed-shop contract, and, upon the employer's refusal to grant them, peacefully picketed the stores.

On the employer's request, a lower court granted an injunction against the picketing. Two union members subsequently were prosecuted for contempt for distributing newspaper articles to the effect that the employer was "unfair to organized

¹⁸ *Dayton Co. v. Carpet Linoleum and Resilient Floor Decorators Union, Local 596, AFL* (Minn. Sup. Ct., June 24, 1949).

¹⁹ *State of Nevada v. Eighth District Court* (Nev. Sup. Ct., June 24, 1949).

labor" and had discharged five employees for union membership. The union petitioned the State supreme court to prohibit the enforcement of the lower court's restraining order.

The supreme court granted the petition. It held that one could not be punished for contempt of this order, since the order infringed the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press, and assembly.

The court held that the picketing was not for an unlawful purpose, although a Nevada statute prohibited an employer from making an agreement that employees or persons entering employment must agree either not to become, or to become a member of a labor organization. This statute was held not to prevent a closed shop, although its language was similar to that of statutes making such a prohibition, the validity of which had been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.²⁰ The Nevada statute, the court pointed out, must be examined in the light of its legislative history. It was passed in 1907, at a time when "yellow-dog contracts" making nonmembership in a union a condition of employment were arousing the ire of labor unions. The "company" union was another device used by employers to forestall formation of trade-unions. The court held that the 1907 statute was directed against "yellow-dog contracts" and "company" unions, and not against union-security agreements.

One justice dissented, on the ground that the similarity of the Nevada statute's language to that of anti-closed-shop statutes made a different construction of its meaning unwarranted.

Virginia—Severance Pay Plan. The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals ruled ²¹ that a severance or dismissal pay plan announced by an employer constituted a contract which was binding upon him to the extent that his employees performed satisfactory service subsequent to its announcement.

An employer amended a severance pay plan in 1943 and published an outline of the plan in a handbook for employees, while he was still engaged in the performance of Government war contracts. Subsequently, upon termination of

these contracts, plans were made for transferral of one of the employer's plants to the Army. Shortly before the plant was turned over, the employer notified employees that they would not be entitled to dismissal pay if they were transferred directly to the Army.

An employee who later transferred to the Army sued to recover severance pay. The appellate court, affirming a lower court decision, upheld the employee's right to recover such pay. It held that the employer could not, by the notice concerning transfer of employment, affect rights to dismissal pay earned through services performed prior to the notice. The fact that the outline of the plan said severance pay was authorized within the discretion of the employer was held not sufficient to nullify the positive nature of the employer's offer, nor did a statement that the plan was subject to discontinuance or change from time to time. Such changes in the plan could only affect future rights—not rights already earned by services rendered—the court said. It pointed out that the employee had foregone the opportunity to secure another position in reliance on receipt of these benefits.

Washington—Picketing; Injunctions. The Supreme Court of Washington decided a number of cases involving the legality of picketing to compel workers to become union members or an employer to enter into a union contract.

(1) Peaceful picketing was engaged in by a teamsters' union in behalf of an automobile salesmen's union. The object was to compel owner-operators of a used-car business, some of whom had no employees, to join either the teamsters' union or the automobile salesmen's union and enter into a contract to carry on business only during certain hours and days fixed by the salesmen's union. The union had secured from 115 other local car dealers an agreement to conduct their business only during the specified hours. The picketers took down automobile-license numbers of persons patronizing the dealers who were being picketed.

The State supreme court, affirming a lower court decree, held ²² the picketing to be unlawful and enjoined. It held that the interest of the owners and the community in preventing this coercion

²⁰ *Lincoln Federal Labor Union v. Northwestern Iron & Metal Co.* (335 U. S. 525), see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1949, p. 322.

²¹ *Hercules Powder Co. v. Brookfield* (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., June 20, 1949).

²² *Hawke v. Teamsters Union* (Wash. Sup. Ct., June 2, 1949).

outweighed that of the union, in view of the small number of employees hired by car dealers. The right of free speech was held not to be absolute where property rights were affected. One judge dissented, on the ground that a State could not prohibit picketing merely because no employer-employee relationship was involved.

(2) The court reached the same result in another case with similar facts.²³

(3) Peaceful picketing by a union to compel an employer grocery store to sign an agreement to operate its meat market only at certain hours was held²⁴ to be lawful and not enjoinable, as the employee operating the meat market was a union member. Although the employer claimed that the meat-market operator was an oral "lessee," the court found that in fact he was an employee, since the lease could be terminated at any time. The picketing of the whole store was unavoidable, the court stated, since it was impossible to picket the meat market without picketing the store. Encouragement given to others not to patronize or deliver to the employer's store, through the union's picketing, was held not to involve such threats as to constitute an unlawful secondary boycott.

(4) The court upheld²⁵ an injunction to prevent one local of a national union from peacefully picketing an employer in a jurisdictional dispute with another of its locals. The employer had signed a contract with Local No. 6 of the Masters, Mates & Pilots of America, covering the operations of one of its ships in Puget Sound and Alaska waters. Another local, No. 90, claimed jurisdiction over Alaska waters and asserted this contract was invalid. The national union took the side of Local 90, but was unable to persuade or did not persuade local 6 to release the employer from the contract. Local 90 picketed the ship. The employer secured an injunction in the trial court.

The supreme court held that the picketing was not justified and the injunction was proper. While a few of the ship's officers had been members of Local 90, they had been hired through Local 6. Therefore, the court stated, no labor dispute was involved within the meaning of the State anti-injunction law. The picketing was not "protected

free speech," the court held, since it was for an unlawful object—to force the employer to recognize Local 90 and negotiate with it in violation of an existing contract and of the law relating to exclusive bargaining agencies. The employer had not acted in bad faith, despite a promise in a letter to abide by the decision of the national union, since the national had never brought disciplinary proceedings or used more than persuasion against Local 6.

Wisconsin—Public Utilities. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held²⁶ that a State act of 1947 providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and prohibiting strikes in public utilities was constitutional. The decision upheld a lower court order dismissing a union petition that the act be declared invalid.

The act did not constitute an invalid delegation of legislative power to the arbitration board, the court held, since it provided a number of standards to guide the board in its decisions. Among the considerations which the arbitration board was directed to take into account were (a) comparison of wage rates and other conditions of employment in the utility with those elsewhere in the locality and among workers doing similar work; (b) the value of the service to the consumer in the local operation area; (c) whether, if the employer had more than one public utility plant, and the plants were located in different areas, different compensation and conditions of employment should prevail in the separate plants; (d) comparative over-all compensation of employees at the plant and elsewhere, including benefits such as pensions and insurance. The court held, that these standards of delegation were reasonable and compared them to the delegation of power to fix reasonable public-utility rates.

The court also held that there was no invalid delegation of judicial power, since the arbitration board was required to observe certain rules in conducting hearings, such as granting both parties an opportunity to be heard and the admission or rejection of evidence. If the board exceeded its powers, the court stated, there would be an adequate remedy.

²³ *Cline v. Automobile Drivers Union* (Wash. Sup. Ct., June 3, 1949).

²⁴ *Wright v. Teamster's Union, Local 690* (Wash. Sup. Ct., June 24, 1949).

²⁵ *Pacific Navigation & Trading Co., Inc. v. Masters, Mates & Pilots of America, West Coast Local 90* (Wash. Sup. Ct., June 3, 1949).

²⁶ *United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America, Local 18 (CIO) v. Wisconsin, Employment Relations Board* (Wis. Sup. Ct., July 12, 1949).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

July 12, 1949

THE PRESIDENT requested the major companies in the basic steel industry and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) to continue under terms of existing collective bargaining agreements for 60 days, thereby avoiding a strike set for July 16. He stated that he was creating a board to investigate and to inquire into the issues in dispute and to report within 45 days of July 16, with their recommendations. (Source: White House release of July 12, 1949.)

On July 15, the President named a 3-member board to investigate the wage-pension demands, under a 60-day truce accepted by the companies and the union. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 137, July 19, 1949.)

July 14

THE PRESIDENT advised the Cabinet and certain other Government officials that he had named John R. Steelman to assume responsibility for directing "Federal programs of direct action or assistance to localities which can be timed and channeled so as to concentrate upon areas where unemployment is heavy without sacrifice of general national objectives," in conformity with the statement made on this subject in the President's Economic Report to Congress (see Chron. item for July 11, 1949, MLR, Aug. 1949). (Source: White House release of July 14, 1949.)

On August 9, Mr. Steelman designated 11 areas as having significant unemployment and submitted production and employment data for 9 of the areas to major Federal agencies for consideration under their respective procurement programs. (Source: New York Times, August 10, 1949.)

July 15

THE PRESIDENT approved the Housing Act of 1949 (for discussion, see MLR, Aug. 1949, p. 155) providing for the construction of 810,000 low-cost housing units and other improvements in the Nation's housing. (Source: White House release of July 15, 1949, Public Law 171, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

July 15

A TRIAL EXAMINER for the National Labor Relations Board, in the case of *Wilson & Co., Inc.* and *United Packinghouse Workers for America (CIO)*, ruled that the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 makes illegal a strike called to modify an existing contract before its expiration date, regardless of the presence or absence of a no-strike clause. (Source: NLRB release R-215, July 15, 1949.)

July 16

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced that, effective August 16, the hourly wage for employees engaged in the manufacture or supply of products of the pressed and blown glass and glassware industry in quantities involving more than \$10,000 in value, purchased by the Government, under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, would be no less than 83½ cents. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release PR-190, July 16, 1949.)

A. F. WHITNEY, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) died. Mr. Whitney had been president of the Trainmen since 1928. (Source: Labor, July 23, 1949.)

July 18

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced that by congressional action (see Chron. item for June 29, 1949, MLR, Aug. 1949) the United States Department of Labor's program for improving labor standards of working youth had been placed in the Bureau of Labor Standards. This program was previously administered by the Wage and Hour Division, which will continue to enforce the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S50-58, July 18, 1949.)

July 19

VAN A. BITTNER, vice president of the United Steelworkers of America, died. (Source: CIO News of July 25, 1949.)

July 20

THE PRESIDENT approved an act to amend the overtime compensation provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, thus clarifying the question of "overtime on overtime." The retroactive amendment makes it lawful to treat as overtime premiums, for purposes of the FLSA, certain payments which the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Bay Ridge Operating Co. v. Aaron*, held were not "true overtime" pay under that act (see Chron. item for June 7, 1948 MLR, July 1948). (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release PR-191, July 21, 1949; Public Law 177, 81st Cong.)

On August 11, the Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act issued a comprehensive statement on the new enforcement principles which he would apply, under

the amendment. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, release PR-194, Aug. 11, 1949; Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 154, August 11, 1949, p. 4946.)

A TRIAL EXAMINER for the NLRB, in the case of *Glaziers' Union, Local No. 27 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America (AFL)* ruled that application of a union's bylaws which are in aid of a secondary boycott is illegal under the LMRA of 1947. (Source: NLRB release R-216, July 20, 1949.)

July 21

PHILIP M. KAISER was nominated by the President to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 95, No. 131, July 21, 1949, p. 10120.)

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR amended the prevailing minimum wage determination under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act concerning workers on Government contracts involving over \$10,000, for the iron and steel industry. The determination, which supersedes that of January 16, 1939, provides, effective on August 27, minimum hourly rates from \$1.08½ to \$1.23, according to region; rates for auxiliary workers or bona fide apprentices are from \$1.04 to \$1.18½, according to locality. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 143, July 27, 1949, p. 4668, and U. S. Dept. of Labor release PR-192, July 26, 1949.)

THE NLRB dismissed the petitions of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. for an employee-representation election, on the grounds that affiliation of the previously independent Communications Workers of America with the CIO did not affect existing contracts with Divisions 43 and 44, or the "structure, functions, or membership" of contracting local unions. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1391, and Summary, p. 5, August 1, 1949.)

FOR THE FIRST TIME since the international officers of the United Furniture Workers of America (CIO) signed the non-Communist affidavits required under the LMRA of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 14, 1949, MLR, Aug. 1949), the NLRB ordered an election placing Local 415 of the United Furniture Workers upon the ballot. The election was to be held within 30 days among the 1,600 employees of the American Seating Co. (Source: NLRB release R-217, July 21, 1949.)

July 25

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS in Cincinnati, in the case of *Ohio Power Co. v. NLRB*, held that possession of supervisory authority, even if not exercised "for all or any definite part of the employee's time," brought the possessor under the definition of "supervisor" as set forth in section 2 (11) of the LMRA of 1947. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Analysis, p. 57, and 24 LRRM, p. 2350, August 8, 1949.)

July 25

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER held, in the case of *John Ralph against the Union Starch and Refining Co. and the Grain Processors Independent Union, Local No. 1*, that under a valid union-shop contract, a union may insist upon the discharge of an employee who refuses to become a full-fledged member of the union. (Source: NLRB release, R-220, July 25, 1949.)

A COMMITTEE of 16, representing non-Communist trade-unions, met in London to draft a constitution and program for an international body of free trade-unions. (See Chron. item for Jan. 19, 1949, MLR Mar. 1949, concerning withdrawal of certain trade-union organizations from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.) Committee was set up at a preparatory conference in Geneva in June 1949. (See Chron. item for June 25, 1949, MLR, Aug. 1949.) Michael Ross (CIO) and Irving Brown (AFL) represented the United States. (Source: New York Times, July 25, 1949.)

July 26

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER held that primary picketing which had secondary effects did not constitute an unlawful secondary boycott, even though picketing took place on a secondary employee's premises and his employees honored the picket lines. The case involved Sterling Beverages, Inc., and Drivers Local Union No. 807, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (AFL). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRR, p. 176, August 1, 1949.)

On July 13, the United States District Court in New York City had ruled to the contrary and granted the NLRB regional director's petition for a preliminary injunction against the union. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter Summary of Developments, p. 2, and 23 LRRM, p. 2348, August 8, 1949.)

July 27

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) agreed to sign the non-Communist affidavit required by the Taft-Hartley law. Sole reason for signing, the board's resolution stated, was "to safeguard the interest of the membership * * * and to go forward with the organization of the unorganized within our jurisdiction." (Source: New York Times, July 28, 1949.)

July 28

THE NLRB, in the case of *Ryan Construction Corp. v. United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (CIO) and Local 813*, ruled that picketing the premises of a primary employer does not become illegal (under the secondary boycott ban of the LMRA of 1947) because it affects the employees of a secondary employer located on the same property. It held the picketing to be primary,

in that it was confined to the premises of the struck plant, and noncoercive in character. (Source: NLRB release R-227, August 5, 1949; Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1424.)

July 29

THE ACTING ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division announced adoption of new minimum wage rates in the Virgin Islands for 16 industries and a group of miscellaneous industries. The new rates of 40 cents or less an hour, effective August 29, are from 5 to 15 cents an hour higher than existing rates. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 145, July 29, 1949, p. 4753; U. S. Dept. of Labor release PR-193, July 30, 1949.)

THE NLRB dismissed representation petitions of the Great Lakes Engineers Brotherhood, Inc. (Ind.), for an election among assistant engineers employed by the Globe Steamship Co. and 16 other Great Lakes shipping companies. The Board held that such workers were "supervisors" within the LMRA of 1947 and that therefore the proposed bargaining units were inappropriate. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1422, August 8, 1949.)

July 30

THE UNITED NATIONS Economic and Social Council decided to ask the International Labor Organization to establish a fact-finding and conciliation commission to protect trade-union rights. (Source: New York Times, July 31, 1949.)

August 4

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER, in a jurisdictional dispute, held three Portland (Oreg.) employers, the AFL Building Trades Council of Portland, and Local 857 of the Carpenters' Union (AFL) guilty of illegal discrimination in the discharge in September 1947 of 6 machinists and helpers, members of the International Association of Machinists (Ind.), and recommended reimbursement for wages lost. (Source: NLRB release R-225, Aug. 4, 1949.)

August 6

THE HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE passed an act authorizing the Governor to take possession of and operate the docks in an effort to end the 98-day-old stevedore strike. Under the law, which is effective for 180 days, the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency, and called upon the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's

Union (CIO) and the stevedoring industry to resume operations. About 2,000 strikers, members of the ILWU voted unanimously not to work for the Hawaiian Government. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 7-8, 1949; Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 3041, Aug. 22, 1949.)

August 8

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER found the Progressive Mine Workers of America (Ind.), its District No. 1, and its Local No. 13, guilty of illegal restraint and coercion of two employees at a mine of the Randolph Corp. (closed down permanently since August 1948). The men were kept by threats from returning to their jobs after they had consulted another national union about replacing the P. M. W. of A. as their bargaining representative. (Source: NLRB release R-228, Aug. 8, 1949.)

August 11

AN NLRB TRIAL EXAMINER held, in the case of *Lodge 1600 of the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) and the General Controls Co., Glendale, Calif.*, that a union is entitled to full information on the merit ratings of employees, even though its contract gives the employer complete power to make merit ratings and pay raises based upon such ratings without consulting the union. The company was held guilty of refusing to bargain collectively by withholding such information. (Source: NLRB release R-231, Aug. 11, 1949.)

EMPLOYEES of the Ford Motor Co. in Michigan voted 7 to 1 to strike, if necessary, to obtain their contract demands. The strike vote, conducted under the State Bonine-Tripp Act, gives a 30-day authorization dating from the State Labor Mediation Board's certification. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 12, 1949.)

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS in the District of Columbia upheld the Federal Government's loyalty program in *Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee v. Clark*. Section 9a of the Hatch Act which makes it unlawful for Federal employees to belong to any organization advocating the overthrow of "our constitutional form of government" and requires removal from office of any person violating this provision, and Executive Order No. 9835 which establishes procedures for determining the loyalty of Federal employees (see Chron. item, Mar. 21, 1947, MLR, May 1947) were held to be valid. The court also held that neither property rights nor free speech had been abridged. (Source: U. S. Law Week, 18 LW, Aug. 23, 1949, pp. 1026, 2089.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Labor Relations and Federal Law: An Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Labor Policy Since 1947. By Donald H. Wollett. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1949. 148 pp. \$3.

This is primarily a discussion and critical evaluation of the Federal labor policy of 1948, as outlined in the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The Labor Management Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 are compared on the basis of the criterion that we are "irrevocably committed to a Federal labor policy of encouraging the establishment and maintenance of collective bargaining relationships." From this point of view the author finds that, although both acts proclaim the same ends, each provides different means to attain them. He lists the ways in which the 1947 statute weakens the possibility of reaching its stated objectives, and ways in which the provisions of the act are consistent with the achievement of these objectives.

In his conclusion, the author predicts that "basically, Federal labor policy is certain to remain as is, that is, the policy will continue to be one of encouraging the establishment and maintenance of collective bargaining relationships." He cautions labor that any new statute should not be based on "political pay-offs and reprisals," and recommends that in any new labor legislation consideration be given to the internal operations of the unions; that the office of the General Counsel be returned to its former position of dependency with respect to the National Labor Relations Board; and that the provisions of the LMR Act dealing with national emergencies be re-examined. "Generally," the author states, "the policy underlying a new law should be one of minimizing governmental interference with the collective bargaining process itself."

—I. R.

Labor in Norway. By Walter Galenson. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1949. 373 pp., bibliography. (Wertheim Fellowship Publication.) \$5.

As a close student of the Norwegian economy and labor situation during the period 1945-48—including 2 years in the capacity of U. S. labor attaché in Oslo, Mr. Galenson has a unique contribution to make to labor literature.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

His is said to be the first comprehensive report on Norwegian labor in English. Norway is a small country, in many ways very unlike the United States, and Mr. Galenson refrains from drawing specific lessons or conclusions from Norwegian experience directly applicable to our own. Nevertheless, his detailed, factual, and well-grounded book is bound to provoke thought in connection with current discussions on industrial relations; determination of wage levels and their adjustment; functions of trade-unions; relationships between organized labor, organized employers, and government; economic planning in democracies; and other controversial questions.

In common with other countries being assisted towards economic recovery by the United States, Norway has had to meet the threat of inflation while restoring an economy and resources depleted by war and hostile occupation. During this difficult period, she has been governed by a Labor Government allied with a strong and united trade-union movement; both Labor Party and unions have been harassed by a militant though small Communist Party.

Norwegian experience shows some parallels and some contrasts with British experience, and very marked contrasts with the labor situation in France and Italy. Like Britain, Norway has kept her price rise to moderate proportions, and has satisfied the wage-earners' demand for an equivalent rise in wages. Like the British unions, the Norwegian unions have accepted arbitration for the emergency period, but, under left-wing pressure, have obtained some additional concessions from the Government. Industrial peace has on the whole been very well maintained. Nationalization of industries has not been undertaken by the Labor Government, but economic planning has been pushed. Norwegian labor has a more radical, Marxist tradition than the British, and this lends particular interest to Mr. Galenson's account of the successful efforts of the present Norwegian trade-union leadership to subordinate the immediate interests of particular groups of workers to the long-range objectives of the whole labor group and to the national welfare. The process, he shows, is not complete. Possibility of the defeat of the Labor Government in a future election, with a consequent return to the tactics of day-to-day conflict, tends to preserve, in his estimation, the older attitudes of organized workers.

—J. A. F.

Arbitration and Mediation

Collective Bargaining Provisions: Arbitration Provisions. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 65 pp.; processed. Free.

Constitutionality of State Statutes Compelling Arbitration of Labor Disputes. By Daniel A. Kraemer. (In *Marquette Law Review*, Milwaukee, Wis., May 1949, pp. 48-53. \$1.)

Methods of Systematizing Labor Arbitration Costs. By Frances Kellor. (In *Arbitration Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 2, New York, 1949, pp. 99-104. \$1.)

The Mediation Process. By Edgar L. Warren and Irving Bernstein. (In *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 1949, pp. 441-457. \$1.25.)

Economic and Social Problems

Economic Man in Relation to His Natural Environment.

By C. Reinold Noyes. New York, Columbia University Press, 1948. 2 vols., 1,443 pp., bibliography, diagrams. \$15.

The author's concept of "economic man," radically differing from that of the classical economists, is derived from the study of man as an organism. His definition of economics as a whole has three phases or branches: the biological, or man as an organism living in a natural environment; technological, or the adaptations of his environment to himself by adapting his own actions to the "natural laws" of his environment; and sociological or institutional, or the social organization to which man's life is conditioned. These two volumes are limited to the first or biological branch. The author's conclusions would modify significantly many widely accepted economic ideas, such as the role of scarcity and the theory of marginal utility.

Economics of the Labor Market. By Joseph Shister.

New York, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1949. 590 pp. \$4.50.

The author adopts a broad view of the term labor market. He discusses the labor force; labor market institutions (trade-unions, management, and government); and operation of the labor market. Under the subject of operation of the labor market, he examines wage theories, wage patterns, employment and unemployment, and the problems of a full employment economy. He concludes that operation of the labor market without public intervention cannot solve certain critical problems such as employment stability, unemployment, and excessive inequality of income distribution; "greater intervention seems inescapable if we mean what we say about wanting a prosperous and healthy economy."

The Psychology of Social Classes: A Study of Class Consciousness. By Richard Centers. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1949. 244 pp., bibliography, charts. (Studies in Public Opinion.) \$3.50.

On the basis of data collected in an attitude survey of white males 21 years of age and over, the author attempts to relate class attitudes to such criteria as occupation, education, economic status, and political affiliation. The study is empirical rather than theoretical and is not simply another treatise of one individual's opinions on the subject of social classes. Considerable information relative to the relationship of occupational groups and class of worker to various attitudes and other social and psychological phenomena is given; included are such subjects as the role of women, success and opportunity, satisfactions and frustrations, etc.

The Impact of Federal Policies on the Economy of the South.

A report prepared for the President's Council of Economic Advisers, on behalf of the NPA Committee of the South, by Calvin B. Hoover and B. U. Ratchford. Washington, National Planning Association, 1949. 154 pp.; processed.

The report also has been issued as a Joint Committee Print of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Eighty-first Congress, first session (25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington).

Why Industry Moves South: A Study of Factors Influencing the Recent Location of Manufacturing Plants in the South. By Glenn E. McLaughlin and Stefan Robock. Washington, National Planning Association, 1949. 148 pp. (NPA Committee of the South Report No. 3.) \$3.

Data from this survey were given in an article in the August Monthly Labor Review (p. 159), based on a summary published by the National Planning Association as Report No. 1 of its Committee of the South.

A National Economic Policy for 1949. Analysis prepared for the Congress of Industrial Organizations by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc. Washington, Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1949. 52 pp., charts. \$1.

The drop in business is discussed as of July 1949, the causes are analyzed, and "positive" programs are suggested for business, labor, and government.

Another Round of Wage Increases and the Employment Outlook. By Herman W. Steinkraus. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, July 1949. 20 pp., charts; processed.

Statement by the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mainly a criticism of "A National Economic Policy for 1949," prepared by the Robert R. Nathan Associates for the CIO.

Education and Training

A. F. S. Apprentice Training Standards for the Foundry Industry. Chicago, American Foundrymen's Society, 1949. 24 pp. \$1 to members, \$2 to nonmembers, of the Society.

National Apprenticeship and Training Standards for the Sheet Metal Industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, [1949]. 32 pp. Free.

Supervisory Training. Edited by Maurice S. Trotta. Newark, N. J., Associated Industrial Relations Institute, Training and Research Divisions, [1949]. 23 pp., illus.; processed.

Supervisory Training—Why, What, How. By John F. Humes. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1949. 24 pp., bibliography. (Publications Series A, Vol. 3, No. 3.) 5 cents.

Psychological and Human Aspects of Vocational Training. By F. Billon. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, May 1949, pp. 485-505. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Housing

Housing—Developments in 1948. (In Municipal Year Book, International City Managers' Association, New York, 1949, pp. 300-312, bibliography, chart. \$10.)

Second Annual Report of [U. S.] Housing and Home Finance Agency, Calendar Year 1948. Washington, 1949. 371 pp., charts. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Postwar Rental Housing Situation. By Miles L. Colean. Washington, Producers' Council, Inc., Construction Industry Information Committee, 1949. 12 pp.

Housing Policy Abroad. (In Planning, PEP (Political and Economic Planning), London, June 13, 1949, pp. 1-20.) Discusses housing policy and rent control in Australia, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and the United States.

Current Status of British Housing, Planning Reported. By Donald and Astrid Monson. (In Journal of Housing, Chicago, June 1949, pp. 187-191, illus.)

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

State Safety Codes. By R. P. Blake. (In Standards World, Vol. 1, No. 3, Washington, Summer 1949, pp. 51-65. \$2.)

Discusses development and types of State industrial safety codes as well as procedures for making codes and obtaining their acceptance.

Supervisor's Safety Guide Book. New York, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, Accident Prevention Department, 1949. 24 pp.

Promoting Eye Safety. By A. G. Bungenstock. (In Sight-Saving Review, Vol. XIX, No. 2, Philadelphia, Summer 1949, pp. 79-83. 65 cents.)

Brief account of the Western Electric Company's eye-safety program and 2-year experience under it.

Report of Research and Technologic Work on Explosives, Explosions, and Flames, Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948. By Bernard Lewis. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 92 pp., diagrams, illus.; processed. (Report of Investigations, No. 4502.)

Olycksfall i Arbete, År 1945. Stockholm, Riksförsäkringsanstalten, 1949. 63 pp.

Report on industrial accidents and occupational diseases, and workmen's compensation therefor, in Sweden in 1945. In Swedish, with table of contents also in French.

Industrial Hygiene

Cutaneous Granuloma From Accidental Contamination With Beryllium Phosphors. By A. D. Nichol, M.D., and Rafael Dominguez, M.D. (In Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, July 9, 1949, pp. 855-860, illus. 35 cents.)

Describes medical history of two cases of chronic skin

inflammation following accidental cuts from broken fluorescent light bulbs (glass coated with zinc beryllium silicate).

Health Effects Associated with Beryllium. A literature review by Kingsley Kay. (In Industrial Health Review, Department of National Health and Welfare, Industrial Health Division, Ottawa, May 1949, pp. 17-20, illus.)

Precautions in Industrial Uses of Radioactive Isotopes. By G. H. Guest. (In Industrial Health Review, Department of National Health and Welfare, Industrial Health Division, Ottawa, May 1949, pp. 1-6, illus.)

Discussed by head of Health Radiation and Isotopes Branches, Atomic Energy Project, Chalk River, Ontario.

Present Status of Aluminum in the Therapy and Prophylaxis of Silicosis. By Ernest W. Brown, M.D., and Walton Van Winkle, Jr., M.D. (In Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, July 23, 1949, pp. 1024-1029. 35 cents.)

Undergraduate Medical Training in Occupational Medicine and Hygiene. By J. Wyllie, M.D. (In Industrial Health Review, Department of National Health and Welfare, Industrial Health Division, Ottawa, May 1949, pp. 7-9, illus.)

Outlines lectures and field visits to industrial plants, as utilized by a Canadian medical college.

Industrial Relations

Foundations for Constructive Industrial Relations. By R. Carter Nyman. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., in cooperation with Modern Industry Magazine, 1949. 209 pp., diagrams. \$2.85.

The author points out that management has been less successful in the field of industrial relations than in the field of technological development. This contrast, he asserts, results from the fact that management's approach toward the latter has been scientific, whereas its methods of dealing with industrial relations have been those of "arbitrary authority, legal compulsion and power politics, sentimental paternalism, and, reluctantly, of collective bargaining."

Mr. Nyman urges that management adopt a professional attitude and a scientific point of view toward industrial relations, and suggests concepts and principles for such an approach based on already existing knowledge gained from such social sciences as psychology, psychiatry, anthropology, and sociology.

Research on Labor-Management Relations: Report of a Conference Held on February 24-25, 1949, at the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University. By Charles A. Myers. [Washington], Social Science Research Council, Committee on Labor Market Research, 1949. 34 pp.; processed.

Major Stoppages in the Bituminous Coal Mining Industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 6 pp.; processed. Free.

Provisions of Collective Bargaining Contracts in the Ohio Retail Lumber Trade. By Alton W. Baker. Columbus, Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1949. 99 pp. (Research Monograph No. 54.) \$1.50.

Closed Shop. By Buel W. Patch. Washington (1205 19th St. NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1949. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1949, No. 9.) \$1.

The issue of the closed shop is discussed with particular reference to the effect of related provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Employee Communications for Better Understanding: A Guide to Effective Two-Way Information Programs. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1949. 30 pp., bibliography.

Industrial Relations in India. (In Indian Journal of Economics, Allahabad, January 1949, pp. 277-293, Rs. 3/4.)

Two articles, by different authors.

Industry Reports

The Electric-Lamp Industry: Technological Change and Economic Development from 1800 to 1947. By Arthur A. Bright, Jr. New York, Macmillan Co., 1949. 526 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology Studies of Innovation.) \$7.50.

Comprehensive historical study of the electric lamp industry, designed as one of a series of studies on the economics of innovation and the human factors "which condition the introduction of technological change into our environment." Technological developments are described, and their relationships to production, prices, and employment are indicated. Much of the volume is devoted to corporations, cartels, patents, the licensing system, and tariffs.

The Shipbuilding Business in the United States of America. By a group of authorities. Edited by F. G. Fassett, Jr. New York, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, 1948. 2 vols., 324 and 255 pp., diagrams, plans, illus. \$12.50.

Includes a chapter giving a historical account of labor relations in shipbuilding and a chapter on shipyard wage systems.

Profits Build a Financial Fortress: An Analysis of the Textile Industry's Ability to Weather Current Lull. New York, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, Research Department, 1949. Various pages, charts; processed.

Discusses profits and net worth, profits per worker, textile prices, and related subjects. The main body of the report consists of statistical data relating to the industry as a whole and to segments of the industry and selected companies.

The Regional Significance of the Integration Movement in the Southern Textile Industry. By Solomon Barkin. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 1949, pp. 395-411. \$1.25.)

The author states that the movement toward the large-scale organization of the southern textile industry, apparent for two decades before 1940, has been accelerated during and since the war, and has been accompanied by important changes such as an increase in northern ownership. The effects of these changes on the South are discussed and the shift to northern ownership is described as giving added importance to increases in southern textile wages retained in the South to offset the export of dividends and capital gains from the South.

American Transportation in Prosperity and Depression. By Thor Hultgren. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1948. 394 pp., charts. (Studies in Business Cycles, No. 3.) \$5.

Detailed statistical examination of transportation, mainly concerned with the railroads, as affected by business cycles. The study follows the general plan of research embodied in the National Bureau's earlier treatises of a more general nature relating to business cycles. The detailed data do not go beyond 1938, but the concluding chapter, entitled "Future Cycles", takes account of war-time developments and analyzes some of the probable future trends.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of National Coal Board, [Great Britain], for Year Ended December 31, 1948. London, 1949. 299 pp. 6s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The report states that "to produce more coal, to improve its quality and to curb costs were the most pressing needs in 1948. Over the years, the Board's main task is the reconstruction of the industry." This report sheds much light on the way the nationalized coal industry in Great Britain is proceeding to meet these goals. In addition to providing full financial accounts and descriptions of the technical and business aspects of the Board's work in its second operating year, the report treats in detail of the Board as an employer, with particular reference to negotiations with the unions; operation of joint consultation, especially at pit level; safety and health; extent of losses caused by work stoppages and the causes of such stoppages; and the problems of recruitment and labor replacement.

Report of the Committee on Police Conditions of Service, [Great Britain]. London, Home Office and Scottish Home Department, 1949. In two parts, 123 and 10 pp. (Cmds. 7674 and 7707.) 2s. and 3d. net, respectively, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

International Affairs (General)

Industrial Relations in World Affairs. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1949. 96 pp., bibliographies. \$1.

Proceedings of conference held in Los Angeles, June 4, 1948, and in Berkeley, June 7 and 8, 1948, on occasion of meetings of ILO in San Francisco. Countries represented in the papers are China, France, India, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Report of Director-General of International Labor Organization to 32d Session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1949. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 156 pp. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

An article on the 32d International Labor Conference, including discussion of action on the Director-General's report, is given on page 275 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Reports prepared for submission to the Conference on each of the 12 items of the agenda were published by and are available from the International Labor Office.

Third Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. 192 pp. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects: An Annotated List of Work Planned, in Progress or Completed by United Nations and Specialized Agencies. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, March 1949. 271 pp. (No. 1.) \$2, Columbia University Press, New York.

United States Participation in the United Nations: Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1948 on the Activities of the United Nations and the Participation of the United States Therein. Washington, U. S. Department of State, 1949. 303 pp., bibliography, charts. (Publication No. 3437; International Organization and Conference Series III, No. 29.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A 32-page section of the report deals with economic, social, and human rights problems.

Labor Organization

Understanding Union Attitudes. By Clinton S. Golden. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, July 1949, pp. 412-418. \$1.50.)

Where is Organized Labor Going? By Donald R. Richberg. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, July 1949, pp. 405-411. \$1.50.)

The Labor Movement in Egypt. By William J. Handley. (In Middle East Journal, Washington, July 1949, pp. 277-292. \$1.50.)

Labor Organization in German Public Administration and Services. By Joseph Mire. Berlin, Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), Manpower Division, 1949. In English and German—English, 35 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert Series, No. 8.)

Covers such subjects as relations with Occupation Authorities, collective bargaining, right to strike, and the new civil service law.

Available for reference in some of the larger public libraries and in libraries of some of the larger colleges and universities of the United States.

A Message from Dutch Trade Unionists to German Labor. By H. J. Meijer, H. W. Koppens, Reint Laan, Jr. Berlin, Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), Manpower Division, 1949. In English and German—English, 12 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert series, No. 7.)

Report of a delegation of Dutch trade-unionists who visited the United States and British Zones of Germany "to consult and advise German trade-unions in their training and activity program."

Available for reference in some of the larger public libraries and in libraries of some of the larger colleges and universities of the United States.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

The Quality of Medical Care in a National Health Program. Statement by Subcommittee on Medical Care, American Public Health Association. (In American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, July 1949, pp. 898-924, bibliography. 70 cents.)

Presents "the essential components of medical care of high quality and the methods by which these standards can be approached in a national health program." Supplements the general policy statement adopted by the association in October 1944.

Proceedings of Conference on Union Health Programs, Galesburg, Ill., February 3-4, 1949. [Urbana?], University of Illinois, Division of University Extension, 1949. Various pages, bibliography; processed.

Synopsis of addresses and discussions at a 2-day conference conducted by the University of Illinois. The conference was largely devoted to voluntary prepaid medical care plans. Supplementary material appended to report includes summaries of pertinent State laws and a partial list of unions having negotiated welfare plans.

Union Administered Health Insurance. By Arax Simsarian. (In Conference Board Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, July 1949, pp. 297-299, 321-323.)

Statistical analysis of the New York Department of Labor's report, Union and Union Management Health Insurance Plans in New York State, January 1949 (Publication No. B-19), covering 168 health insurance programs.

The Story of Labor Health Institute—Annual Report to the Membership, 1948. By Elmer Richman, Director. [St. Louis], Labor Health Institute, [1949?]. 17 pp.; processed.

The Institute conducts a prepayment group medical-care program for low-income workers and families.

First Year of Sickness Insurance for Railroad Workers. By Daniel Carson. (In Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, February 1949, pp. 10-16. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Minority Groups

Annual Report of Division Against Discrimination, New Jersey Department of Education, July 1, 1947-June 30, 1948. Newark, 1948. 16 pp.; processed.

1948 Report of Progress, New York State Commission Against Discrimination. Albany, Executive Department, State Commission Against Discrimination, [1949]. 95 pp., charts.

Discrimination in Employment. By R. K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th St. NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1948. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1948, No. 23.) \$1.

Reviews action taken or proposed by the Federal Government to abolish employment discrimination against minority groups, and the results achieved by State and local efforts in this connection.

Job Opportunities for Racial Minorities in the Seattle Area. Seattle, University of Washington, Institute of Labor Economics, 1948. 30 pp., forms. 35 cents.

The Young Negro Worker in Washington, D. C. By Paul Mundy. (In *Journal of Negro Education*, Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Washington, Spring 1949, pp. 104-113. \$1.)

Prices

Commodities Included in the Wholesale Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 35 pp.; processed. Free.

Residential Heating Fuels—Retail Prices, 1941-48. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 23 pp. (Bull. No. 950.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Average Prices of Gas, Water, and Electric Light and Power Companies in Pennsylvania Since 1939. By George L. Leffler. State College, Pennsylvania State College, Bureau of Business Research, 1949. 22 pp., charts; processed. (Bull. No. 39.)

Report of the Royal Commission on Prices. Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, 1949. 3 vols. \$2.

The Royal Commission on Prices was appointed by the Canadian Government to continue the inquiry concerning price structures, factors leading to price increases, and increased profits margins, which was initiated by a Special Committee on Prices, of the House of Commons. Volume I of the Commission's report contains a brief summary of findings, and general conclusions. A detailed analysis of the economic factors underlying the general price rise is presented in Volume II, and a study of the 10 industries investigated is included in Volume III.

Unemployment Insurance

Defenses Against Unemployment. By R. K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1949. 18 pp. (Vol. I, 1949, No. 8.) \$1.

Reviews existing Federal-State systems for protecting workers against unemployment, through unemployment insurance and other benefits, and proposals for broadening their scope.

Social Legislation—Unemployment Insurance—Labor Dispute Disqualification Provisions [of State Laws]: Effect on Employees Involuntarily Unemployed Because of a Strike, Lockout, or Labor Dispute. (In *Minnesota Law Review*, Minneapolis, June 1949, pp. 758-770. \$1.)

Unemployment Insurance—A Discussion of the Eligibility Requirements and the Voluntary Leaving Disqualification. By George M. Lhamon. (In *George Washington Law Review*, Washington, June 1949, pp. 447-470. \$1.)

Discusses a recent Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision which, if followed in other jurisdictions, may set up a new eligibility requirement for the receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

Unemployment Insurance Disqualifications. By Miriam Civic. (In *Conference Board Business Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, June 1949, pp. 225-230.)

Wages and Hours of Labor

Factory Hours and Earnings, Selected States and Areas, 1947-48. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 51 pp.; processed. Free.

Wage Movements—Changes in 1948, War and Postwar Trends. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 37 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Union Wages and Hours, Building Trades, July 1, 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 49 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 951.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Union Wages and Hours: Local Transit Operating Employees, October 1, 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 7 pp. (Bull. No. 957.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Structure, Metalworking Industries, 1945: Hourly Earnings and Supplementary Wage Practices in 14 Industries. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 99 pp. (Bull. No. 952.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Salary Scale and Hours of Work for Certain City Employees. Albany, New York State Conference of Mayors, Bureau of Municipal Information, December 15, 1948. 28 pp.; processed. (Report No. 3081.)

Minimum and maximum salaries, annual increments, and number of hours worked per week in specified cities of New York State, by occupation.

Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Pulp and Paper and Paper Box Industries, [Canada], October 1948. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, June 1949, pp. 751-762. 10 cents.)

Wage Control in Germany. By Martin Stoller and Joseph S. Zeisel. (In Conference Board Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, June 1949, pp. 238-243, 249, chart.)

Regelingen Van Lonen en Andere Arbeidsvoorwaarden in Nederland op 1 Januari 1948. Utrecht, Centraal Bureau Voor de Statistiek, 1948. 119 pp.

Contains information on the regulation of wages and other labor conditions in the Netherlands, and detailed data on wage rates and supplementary allowances in various industries, as of January 1, 1948. An English translation of the table of contents is provided.

Miscellaneous

Labor Under Review: 1948. By Melvin J. Vincent. (In Sociology and Social Research, Los Angeles, May-June 1949, pp. 331-341. 70 cents.)

A brief general review is followed by a month-by-month chronology of the principal labor events in the United States during 1948.

Yearbook of Labor Statistics, 1947-48. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1949. xv, 303 pp. In English, French, Spanish. \$3. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Wages, Employment, and Personnel Problems in a Changing Economy, with a Paper on Human Relations Re-

search. New York, American Management Association, 1949. 71 pp. (Production Series, No. 187.)

Wages, Prices, Profits. Prepared for 33d Annual Meeting of Conference Board, May 25, 1949. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1949. 32 pp., charts. 75 cents.

Handbook on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Washington, U. S. Navy Department, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, 1948. 311 pp., bibliography, map. \$1.50, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes chapters on population, social conditions, land and labor, resources and their utilization, health and sanitation, and education. In view of the paucity of information on this area, the handbook is a valuable source for information on the economy of the islands, methods of work, and training and adaptation of the islanders to western ways.

Spravochnik Profsoyuznogo Rabotnika (Handbook of the Trade-Union Worker). Moscow, Profizdat (Trade-Union Publishing House), 1949. 703 pp. (2d ed.) 15 rubles.

Designed for the use of workers in the various Soviet trade-union organizations, this handbook is a compilation of excerpts or full texts of Soviet labor laws and trade-union resolutions and directives. The material is presented under eight major subject headings: Wages, protection of workers, social insurance, trade-union organization, cultural and educational work, physical culture and sports, living conditions, and financial activities.

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NOTE.—The October 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review will contain *employment and hours and earnings* information for a new listing of manufacturing industries based on the new Standard Industrial Classification structure. That classification system, currently being adopted by a number of Government agencies, redefines a number of industries and sets up new industrial groupings. The new series will also incorporate the reclassification of individual establishments to reflect postwar product or activity, in contrast to the prewar basis now in use. In addition, a new method for deriving production-worker employment will be instituted. The revised data will, therefore, result in improved comparability with other economic series. Owing to the extensive revisions now under way, it will be necessary to omit the June 1949 detailed employment and hours and earnings statistics for individual industries from the September issue of the Monthly Labor Review. June data are not available, in this issue, for Tables A-8, A-9, A-10, and A-11.

Summary sheets showing all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average weekly and hourly earnings by month from January 1947 will be available after September 1 on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the industries for which revised data are desired.

A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)												
	1949							1948					
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July ³
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force ⁴	65,278	64,866	63,452	62,327	62,305	61,896	61,546	62,828	63,138	63,166	63,678	64,511	65,135
Civilian labor force	63,815	63,398	61,983	60,835	60,814	60,388	60,078	61,375	61,724	61,775	62,212	63,186	63,842
Unemployment	4,095	3,778	3,289	3,016	3,167	3,221	2,664	1,941	1,831	1,642	1,899	1,941	2,227
Employment	59,720	59,619	58,694	57,819	57,647	57,167	57,414	59,434	59,893	60,134	60,312	61,245	61,615
Nonagricultural	50,073	49,924	49,720	49,999	50,254	50,174	50,651	52,059	51,932	51,606	51,590	52,801	52,462
Worked 35 hours or more	27,686	40,924	41,315	40,761	40,761	40,830	41,314	43,425	40,036	42,451	30,372	42,305	32,404
Worked 15-34 hours	14,701	5,425	5,073	5,913	5,964	5,737	5,533	5,303	8,469	5,747	17,149	4,811	12,147
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	1,438	1,525	1,778	1,888	1,944	1,876	1,899	1,844	1,877	1,726	1,596	1,447	1,394
With a job but not at work ⁶	6,247	2,051	1,554	1,438	1,585	1,730	1,907	1,488	1,549	1,583	2,472	4,239	6,508
Agricultural	9,647	9,696	8,974	7,820	7,393	6,993	6,763	7,375	7,961	8,627	8,723	8,444	9,163
Worked 35 hours or more	7,326	7,400	7,159	5,656	4,973	4,591	4,299	5,235	5,485	6,811	6,705	6,122	7,011
Worked 15-34 hours	1,871	1,952	1,474	1,700	1,833	1,776	1,725	1,680	1,997	1,455	1,636	1,669	1,767
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	262	228	211	243	357	367	392	265	279	223	218	249	203
With a job but not at work ⁶	189	116	130	221	231	260	345	196	201	140	165	405	184
Males													
Total labor force ⁴	46,712	46,282	45,337	45,143	45,000	44,721	44,614	45,012	45,182	45,229	45,453	46,525	46,715
Civilian labor force	45,267	44,832	43,886	43,668	43,525	43,229	43,161	43,573	43,782	43,851	44,101	45,215	45,437
Unemployment	2,845	2,598	2,366	2,205	2,433	2,417	2,011	1,411	1,231	1,088	1,251	1,326	1,448
Employment	42,422	42,233	41,521	41,463	41,092	40,812	41,150	42,162	42,551	42,763	42,850	43,889	43,989
Nonagricultural	34,799	34,796	34,411	34,714	34,622	34,689	35,193	35,991	36,079	36,016	36,060	36,836	36,633
Worked 35 hours or more	20,820	29,889	29,813	29,621	29,425	29,425	29,888	31,469	29,442	31,081	23,115	31,226	24,344
Worked 15-34 hours	9,604	3,004	2,766	3,237	3,286	3,199	3,075	2,678	4,719	3,092	10,577	2,599	7,796
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	651	629	780	825	802	825	879	763	808	711	646	563	563
With a job but not at work ⁶	3,723	1,274	1,052	1,032	1,109	1,239	1,352	1,082	1,110	1,132	1,622	2,448	3,962
Agricultural	7,623	7,438	7,109	6,749	6,470	6,123	5,957	6,171	6,472	6,747	6,890	7,053	7,356
Worked 35 hours or more	6,356	6,463	6,249	5,372	4,738	4,344	4,102	4,813	5,007	5,772	5,858	5,663	6,152
Worked 15-34 hours	916	731	610	1,023	1,294	1,263	1,261	1,046	1,120	738	743	882	903
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	185	148	134	153	223	270	275	143	163	124	138	179	145
With a job but not at work ⁶	168	105	115	201	216	246	318	170	182	114	151	330	187
Females													
Total labor force ⁴	18,566	18,584	18,115	17,184	17,305	17,175	16,932	17,816	17,956	17,937	18,125	17,986	18,420
Civilian labor force	18,548	18,566	18,097	17,167	17,289	17,159	16,917	17,802	17,942	17,924	18,111	17,971	18,405
Unemployment	1,250	1,180	923	811	734	804	653	530	600	554	648	615	779
Employment	17,298	17,386	17,173	16,356	16,555	16,355	16,264	17,272	17,342	17,371	17,462	17,356	17,626
Nonagricultural	15,274	15,128	15,309	15,285	15,632	15,485	15,458	16,068	15,853	15,490	15,630	15,965	15,819
Worked 35 hours or more	6,866	11,035	11,502	11,140	11,336	11,405	11,426	11,956	10,594	11,370	7,257	11,079	8,060
Worked 15-34 hours	5,097	2,421	2,307	2,676	2,678	2,538	2,458	2,625	3,750	2,655	6,572	2,212	4,381
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	787	896	998	1,063	1,142	1,051	1,020	1,081	1,069	1,015	950	884	831
With a job but not at work ⁶	2,524	777	502	406	476	491	555	406	439	451	850	1,791	2,546
Agricultural	2,024	2,258	1,865	1,071	923	870	806	1,204	1,489	1,880	1,833	1,391	1,807
Worked 35 hours or more	970	947	910	284	235	247	197	422	478	1,039	847	450	859
Worked 15-34 hours	955	1,221	864	677	539	513	464	634	877	717	893	787	864
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	77	80	77	90	134	97	117	122	116	99	80	70	58
With a job but not at work ⁶	21	11	15	20	15	14	27	26	19	26	14	75	27

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contains legal holiday.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division¹

[In thousands]

Industry division	1949							1948							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
Total employment.....	43,509	43,733	43,670	43,939	43,893	44,019	44,350	46,088	45,739	45,877	45,889	45,478	45,098	42,042	30,287	
Manufacturing.....	14,951	15,061	15,030	15,332	15,625	15,777	15,890	16,283	16,461	16,597	16,697	16,441	16,172	17,381	10,078	
Mining.....	889	913	908	919	914	922	925	939	938	941	948	952	922	917	845	
Anthracite.....	79	79	79	80	80	81	82	82	82	82	82	83	81	83	85	
Bituminous coal.....	378	401	398	407	409	417	419	423	421	422	426	426	395	437	388	
Metal.....	98	101	104	105	105	104	100	101	99	103	100	99	103	126	108	
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	92	91	91	91	87	85	87	93	95	96	98	98	97	90	76	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ¹	242	242	237	235	233	235	237	240	241	238	242	246	246	181	196	
Contract construction ²	2,149	2,078	2,020	1,941	1,841	1,820	1,906	2,079	2,162	2,206	2,239	2,253	2,219	1,567	1,150	
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,970	3,984	3,952	3,929	3,912	3,956	3,978	4,066	4,066	4,091	4,092	4,139	4,136	3,619	2,912	
Transportation.....	2,704	2,725	2,702	2,679	2,663	2,703	2,729	2,809	2,809	2,836	2,832	2,869	2,873	2,746	2,080	
Communication.....	729	728	728	731	732	736	734	740	740	740	741	747	745	488	391	
Other public utilities.....	537	531	522	519	517	517	515	517	517	515	519	523	518	385	441	
Trade.....	9,421	9,520	9,535	9,683	9,625	9,513	9,625	10,381	10,034	9,889	9,733	9,660	9,646	7,322	6,705	
Finance.....	1,755	1,753	1,740	1,728	1,717	1,712	1,716	1,722	1,720	1,723	1,732	1,761	1,754	1,401	1,382	
Service.....	4,623	4,641	4,605	4,634	4,597	4,590	4,549	4,624	4,644	4,641	4,647	4,622	4,645	3,786	3,228	
Government.....	5,751	5,783	5,820	5,773	5,762	5,759	5,761	5,994	5,714	5,789	5,801	5,650	5,604	6,049	3,987	
Federal.....	1,905	1,909	1,898	1,885	1,877	1,877	1,876	2,156	1,856	1,875	1,873	1,855	1,837	2,875	898	
State and local.....	3,846	3,874	3,922	3,888	3,885	3,882	3,885	3,838	3,858	3,914	3,928	3,795	3,767	3,174	3,089	

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal

Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1949 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

² Includes well drilling and rig building.

³ These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment series presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear quarterly thereafter.

TABLE A-3: Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group¹

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1949							1948							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
All manufacturing.....	14,951	15,061	15,030	15,332	15,625	15,777	15,890	16,283	16,461	16,597	16,697	16,441	16,172	17,381	10,078	
Durable goods.....	7,309	7,430	7,451	7,656	7,807	7,898	8,005	8,222	8,303	8,318	8,294	8,188	8,165	10,297	4,357	
Nondurable goods.....	7,642	7,631	7,579	7,676	7,818	7,879	7,885	8,061	8,158	8,279	8,403	8,253	8,007	7,084	5,720	
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,665	1,708	1,736	1,787	1,836	1,868	1,892	1,935	1,952	1,955	1,945	1,928	1,897	2,034	1,171	
Electrical machinery.....	624	631	640	664	684	699	715	730	735	731	725	716	714	914	355	
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,306	1,338	1,387	1,441	1,487	1,515	1,536	1,560	1,563	1,569	1,569	1,564	1,571	1,585	690	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	544	547	554	565	575	577	580	588	588	583	572	542	561	2,951	108	
Automobiles.....	978	958	902	961	960	952	972	980	977	982	985	953	984	845	466	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	394	409	413	425	439	449	455	468	474	473	469	465	457	525	263	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	820	846	825	803	799	793	800	870	908	918	930	930	912	589	465	
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	495	503	503	513	518	527	529	552	562	562	558	552	542	429	385	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	483	490	491	497	509	518	526	539	544	545	541	538	527	422	349	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	1,160	1,205	1,206	1,219	1,272	1,313	1,323	1,358	1,368	1,371	1,384	1,397	1,364	1,330	1,235	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,243	1,231	1,244	1,307	1,365	1,366	1,310	1,327	1,340	1,353	1,348	1,329	1,235	1,080	894	
Leather and leather products.....	402	397	388	403	412	412	410	409	408	421	425	429	421	378	363	
Food.....	1,891	1,814	1,740	1,707	1,694	1,694	1,723	1,792	1,840	1,931	2,069	1,957	1,903	1,418	1,192	
Tobacco manufactures.....	96	97	96	95	96	96	96	100	103	103	101	99	96	103	105	
Paper and allied products.....	454	460	462	464	470	476	481	491	493	491	487	479	476	389	320	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	720	724	723	724	725	727	729	738	734	735	725	720	716	549	561	
Chemicals and allied products.....	710	722	737	759	774	777	784	788	790	789	785	775	751	873	421	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	238	240	239	237	237	237	238	240	242	240	245	246	247	170	147	
Rubber products.....	213	219	221	227	232	235	240	246	249	248	246	245	240	231	180	
Miscellaneous industries.....	515	522	523	534	541	546	551	572	591	597	588	577	558	563	311	

¹ Data include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted

to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States¹

[In thousands]

Region and State	1949						1948								Annual average 1943
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	
New England:															
Maine.....	254	245	242	243	248	251	264	263	268	278	281	277	268	256	301
Vermont ²	96	94	93	93	94	95	99	99	100	101	102	101	101	99	91
Massachusetts.....	1,623	1,624	1,636	1,645	1,662	1,680	1,755	1,728	1,733	1,735	1,726	1,714	1,731	1,720	1,734
Rhode Island.....		259	263	267	273	276	288	289	289	290	286	287	289	288	313
Connecticut.....	704	709	721	729	739	751	781	778	780	780	774	772	778	777	799
Middle Atlantic:															
New York.....	5,418	5,421	5,437	5,429	5,454	5,481	5,699	5,649	5,661	5,653	5,618	5,559	5,570	5,521	5,268
New Jersey.....	1,504	1,503	1,516	1,520	1,523	1,538	1,586	1,585	1,594	1,604	1,599	1,589	1,592	1,576	1,732
Pennsylvania.....	5,418	5,421	5,533	5,540	5,549	5,581	5,701	5,671	5,668	5,660	5,627	5,586	5,609	5,579	5,480
East North Central:															
Indiana.....	1,145	1,144	1,158	1,154	1,165	1,176	1,225	1,215	1,220	1,237	1,203	1,205	1,207	1,197	1,191
Illinois.....	3,065	3,068	3,091	3,086	3,112	3,157	3,256	3,230	3,228	3,218	3,195	3,185	3,174	3,126	2,957
Wisconsin.....	972	960	959	957	961	971	1,006	1,000	1,003	1,018	1,007	1,016	993	977	885
West North Central:															
Minnesota.....	786	780	768	763	767	775	809	813	813	825	823	813	803	782	666
Missouri.....	1,096	1,097	1,099	1,096	1,096	1,109	1,154	1,141	1,150	1,140	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,128	1,081
Kansas.....	449	442	436	434	431	436	457	452	452	455	451	447	447	438	464
South Atlantic:															
Maryland.....	679	680	683	687	690	699	723	723	719	720	714	707	707	698	756
Georgia.....	709	713	722	726	727	730	753	751	753	749	747	736	742	739	733
East South Central:															
Tennessee.....	714	716	718	715	715	722	751	749	754	757	756	745	744	741	669
West South Central:															
Arkansas.....	284	285	286	286	284	289	305	299	301	300	297	295	296	292	277
Oklahoma.....	461	463	464	462	458	460	483	475	477	476	468	466	468	459	436
Texas.....		1,738	1,749	1,742	1,744	1,752	1,808	1,778	1,767	1,758	1,746	1,740	1,725	1,702	1,644
Mountain:															
Montana.....	143	142	139	137	135	137	142	142	143	143	142	141	139	136	117
Idaho.....	123	120	118	117	115	121	129	131	134	133	123	123	120	118	101
Wyoming.....	81	77	75	73	73	74	78	79	83	87	87	85	82	75	64
New Mexico.....	133	131	130	129	130	130	132	130	130	133	132	131	130	128	95
Arizona.....	146	151	153	153	154	154	159	156	155	154	154	155	155	155	142
Utah.....	184	182	181	174	169	168	184	186	191	195	189	189	184	180	187
Nevada ³	49	47	47	45	45	46	48	48	48	49	50	50	*50	48	55
Pacific:															
Washington.....	670	662	662	653	641	646	688	692	704	707	693	687	*686	648	726
California.....	2,991	2,988	2,987	2,963	2,970	2,996	3,117	3,086	3,123	3,162	3,147	3,109	3,078	3,046	3,065

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State agency. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Does not include contract construction.

³ Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data.

NOTE.—Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing data presented in tables A-2 through A-15 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Employment and Pay Rolls—Detailed Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE A-5: Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹

[In thousands]

Region and State	1949						1948							Annual average 1943 ¹
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
New England:														
Maine ²	102.8	98.4	98.3	102.0	106.3	107.8	109.9	110.6	113.3	120.4	121.5	117.1	111.8	144.4
New Hampshire ²	72.5	71.3	72.3	75.2	77.7	77.5	78.2	79.5	81.2	81.8	82.2	81.8	81.5	77.0
Vermont ²	32.1	32.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	35.4	36.3	36.7	36.9	37.3	37.9	37.1	37.8	41.3
Massachusetts	629.6	636.1	655.5	675.8	690.8	696.7	715.5	722.8	727.9	731.3	725.6	710.0	726.1	835.6
Rhode Island		119.0	122.4	128.2	134.3	136.1	139.5	142.1	142.8	144.7	144.1	144.8	146.5	169.4
Connecticut ²	332.6	340.3	354.4	367.4	379.0	387.6	394.2	399.8	400.6	399.9	396.3	394.7	402.5	504.2
Middle Atlantic:														
New York ²	1,686.9	1,706.1	1,742.3	1,790.0	1,809.0	1,807.8	1,853.1	1,884.7	1,896.9	1,900.0	1,878.4	1,818.4	1,842.7	2,115.7
New Jersey	654.2	658.8	675.2	694.9	702.3	707.2	724.7	740.9	747.8	750.4	743.9	732.8	741.8	951.1
Pennsylvania	1,330.8	1,362.7	1,393.2	1,429.8	1,447.0	1,461.7	1,498.9	1,504.0	1,508.1	1,508.1	1,498.0	1,481.2	1,495.4	1,579.3
East North Central:														
Ohio		1,101.1	1,131.4	1,163.7	1,180.5	1,190.6	1,210.4	1,224.6	1,226.5	1,231.8	1,224.5	1,216.4	1,228.2	1,363.3
Indiana	590.4	499.7	512.6	519.4	528.0	533.5	542.9	545.8	551.6	569.4	542.7	544.1	545.5	633.1
Illinois	1,117.0	1,125.5	1,147.6	1,171.1	1,191.7	1,211.5	1,234.5	1,242.7	1,243.3	1,243.8	1,231.0	1,227.4	1,228.7	1,263.7
Michigan		900.2	925.2	941.6	947.4	972.9	988.5	993.4	1,002.0	1,004.9	987.8	996.8	992.7	1,181.8
Wisconsin ²	398.3	393.2	399.0	407.8	411.4	415.5	426.5	430.7	431.8	445.9	434.5	447.9	429.7	442.8
West North Central:														
Minnesota ²	188.0	185.7	185.9	189.0	189.7	191.7	197.5	200.8	201.9	210.2	210.0	206.6	203.3	215.1
Iowa ²	142.6	142.2	144.8	149.9	152.3	153.9	155.9	153.8	153.9	153.9	152.0	149.8	161.7	161.7
Missouri ²	330.9	328.3	330.6	337.8	338.9	342.0	345.5	347.2	349.8	347.3	349.1	345.7	343.9	412.9
North Dakota		6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	5.6
South Dakota		11.6	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	10.3
Nebraska		41.0	39.7	40.9	41.6	42.4	42.9	44.1	43.6	42.4	43.1	43.6	43.0	60.8
Kansas ²	87.5	86.2	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.6	87.8	87.8	88.3	87.5	87.6	87.6	87.6	144.2
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.8	45.2	46.3	48.9	48.2	46.6	46.6	55.2
Maryland	211.1	208.6	212.1	215.6	218.0	219.1	227.7	233.0	235.3	242.4	239.2	232.8	229.4	348.8
District of Columbia		17.5	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.7	17.1	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.7	17.2	17.1	15.6
Virginia	196.1	195.7	200.5	204.1	205.9	206.3	211.3	215.5	218.4	217.7	214.5	211.5	211.1	231.9
West Virginia		120.2	123.5	126.6	128.4	129.6	132.3	132.7	134.1	132.9	133.7	133.3	133.9	132.2
North Carolina ²	365.9	366.5	374.1	381.8	392.3	394.2	403.0	407.9	415.8	421.8	421.5	391.5	413.5	399.9
South Carolina		181.5	184.7	188.0	190.9	188.8	193.0	193.6	193.8	194.3	196.9	195.8	200.5	191.8
Georgia ²	249.2	251.9	259.7	263.5	265.7	266.6	271.7	277.6	279.9	279.4	280.1	273.6	276.3	302.9
Florida ²	88.8	91.0	92.2	96.6	99.5	99.3	99.7	97.3	90.7	89.9	88.2	88.0	90.0	136.0
East South Central:														
Kentucky ²		116.8	119.5	120.2	121.7	122.7	126.8	128.6	129.2	128.1	127.4	126.8	127.0	131.7
Tennessee ²	226.5	228.6	231.2	234.3	237.4	237.0	246.6	252.1	258.0	258.1	260.4	256.9	256.9	255.9
Alabama	203.6	207.6	212.1	218.9	220.8	223.3	224.8	228.7	229.1	227.1	228.3	228.9	227.4	258.5
Mississippi		75.1	75.0	79.7	81.2	83.5	86.6	87.0	87.2	87.4	90.6	91.3	89.5	95.1
West South Central:														
Arkansas ²	70.8	71.4	72.5	72.4	70.9	74.7	77.1	79.0	80.2	79.5	79.6	78.8	79.0	76.7
Louisiana ²	147.5	148.0	147.4	147.1	147.4	148.6	150.9	152.6	153.6	155.7	155.6	150.0	148.8	166.1
Oklahoma ²	60.8	61.3	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.3	66.7	67.4	67.9	67.2	66.9	66.7	68.9	99.7
Texas	338.7	333.0	331.8	336.2	337.9	343.1	353.3	358.0	352.8	351.4	353.6	352.9	354.8	424.8
Mountain:														
Montana	18.1	17.4	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.1	18.0	18.1	17.7	15.7
Idaho ²	20.1	18.4	17.3	16.8	16.7	18.0	20.9	23.4	26.0	24.8	20.1	20.6	18.8	15.9
Wyoming ²	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	5.1
Colorado		51.4	51.2	52.3	52.7	53.5	55.9	59.2	60.2	58.3	56.9	56.5	56.3	67.5
New Mexico ²	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.5	7.9
Arizona ²	14.1	15.5	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.2	15.1	14.8	13.8	15.1	15.8	15.4	19.4
Utah ²	27.2	26.7	26.6	25.9	25.5	25.5	27.7	30.9	31.6	32.8	29.1	29.4	26.7	33.5
Nevada ²	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	7.9
Pacific:														
Washington ²	174.2	170.9	171.8	170.4	163.4	163.5	174.5	184.8	192.9	192.8	183.7	180.6	164.2	285.6
Oregon		105.6	103.7	102.2	102.1	102.9	109.9	113.3	118.8	121.5	121.2	117.3	112.8	192.1
California	698.6	697.0	701.3	691.3	694.0	704.0	727.1	738.3	769.2	802.9	772.8	742.1	714.1	1,165.5

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State agency listed below.

² Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now based on Standard Industrial Classification.

³ Series based on Standard Industrial Classification.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 3.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
 Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Industrial Accident Board, Boise.
 Illinois—Department of Labor, Chicago 1.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 2.
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
 Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.

Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.

Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.

Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.

Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.

New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.

New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.

New York—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.

North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.

Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.

Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (manufacturing); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmanufacturing.)

Rhode Island—Division of Census and Information, Department of Labor, Providence 2.

South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.

South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.

Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.

Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.

Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.

Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.

Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.

West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.

Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.

Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949							1948							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
All manufacturing	11,754	11,862	11,847	12,129	12,404	12,561	12,673	13,059	13,238	13,375	13,488	13,245	12,987	14,560	8,192	
Durable goods	5,864	5,980	6,002	6,188	6,325	6,420	6,525	6,736	6,810	6,822	6,803	6,709	6,681	8,727	3,011	
Nondurable goods	5,890	5,882	5,845	5,941	6,079	6,141	6,148	6,323	6,428	6,553	6,685	6,536	6,306	5,834	4,581	
Durable goods																
Iron and steel and their products	1,380	1,422	1,449	1,498	1,545	1,574	1,597	1,638	1,654	1,657	1,648	1,631	1,601	1,761	991	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			532.8	542.8	547.3	547.6	543.0	543.0	538.1	535.0	535.1	535.8	526.5	516.7	388.4	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings			88.0	95.1	101.6	105.8	109.0	113.1	115.5	115.8	114.9	112.3	110.4	88.4	62.2	
Malleable-iron castings			30.4	31.1	33.6	34.8	36.6	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.6	37.4	36.1	28.8	19.2	
Steel castings			61.1	65.4	70.5	72.3	73.8	74.9	75.1	75.0	74.7	73.1	71.8	90.1	32.1	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings			25.2	26.8	28.6	28.6	29.8	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.4	29.5	28.9	18.0	17.6	
Tin cans and other tinware			42.3	42.0	42.7	43.1	44.8	46.4	47.0	48.7	50.1	49.1	47.3	32.4	31.8	
Wire drawn from purchased rods			23.6	25.6	26.9	27.7	28.5	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.4	28.0	36.0	22.0	
Wirework			38.7	39.2	39.9	41.1	41.6	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.8	42.4	41.8	32.8	30.4	
Cutlery and edge tools			20.3	21.2	21.9	22.7	23.2	24.3	25.0	24.3	23.9	22.5	21.8	21.8	15.4	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			21.0	22.1	23.2	23.3	24.0	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.6	27.8	15.3	
Hardware			44.4	47.2	49.3	50.8	52.1	54.2	54.1	53.8	53.5	53.0	52.2	45.3	35.7	
Plumbers' supplies			31.5	35.7	37.4	39.6	41.4	42.4	42.6	42.4	41.3	40.4	38.8	25.0	26.2	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			56.7	57.5	60.0	61.8	64.0	76.4	87.6	93.3	92.0	88.5	81.8	60.4	49.2	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			52.0	54.0	57.4	60.0	63.3	65.3	66.1	66.6	65.3	63.9	60.0	64.4	32.3	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing			91.1	95.1	99.9	105.7	106.4	113.5	117.6	116.5	114.3	114.9	116.0	97.0	59.2	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			63.9	63.5	62.9	64.1	65.0	65.6	65.8	66.3	65.0	64.2	62.5	71.0	35.5	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.3	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.4	12.8	7.7	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			24.8	26.3	27.4	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.1	27.9	28.1	31.6	15.2	
Forgings, iron and steel			34.4	35.8	37.0	37.6	38.1	38.4	38.2	37.4	36.9	35.3	35.1	43.6	16.4	
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted			18.2	18.8	19.3	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.8	28.4	8.9	
Screw-machine products and wood screws			29.7	31.6	32.9	33.8	35.1	35.7	35.9	35.5	35.0	35.1	35.2	53.8	18.0	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums			6.6	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.5	6.5	
Firearms			22.7	23.0	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.1	21.7	21.4	21.5	71.7	5.3	
Electrical machinery	451	459	467	486	505	521	536	552	557	553	548	538	535	741	259	
Electrical equipment			309.8	326.4	339.8	347.4	354.5	363.4	367.9	367.1	368.6	363.9	362.3	497.5	182.7	
Radio and phonographs			79.9	80.7	83.8	88.6	93.6	97.2	95.9	93.1	89.7	86.9	85.9	124.1	44.0	
Communication equipment			77.7	78.7	81.3	85.3	88.4	91.8	93.5	92.4	89.7	87.5	87.0	119.3	32.5	
Machinery, except electrical	970	999	1,045	1,092	1,133	1,158	1,179	1,202	1,204	1,209	1,208	1,202	1,209	1,293	529	
Machinery and machine-shop products			442.8	458.1	476.6	489.9	499.1	506.0	505.6	506.7	509.0	502.2	505.9	586.0	207.6	
Engines and turbines			47.4	49.2	50.6	51.5	52.3	52.6	52.5	52.1	50.5	51.5	52.4	79.5	18.7	
Tractors			59.5	59.8	60.7	61.4	61.8	61.6	60.9	59.8	59.2	60.0	61.1	52.4	31.3	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			74.1	75.8	76.2	76.0	76.5	77.1	76.2	75.9	72.8	72.6	74.9	45.1	28.5	
Machine tools			40.5	41.7	42.5	43.3	44.1	47.3	47.5	47.6	48.0	47.8	46.8	109.7	36.6	
Machine-tool accessories			47.2	49.8	50.9	52.0	53.5	54.4	54.5	54.7	55.3	55.1	51.8	105.4	25.8	
Textile machinery			36.4	38.2	40.2	41.0	41.2	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.4	28.5	21.9	
Pumps and pumping equipment			61.7	63.9	66.4	67.7	68.6	69.4	69.1	68.9	69.1	67.9	68.5	92.8	24.9	
Typewriters			15.2	15.0	15.1	16.1	16.8	18.4	18.9	20.6	21.0	22.1	22.9	12.0	16.2	
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines			37.8	38.5	40.8	41.5	42.4	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.9	44.6	45.2	34.8	19.7	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			8.5	8.4	8.6	9.6	10.2	12.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.7	13.3	7.5	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			5.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.0	10.7	7.8	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment			61.1	66.6	72.9	73.8	76.3	79.3	79.5	81.0	81.7	82.3	84.3	54.4	35.2	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	412	415	421	431	439	442	444	453	453	449	439	414	430	2,508	159	
Locomotives			24.6	25.2	25.9	25.9	25.7	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.5	17.2	26.4	34.1	6.5	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad			52.3	53.2	55.4	56.7	56.2	56.1	55.9	54.5	54.5	54.6	54.5	60.5	24.5	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			146.0	152.0	151.9	150.9	151.8	151.6	149.8	145.3	138.5	133.5	130.3	794.9	39.7	
Aircraft engines			28.3	28.2	28.7	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.0	27.5	26.7	21.6	25.6	233.5	8.9	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding			78.8	79.8	83.8	85.9	87.8	92.7	94.5	97.3	97.5	99.5	103.4	1,225.2	69.2	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts			8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.5	12.0	13.6	13.8	13.3	11.6	10.8	10.0	7.0	
Automobiles	778	760	710	763	759	760	776	784	780	782	788	763	787	714	402	
Nonferrous metals and their products	325	339	343	354	368	378	385	398	404	403	399	395	388	449	229	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			41.4	41.4	41.1	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.4	41.2	40.2	41.4	41.9	56.4	27.6	
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			40.2	43.0	48.9	52.6	54.4	54.7	54.5	54.6	54.3	52.9	51.9	75.8	38.8	
Clocks and watches			22.4	22.4	22.8	23.1	24.2	27.0	28.2	28.8	28.6	27.5	25.9	25.2	20.3	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			23.9	25.1	25.5	26.0	26.0	26.8	27.5	27.5	27.1	26.3	25.8	20.5	14.4	
Silverware and plated ware			24.5	25.4	26.0	26.7	27.0	28.0	28.3	28.1	27.7	27.4	26.5	15.1	12.1	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949							1948							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
Durable goods—Continued																
Nonferrous metals and their products—Con.																
Lighting equipment.....			26.4	27.6	29.1	30.4	29.9	30.9	31.8	31.9	32.2	31.6	30.2	28.2	20.5	
Aluminum manufactures.....			36.4	37.7	38.7	38.7	39.7	40.6	40.9	40.1	38.5	39.5	39.3	79.4	23.5	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....			30.7	31.3	32.1	32.9	34.3	36.4	37.1	37.3	37.0	37.3	36.8	37.9	18.7	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	734	758	738	719	714	710	720	785	821	831	843	844	829	535	420	
Sawmills and logging camps.....			601.8	581.4	576.9	569.4	574.4	632.4	667.2	678.2	691.4	692.1	681.1	435.8	313.7	
Planing and plywood mills.....			136.4	137.4	137.5	140.5	145.4	152.4	154.1	152.8	152.1	152.5	148.3	99.2	70.1	
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	406	413	413	423	429	437	440	462	470	470	466	461	452	366	328	
Mattresses and bedsprings.....			30.8	31.8	32.1	31.9	31.4	33.4	35.7	37.1	36.8	35.2	33.2	21.7	20.5	
Furniture.....			222.8	229.8	234.8	240.5	242.1	254.1	256.5	255.6	252.5	249.7	244.4	200.0	177.9	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....			31.4	30.7	30.4	30.8	31.8	35.1	35.6	34.9	34.4	34.6	35.6	35.4	28.3	
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....			16.6	16.7	17.5	18.0	18.7	18.8	19.5	19.2	19.5	19.4	18.9	14.2	13.9	
Wood preserving.....			17.2	17.3	16.7	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.2	12.4	12.6	
Wood, turned and shaped.....			30.9	31.8	32.1	32.1	32.5	33.4	33.9	34.5	34.3	34.6	33.6	26.4	24.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	408	415	416	422	433	440	448	462	467	468	464	461	450	360	294	
Glass and glassware.....			107.6	107.9	109.4	111.2	113.6	118.8	121.8	123.2	122.9	119.7	114.9	99.8	71.4	
Glass products made from purchased glass.....			12.0	12.5	13.2	14.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.4	13.9	13.9	14.3	11.3	10.0	
Cement.....			36.6	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.5	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.2	36.9	37.0	27.1	24.4	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....			76.8	76.9	77.3	78.5	79.9	83.1	83.5	83.5	83.6	83.4	81.9	52.5	58.0	
Pottery and related products.....			56.1	58.6	59.7	60.4	60.2	61.6	61.5	61.0	60.3	60.0	57.0	45.0	33.8	
Gypsum.....			7.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	4.5	4.9	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool.....			8.6	8.9	12.1	12.6	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	11.1	8.1	
Lime.....			10.3	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	9.3	9.5	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....			19.3	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.4	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.0	18.7	12.5	18.5	
Abrasives.....			17.3	18.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.7	21.1	23.4	7.7	
Asbestos products.....			20.4	21.0	22.4	23.2	24.1	25.3	25.8	25.7	24.9	25.1	24.1	22.0	15.9	
Nondurable goods																
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	1,044	1,087	1,087	1,099	1,149	1,190	1,200	1,236	1,245	1,249	1,261	1,274	1,243	1,237	1,144	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares.....			454.6	465.4	479.3	490.6	494.9	507.5	508.9	511.4	516.9	521.5	509.9	526.3	418.4	
Cotton smallwares.....			12.3	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	17.8	14.1	
Silk and rayon goods.....			98.0	100.6	108.5	114.9	118.0	120.8	122.0	122.4	122.1	121.5	116.5	104.1	126.6	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing.....			120.0	111.0	128.8	144.2	149.1	157.4	158.2	159.6	165.8	169.8	167.5	174.1	157.7	
Hosiery.....			131.8	134.3	136.9	139.0	137.7	140.5	142.3	141.7	141.7	143.7	135.3	125.9	168.0	
Knitted cloth.....			10.5	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.1	12.6	11.5	
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves.....			29.3	30.0	31.3	32.0	31.4	33.2	33.9	32.8	31.8	31.7	30.3	34.8	29.7	
Knitted underwear.....			38.9	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.4	43.6	46.1	47.9	49.1	50.1	50.2	44.9	40.7	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....			88.2	89.8	90.3	91.1	90.2	92.5	91.9	91.5	91.1	91.7	91.0	80.2	70.6	
Carpets and rugs, wool.....			35.7	37.5	38.8	39.7	40.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.0	40.0	24.5	27.0	
Hats, fur-felt.....			10.1	8.6	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.5	12.5	13.3	12.3	11.0	15.4	
Jute goods, except felts.....			4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.8	
Cordage and twine.....			13.7	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.1	14.9	15.3	15.4	15.8	18.3	12.8	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,062	1,060	1,063	1,124	1,178	1,180	1,129	1,147	1,161	1,175	1,173	1,157	1,070	958	790	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....			268.9	284.0	289.5	290.7	279.8	281.3	285.5	296.0	297.1	295.7	274.8	265.9	229.6	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....			69.5	69.2	68.6	67.4	63.5	66.8	70.4	70.7	70.1	69.6	68.5	67.2	74.0	
Underwear and neckwear, men's.....			18.3	18.5	19.0	18.8	17.4	19.0	19.4	18.9	18.1	17.9	16.7	16.3	17.0	
Work shirts.....			15.7	16.2	15.9	16.1	14.0	16.0	16.5	16.6	16.1	16.4	16.3	18.5	14.1	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....			426.6	460.5	498.5	502.9	484.1	486.5	489.4	488.8	490.3	478.8	437.0	345.3	286.2	
Corsets and allied garments.....			17.3	17.4	18.4	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.6	17.3	16.5	18.8	
Millinery.....			19.8	22.6	24.9	24.3	22.1	20.9	19.4	22.6	21.6	21.7	19.4	23.3	25.5	
Handkerchiefs.....			5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.0	5.7	5.1	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads.....			19.6	20.1	20.2	20.1	17.6	19.5	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.8	19.1	25.2	17.8	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.....			28.2	27.6	27.1	25.1	24.0	25.6	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.1	22.2	24.0	11.2	
Textile bags.....			23.0	22.9	23.6	24.0	23.8	24.1	23.6	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.3	19.6	12.6	
Leather and leather products.....	356	351	343	358	368	368	365	364	363	376	379	383	375	340	347	
Leather.....			43.7	44.0	45.2	46.0	46.5	47.3	46.4	47.7	48.0	47.7	47.2	46.5	50.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....			15.6	16.2	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.6	17.9	18.1	17.7	19.2	20.0	
Boots and shoes.....			220.9	232.8	239.4	239.3	237.2	232.1	229.1	238.5	241.0	244.8	239.5	205.6	230.9	
Leather gloves and mittens.....			9.3	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	10.6	12.4	12.8	13.0	13.2	12.8	15.4	10.0	
Trunks and suitcases.....			13.0	13.3	11.9	11.8	11.0	13.1	14.6	14.6	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.7	8.3	
Food.....	1,319	1,282	1,192	1,164	1,155	1,153	1,182	1,253	1,306	1,400	1,537	1,418	1,364	1,056	855	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....			194.8	192.1	199.9	205.1	213.1	218.2	205.3	197.7	195.2	196.8	201.3	174.0	135.0	
Butter.....			36.7	35.5	33.8	33.1	33.3	34.9	34.6	35.5	36.6	38.2	39.6	33.2	20.1	
Condensed and evaporated milk.....			22.2	20.7	20.0	19.2	19.0	18.7	19.5	20.3	21.1	21.9	22.6	19.9	10.9	
Ice cream.....			31.0	27.8	25.5	24.4	23.5	23.9	24.3	26.2	29.6	31.8	32.8	23.0	17.6	
Flour.....			38.5	38.6	39.7	40.6	41.4	41.5	41.7	49.1	41.5	42.3	42.7	32.9	27.8	
Feeds, prepared.....			31.3	29.4	28.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.3	25.0	17.3	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949							1948							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939	
Nondurable goods—Continued																
Food—Continued																
Cereal preparations.....			13.4	13.0	13.4	13.1	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.8	13.9	11.4	8.4	
Baking.....			249.4	246.7	244.8	243.7	244.4	251.7	255.7	258.0	253.2	251.0	250.0	211.3	190.4	
Sugar refining, cane.....			24.8	25.1	25.2	24.7	24.6	24.2	22.4	22.4	25.0	25.3	25.8	16.7	15.9	
Sugar, beet.....			4.6	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.3	10.8	25.2	25.0	10.6	9.1	7.5	10.1	11.6	
Confectionery.....			63.7	67.5	68.7	71.1	74.1	82.4	89.8	88.9	61.1	71.6	63.0	59.5	55.7	
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....			42.7	39.7	38.8	37.8	38.7	39.5	40.4	43.0	46.6	49.6	50.3	32.2	23.8	
Malt liquors.....			78.9	74.4	77.7	73.3	74.7	77.9	80.7	81.3	86.0	87.8	88.2	54.3	40.5	
Canning and preserving.....			144.9	138.7	121.8	120.4	131.5	163.1	195.2	289.1	444.4	326.2	274.3	188.5	150.3	
Tobacco manufactures.....	82	83	82	81	82	83	83	87	90	90	88	86	83	91	93	
Cigarettes.....			34.1	33.4	33.0	32.8	33.5	34.1	35.1	35.1	34.9	34.5	33.6	33.9	27.4	
Cigars.....			40.5	40.2	42.2	42.3	42.1	45.2	47.2	46.5	44.9	44.1	41.7	47.5	55.8	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....			7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	9.3	10.1	
Paper and allied products.....	366	371	373	375	381	386	391	401	403	401	398	394	388	324	265	
Paper and pulp.....			196.7	197.8	200.3	202.4	204.5	207.0	206.6	206.0	206.7	206.7	205.8	160.3	137.8	
Paper goods, other.....			60.1	60.2	61.0	61.5	62.2	63.5	63.6	63.5	62.7	61.8	60.5	50.2	37.7	
Envelopes.....			12.0	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	10.2	8.7	
Paper bags.....			15.1	15.4	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.4	13.1	11.1	
Paper boxes.....			87.9	88.6	90.2	91.9	94.5	99.9	101.5	99.8	97.0	94.8	90.9	89.6	69.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	427	431	431	431	432	433	436	443	442	442	436	432	430	331	328	
Newspapers and periodicals.....			153.6	152.8	152.2	150.4	149.7	152.3	151.0	150.7	149.4	147.7	146.8	113.0	118.7	
Printing, book and job.....			179.2	180.0	181.0	184.2	186.5	188.7	187.8	188.8	185.4	183.1	183.0	138.7	127.6	
Lithographing.....			29.4	29.7	29.5	29.5	30.1	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.2	25.9	26.3	
Bookbinding.....			33.4	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.9	34.5	35.1	34.9	34.4	34.8	33.3	29.4	25.8	
Chemicals and allied products.....	522	534	549	570	586	588	594	597	599	600	597	586	567	734	288	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....			44.7	45.0	45.3	46.0	47.1	47.6	48.1	48.7	48.6	49.7	49.1	38.2	28.3	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....			65.7	66.3	65.8	66.5	66.4	64.4	64.8	64.4	64.2	63.9	63.4	56.0	27.5	
Perfumes and cosmetics.....			10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	12.2	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.4	10.8	14.1	10.4	
Soap.....			25.1	25.8	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.5	27.2	27.0	25.1	24.0	17.9	15.3	
Rayon and allied products.....			54.8	57.6	63.6	65.2	65.1	64.8	63.9	63.9	63.7	64.9	64.4	54.0	48.3	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....			192.9	198.4	202.7	204.7	209.4	211.2	210.7	210.0	210.9	211.2	202.0	144.5	69.9	
Explosives and safety fuses.....			25.8	25.9	26.5	26.7	27.1	27.4	27.4	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	112.0	7.3	
Compressed and liquefied gases.....			8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.8	4.0	
Ammunition, small-arms.....			5.4	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	154.1	4.3	
Fireworks.....			2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.2	28.2	1.2	
Cottonseed oil.....			16.3	18.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	25.7	27.2	27.3	23.4	14.3	12.5	20.4	15.3	
Fertilizers.....			32.0	38.1	38.8	34.1	30.6	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.7	26.8	25.5	27.5	18.8	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	163	164	163	162	162	162	162	164	167	162	168	170	170	125	106	
Petroleum refining.....			111.9	112.2	112.8	113.1	112.9	113.3	113.7	107.6	114.0	115.9	117.0	83.1	73.2	
Coke and byproducts.....			32.4	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.4	32.4	31.8	25.5	21.7	
Paving materials.....			3.4	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.5	
Roofing materials.....			14.4	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.4	15.1	17.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.4	13.1	8.1	
Rubber products.....	169	172	174	179	183	187	191	196	199	198	197	195	191	194	121	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....			84.3	85.7	85.8	86.5	88.4	89.6	91.2	90.0	91.4	91.5	90.9	90.1	64.2	
Rubber boots and shoes.....			18.6	19.4	19.9	20.6	22.4	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.5	22.0	20.7	23.8	14.8	
Rubber goods, other.....			71.5	73.6	77.1	79.8	80.1	82.6	84.5	84.7	82.9	80.8	79.2	79.9	51.9	
Miscellaneous industries.....	380	387	388	398	403	411	415	435	453	460	451	441	425	445	244	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....			31.0	31.1	31.1	30.8	30.6	30.2	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.1	28.0	86.7	11.3	
Photographic apparatus.....			35.9	37.2	37.2	37.6	38.4	39.6	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.0	35.5	17.7	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....			25.4	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.1	26.3	26.0	26.4	26.1	26.0	23.9	33.3	11.9	
Pianos, organs, and parts.....			10.1	11.3	11.5	12.2	12.6	13.3	13.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	12.3	12.2	7.8	
Games, toys, and dolls.....			34.1	34.6	33.6	33.8	32.3	39.5	46.6	49.4	48.1	45.3	42.4	19.1	19.1	
Buttons.....			11.8	11.8	12.4	12.6	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.5	13.1	11.2	
Fire extinguishers.....			2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	6.3	1.0	

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 benchmark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups with the exception of the industries in the transportation equipment except automobiles group,

have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 benchmark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data shown for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949							1948							Annual average
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1949	
All manufacturing.....	143.5	144.8	144.6	148.1	151.4	153.3	154.7	159.4	161.6	163.3	164.6	161.7	158.5	177.7	
Durable goods.....	162.4	165.6	166.2	171.4	175.2	177.8	180.7	186.5	188.6	188.9	188.4	185.8	185.0	241.7	
Nondurable goods.....	128.6	128.4	127.6	129.7	132.7	134.1	134.2	138.0	140.3	143.0	145.9	142.7	137.7	127.4	
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products.....	139.1	143.4	146.2	151.1	155.9	158.8	161.1	165.2	166.8	167.1	166.2	164.5	161.4	177.6	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....			137.2	139.7	140.9	141.0	139.8	139.8	138.5	137.7	137.7	137.9	136.5	133.0	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....			141.4	152.9	163.3	170.0	175.1	181.7	185.6	186.1	184.7	180.5	177.4	142.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....			158.3	161.8	174.6	180.9	190.3	203.1	200.8	200.3	200.8	194.6	188.0	149.4	
Steel castings.....			190.7	204.1	220.1	225.6	230.3	233.6	234.2	234.1	233.1	228.1	224.1	281.1	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....			143.1	152.3	162.8	162.4	169.3	170.3	169.9	166.3	167.0	167.8	164.5	102.5	
Tin cans and other tinware.....			133.2	132.3	134.4	135.8	140.9	145.9	148.0	153.2	157.7	154.4	148.8	102.0	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....			107.5	116.6	122.6	126.2	129.6	130.8	130.6	132.5	130.3	129.1	127.5	168.8	
Wirework.....			127.4	129.0	131.2	135.3	136.9	138.8	138.4	138.4	140.8	139.6	137.6	108.0	
Cutlery and edge tools.....			131.7	137.5	142.3	147.5	150.3	157.8	162.1	157.7	154.9	146.0	141.2	141.2	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....			137.3	144.4	151.6	152.5	157.1	159.3	160.3	160.8	161.6	160.6	160.8	181.6	
Hardware.....			124.7	132.4	138.3	142.4	146.1	152.0	151.8	150.9	150.0	148.8	146.4	127.1	
Plumbers' supplies.....			119.9	135.9	142.6	151.0	157.9	161.5	162.4	161.7	157.2	154.0	147.8	95.3	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....			115.4	117.0	122.2	125.7	130.3	155.3	178.3	189.8	187.2	180.1	160.4	122.9	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....			161.1	167.2	177.9	185.8	196.1	202.3	204.7	206.4	202.3	198.1	185.9	199.4	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....			153.9	160.7	168.9	178.7	179.8	191.9	198.8	196.9	193.1	194.2	196.1	163.9	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work.....			179.9	178.7	177.2	180.6	182.9	184.7	185.3	186.7	183.0	180.8	176.0	200.0	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....			119.5	120.1	124.5	128.4	133.0	141.7	145.7	144.1	142.1	141.2	134.2	164.9	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....			162.5	172.7	180.2	185.0	186.6	188.4	186.3	185.6	184.6	183.1	184.5	207.4	
Forgings, iron and steel.....			210.0	218.7	225.9	229.4	232.6	234.2	233.2	228.1	225.1	215.6	214.5	266.3	
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....			204.4	211.4	216.6	219.9	219.3	219.2	220.7	223.6	222.2	221.1	222.1	318.5	
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....			164.9	175.3	182.6	187.6	194.5	197.8	199.3	196.8	194.3	194.5	195.3	298.1	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....			102.4	97.7	107.6	113.2	118.1	120.6	120.3	122.1	124.2	125.9	122.4	131.8	
Firearms.....			425.5	430.9	429.0	421.3	424.9	421.3	421.3	414.9	406.4	401.0	403.0	1346.4	
Electrical machinery.....	173.9	177.2	180.4	187.5	194.9	201.2	206.9	213.1	215.1	213.4	211.5	207.7	206.6	285.9	
Electrical equipment.....			169.6	178.7	188.0	190.2	194.1	199.0	201.4	201.0	201.8	199.2	198.3	272.4	
Radio and phonographs.....			181.6	183.5	190.4	201.3	212.8	221.0	218.1	211.7	203.8	197.6	195.3	282.0	
Communication equipment.....			239.4	242.4	250.5	262.8	272.4	282.9	288.0	284.7	276.2	269.5	268.1	367.5	
Machinery, except electrical.....	183.5	189.0	197.7	206.7	214.4	219.1	223.1	227.5	227.9	228.7	228.7	227.4	228.8	244.7	
Machinery and machine-shop products.....			213.3	220.6	229.5	236.0	240.4	243.7	243.5	244.0	245.1	241.9	243.7	282.2	
Engines and turbines.....			254.2	263.7	271.4	275.9	280.4	281.9	281.2	279.1	270.8	276.3	281.0	426.4	
Tractors.....			190.2	191.2	194.0	196.3	197.8	197.0	194.6	191.2	189.4	192.0	195.2	167.5	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....			259.9	265.7	267.0	266.5	268.3	270.1	267.1	266.1	255.2	254.5	262.6	158.1	
Machine tools.....			110.6	113.8	116.1	118.2	120.5	129.3	129.7	130.0	131.2	130.5	127.9	299.5	
Machine-tool accessories.....			182.8	192.7	197.3	201.2	207.3	210.6	211.1	211.9	214.0	213.5	200.7	408.1	
Textile machinery.....			166.4	174.6	183.5	187.0	188.2	190.0	189.7	190.1	190.7	191.0	188.9	130.1	
Pumps and pumping equipment.....			248.2	256.8	266.8	272.3	275.9	278.9	277.6	276.8	278.0	273.1	275.5	372.9	
Typewriters.....			93.8	92.8	93.3	99.6	103.4	113.2	116.6	126.8	129.8	136.5	141.0	73.8	
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines.....			192.0	195.6	207.3	210.9	215.5	222.5	224.1	224.8	228.1	226.7	229.8	177.0	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....			113.2	112.5	114.8	128.5	136.4	167.3	207.3	210.6	210.3	208.7	209.9	178.8	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....			66.2	193.6	193.4	191.8	192.1	191.4	189.8	188.6	186.4	182.4	178.8	136.6	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....			173.8	189.5	207.4	210.0	216.9	225.6	226.0	230.4	232.3	234.1	239.9	154.9	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	259.6	261.5	265.0	271.3	276.6	278.3	280.0	285.3	285.7	282.9	276.3	260.8	270.6	1580.1	
Locomotives.....			381.0	390.2	400.1	399.8	397.3	410.1	409.6	410.7	409.0	265.6	407.4	526.5	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....			213.4	217.0	225.8	231.2	229.3	229.6	227.8	222.1	222.2	222.8	222.3	246.5	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....			367.9	383.0	382.8	380.3	382.5	382.1	377.4	366.2	349.2	336.4	328.5	2003.5	
Aircraft engines.....			318.4	317.4	322.4	321.1	323.2	320.9	315.0	309.0	300.1	243.2	287.4	2625.7	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....			113.8	115.2	121.0	124.0	126.8	133.9	136.5	140.5	140.8	143.7	149.3	1769.4	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....			123.1	125.2	128.2	128.3	136.4	171.6	194.6	197.4	190.3	165.8	154.4	143.7	
Automobiles.....	193.5	188.9	176.4	189.6	188.7	188.8	193.0	194.8	193.9	194.4	195.9	189.7	195.5	177.5	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	141.7	147.8	149.6	154.3	160.7	164.9	168.0	173.6	176.1	176.0	173.9	172.4	169.2	196.0	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....			149.9	149.9	148.8	147.1	147.3	149.1	150.0	149.1	145.5	150.0	151.7	204.3	
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....			103.7	110.7	126.0	135.6	140.1	141.0	140.4	140.7	140.0	136.2	133.7	195.2	
Clocks and watches.....			110.3	110.4	112.4	113.9	119.3	133.3	139.0	141.9	141.1	135.3	127.8	124.2	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....			165.7	173.6	176.9	180.3	180.3	185.3	190.3	190.6	187.7	182.3	178.4	141.5	
Silverware and plated ware.....			202.3	209.2	214.5	219.8	223.0	230.8	233.5	231.5	228.5	226.2	218.3	124.5	
Lighting equipment.....			129.0	134.6	142.2	148.6	146.1	151.0	155.2	155.6	157.3	154.1	147.6	137.8	
Aluminum manufactures.....			154.5	160.0	164.4	164.2	168.6	172.5	173.6	170.5	163.5	167.9	166.7	337.4	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....			163.5	166.8	171.0	175.4	182.7	194.4	197.9	199.0	197.2	198.7	196.1	201.9	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	174.5	180.2	175.6	170.9	169.9	168.9	171.2	186.7	195.4	197.7	200.6	200.8	197.3	127.3	
Sawmills and logging camps.....			191.9	185.4	183.9	181.5	183.1	201.6	212.7	216.2	220.4	220.7	217.2	139.0	
Planing and plywood mills.....			172.4	173.7	173.8	177.7	183.8	192.6	194.8	193.2	192.3	192.8	187.2	125.4	

See footnote, table A-6.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949							1948							Annual average
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		
														1948	
Durable goods—Continued															
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	123.9	126.0	125.8	128.8	130.8	133.2	134.1	140.7	143.1	143.3	142.0	140.5	137.8	111.7	
Mattresses and bedsprings.....			150.2	154.9	156.6	155.6	152.9	162.9	173.9	180.9	179.5	171.7	161.9	105.9	
Furniture.....			125.3	129.1	132.0	135.2	136.1	142.8	144.2	143.6	141.9	140.3	137.4	112.4	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....			110.9	108.4	107.4	108.8	112.2	124.1	125.7	123.3	121.5	122.3	125.6	125.0	
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....			119.7	120.0	125.6	129.2	134.4	135.0	140.1	138.4	140.1	139.6	135.6	102.4	
Wood preserving.....			136.9	137.6	133.3	131.0	131.8	135.4	135.5	136.0	137.9	141.0	137.1	98.7	
Wood, turned and shaped.....			125.6	129.5	130.6	130.7	132.3	136.1	138.0	140.4	139.7	140.9	136.7	107.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	139.2	141.2	141.7	143.9	147.6	150.0	152.5	157.4	158.9	159.4	158.2	157.0	153.2	122.5	
Glass and glassware.....			150.7	151.2	153.4	155.8	159.2	166.5	170.6	172.6	172.3	167.8	161.0	139.9	
Glass products made from purchased glass.....			119.4	124.9	131.8	140.0	143.6	147.0	147.3	143.8	139.1	138.5	143.0	113.1	
Cement.....			150.3	149.9	148.6	149.5	149.8	152.1	153.0	151.5	148.5	151.7	151.8	111.5	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....			132.4	132.4	133.2	135.2	137.7	143.1	143.9	143.9	144.0	143.7	141.0	90.5	
Pottery and related products.....			165.9	173.1	176.5	178.5	177.9	182.0	181.7	180.4	178.3	177.3	168.6	132.9	
Gypsum.....			142.8	147.3	148.9	148.8	150.4	151.5	157.6	160.7	158.5	157.1	157.4	91.2	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool.....			106.2	110.1	149.3	155.9	176.3	191.9	183.6	182.6	181.7	180.8	180.6	137.2	
Lime.....			108.6	111.6	109.0	110.2	110.3	112.7	112.6	113.4	114.1	114.3	114.6	98.7	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....			104.3	103.3	103.0	102.2	99.6	103.9	102.6	102.9	102.1	102.5	101.0	67.4	
Abrasives.....			223.2	237.7	256.2	261.3	265.7	266.9	264.6	265.7	264.6	267.4	272.7	302.2	
Asbestos products.....			128.4	132.2	140.8	146.1	151.5	159.4	162.5	161.7	157.0	157.9	151.7	138.2	
Nondurable goods															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	91.3	95.0	95.0	96.1	100.4	104.0	104.9	108.0	108.9	109.2	110.3	111.4	108.7	108.2	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares.....			108.7	111.2	114.6	117.3	118.3	121.3	121.6	122.2	123.6	124.7	121.9	125.8	
Cotton smallwares.....			87.7	88.4	90.2	89.9	90.7	93.2	94.2	95.1	95.4	96.2	95.3	126.6	
Silk and rayon goods.....			77.4	79.5	85.7	90.8	93.2	95.4	96.4	96.7	96.8	95.9	92.0	82.2	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing.....			76.1	70.4	81.7	91.5	94.6	99.8	100.4	101.2	105.2	107.7	106.3	110.4	
Hosiery.....			78.5	79.9	81.5	82.8	82.0	83.6	84.7	84.4	84.3	85.5	80.5	74.9	
Knitted cloth.....			90.9	92.9	94.2	94.9	94.8	97.2	99.3	98.0	95.9	97.5	96.7	109.4	
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves.....			98.4	100.8	105.2	107.7	105.7	111.8	114.2	110.2	107.1	106.6	101.8	117.2	
Knitted underwear.....			95.6	99.3	99.1	99.9	99.3	107.1	113.3	117.7	120.6	123.0	123.2	110.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....			124.8	127.1	127.8	129.0	127.7	130.9	130.1	129.5	129.0	129.8	128.8	113.6	
Carpets and rugs, wool.....			132.0	138.6	143.6	146.8	148.0	150.7	150.7	150.9	150.6	148.1	148.0	90.8	
Hats, fur-felt.....			65.6	55.9	72.3	75.3	76.0	75.8	78.4	74.6	81.4	86.7	80.1	71.3	
Jute goods, except felts.....			111.3	113.1	111.2	111.5	112.2	113.5	114.3	107.1	104.5	114.3	112.6	110.6	
Cordage and twine.....			106.9	110.1	112.3	114.4	115.1	116.7	117.8	116.8	119.5	120.7	124.0	143.4	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	134.5	133.0	134.6	142.3	149.2	149.5	143.0	145.3	147.0	148.8	145.6	146.5	135.6	121.4	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....			117.1	123.7	126.1	126.6	121.8	122.5	124.4	128.9	129.4	128.8	119.7	115.8	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....			94.0	93.5	92.7	91.2	85.9	90.3	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.1	92.6	90.9	
Underwear and neckwear, men's.....			108.2	109.2	111.8	111.0	102.6	111.9	114.3	111.3	107.0	105.5	98.5	96.3	
Work shirts.....			111.5	114.9	112.7	114.2	99.4	112.9	117.1	117.5	113.8	116.3	115.7	131.3	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....			149.0	160.9	174.2	175.7	169.1	170.0	171.0	170.8	171.3	167.3	152.7	120.6	
Corsets and allied garments.....			92.1	92.8	98.0	98.0	100.4	103.4	102.8	103.0	101.5	99.0	92.4	88.1	
Millinery.....			77.5	88.4	97.5	95.3	86.5	82.0	76.0	88.4	84.8	85.2	76.2	91.5	
Handkerchiefs.....			99.6	103.0	105.1	103.0	106.0	107.6	108.4	104.4	98.8	96.2	77.7	113.1	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads.....			110.1	112.9	113.9	112.9	99.2	109.9	116.2	117.5	119.9	122.8	107.5	141.9	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.....			252.7	247.2	243.1	224.4	214.5	228.8	235.6	228.5	222.4	215.5	198.9	214.9	
Textile bags.....			182.3	181.9	187.4	190.5	188.5	190.9	187.2	186.2	183.6	181.6	176.6	155.7	
Leather and leather products.....	102.6	101.0	98.9	103.3	106.0	106.0	105.0	104.8	104.5	108.3	109.3	110.4	108.1	98.1	
Leather.....			87.4	87.9	90.3	91.9	92.9	94.6	92.8	95.4	96.0	95.3	94.3	92.9	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....			78.0	81.3	86.8	87.1	85.9	85.1	88.1	89.8	90.7	88.6	96.0	96.0	
Boots and shoes.....			95.7	100.8	103.7	103.6	102.7	100.5	99.2	103.3	104.4	106.0	103.7	89.0	
Leather gloves and mittens.....			92.7	95.7	100.3	97.0	93.6	106.0	124.1	128.2	129.9	132.1	127.8	153.7	
Trunks and suitcases.....			156.2	159.6	142.9	141.9	132.3	157.3	175.6	175.2	171.8	166.0	159.6	161.2	
Food.....	154.4	146.6	139.6	136.3	135.2	134.9	138.3	146.6	152.9	163.8	179.9	166.0	159.7	123.5	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....			144.2	142.2	148.0	151.9	157.8	161.5	152.0	146.4	144.5	145.7	149.1	128.9	
Butter.....			182.3	176.4	168.1	164.5	165.4	173.4	172.1	176.2	181.7	189.8	196.8	165.2	
Condensed and evaporated milk.....			203.8	189.8	183.5	176.7	174.9	172.1	179.6	186.3	194.3	201.4	207.4	182.6	
Ice cream.....			176.0	187.7	144.9	138.4	133.4	135.7	137.8	148.6	167.9	180.7	186.3	130.7	
Flour.....			138.7	139.0	142.9	146.3	149.2	149.4	150.2	144.5	149.4	152.2	153.7	118.5	
Feeds, prepared.....			181.4	170.1	167.4	167.4	166.1	167.5	167.3	169.1	170.0	170.8	169.7	145.0	
Cereal preparations.....			160.2	155.1	159.7	156.8	152.8	149.8	156.8	158.0	157.6	165.6	165.7	136.0	
Baking.....			131.0	129.6	128.6	128.0	128.3	132.2	134.3	135.5	133.0	131.8	131.3	111.0	
Sugar refining, cane.....			156.1	158.4	159.0	155.6	154.7	152.8	141.4	141.0	157.4	159.1	162.4	105.1	
Sugar, beet.....			39.8	37.0	37.2	41.7	45.2	93.0	217.0	215.2	91.0	78.0	65.0	86.8	
Confectionery.....			114.3	121.2	123.3	127.6	133.0	147.9	161.2	159.5	145.6	128.5	113.0	106.7	
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....			179.1	166.4	162.8	158.5	162.2	165.7	169.7	180.5	195.4	207.9	210.9	135.1	
Malt liquors.....			195.0	183.8	192.1	181.3	184.7	192.5	199.5	200.9	212.6	217.0	218.0	134.1	
Canning and preserving.....			96.4	92.3	81.0	80.1	87.5	108.5	129.9	192.3	205.7	217.0	182.5	126.4	
Tobacco manufactures.....	87.9	89.0	87.4	86.5	88.4	88.6	89.3	93.3	96.5	95.9	93.9	92.5	88.8	97.2	
Cigarettes.....			124.3	121.9	120.2	119.8	122.0	124.2	127.9	128.2	127.3	125.8	122.4	123.8	
Cigars.....			72.5	71.9	75.6	75.8	75.5	80.9	84.5	83.2	80.5	78.9	74.7	85.0	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....			69.6	71.2	72.6	74.7	77.1	78.0	77.2	78.6	77.7	77.2	75.6	92.5	

See footnote, table A-6.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued
[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949							1948							Annual average
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1949	
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	138.1	139.9	140.4	141.4	143.6	145.4	147.5	151.1	151.7	151.0	149.8	148.6	146.1	122.2	
Paper and pulp.....			142.8	143.6	145.4	146.9	148.4	150.2	150.0	149.5	150.0	150.0	149.4	116.3	
Paper goods, other.....			159.3	159.5	161.6	163.0	164.9	168.2	168.6	168.4	166.1	163.9	160.2	133.1	
Envelopes.....			137.9	142.0	144.1	145.9	147.2	150.4	150.5	148.0	145.2	141.4	140.9	116.9	
Paper bags.....			136.1	139.0	144.9	147.5	148.5	150.5	152.6	160.1	159.9	159.2	156.3	118.0	
Paper boxes.....			126.7	127.8	130.1	132.5	136.3	144.0	146.3	144.0	139.9	138.7	131.0	129.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	130.1	131.4	131.5	131.4	131.6	132.1	132.9	135.2	134.7	134.8	133.0	131.8	131.1	100.8	
Newspapers and periodicals.....			129.4	128.8	128.3	126.8	126.1	128.3	127.2	127.0	125.9	124.4	123.7	95.2	
Printing; book and job.....			140.4	141.1	141.8	144.3	146.2	147.8	147.1	147.9	145.3	143.5	143.4	108.7	
Lithographing.....			111.9	113.0	112.4	112.3	114.5	119.3	119.7	119.7	118.5	118.9	118.9	98.5	
Bookbinding.....			129.6	128.3	129.7	129.5	131.5	133.8	136.0	135.3	133.7	134.8	129.1	114.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	181.0	185.4	190.4	197.7	203.3	203.9	206.1	207.0	207.8	208.1	207.1	203.3	196.6	254.5	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....			158.0	159.1	160.2	162.7	166.7	168.2	170.2	172.1	172.0	175.7	173.6	135.1	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....			238.7	240.7	238.9	241.6	241.2	233.9	235.3	234.1	233.2	232.1	230.2	203.6	
Perfumes and cosmetics.....			104.5	105.2	104.4	105.5	107.1	116.8	124.1	122.7	119.7	119.0	104.1	135.8	
Soap.....			164.3	169.2	173.0	172.3	173.3	173.8	173.9	178.4	177.2	164.7	157.6	117.1	
Rayon and allied products.....			113.3	119.2	131.6	134.9	134.6	134.0	132.3	132.3	131.8	134.3	133.2	111.7	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....			275.9	283.9	290.0	292.7	299.5	302.1	301.4	300.3	301.6	302.1	288.9	206.7	
Explosives and safety fuses.....			353.9	355.8	363.6	366.6	371.7	375.2	375.4	379.3	379.2	380.7	376.1	1536.9	
Compressed and liquefied gases.....			220.6	223.2	224.3	225.1	232.8	239.6	239.2	247.9	247.0	253.1	252.1	197.3	
Ammunition, small-arms.....			125.1	144.9	159.2	164.0	165.7	167.7	171.5	173.7	174.2	173.9	180.2	3595.4	
Fireworks.....			229.4	238.6	212.4	227.3	227.2	208.0	220.6	227.4	243.3	231.8	190.2	2426.6	
Cottonseed oil.....			106.8	121.5	134.2	140.0	155.6	168.3	178.0	179.0	183.3	93.8	82.0	133.4	
Fertilizers.....			169.7	202.3	206.0	180.9	162.2	182.1	152.4	182.9	182.3	142.2	135.6	146.2	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	154.2	155.1	154.1	153.2	152.6	152.8	153.0	155.0	157.7	152.7	159.1	160.3	160.7	117.6	
Petroleum refining.....			152.8	153.3	154.1	154.4	154.2	154.8	155.3	146.9	155.7	158.3	159.8	113.4	
Coke and byproducts.....			149.6	147.6	146.9	147.4	148.9	147.8	148.2	147.8	149.2	149.3	146.7	117.4	
Paving materials.....			139.4	124.8	92.3	87.8	91.4	105.0	113.6	117.2	118.0	113.5	108.8	87.0	
Roofing materials.....			177.6	171.0	167.3	167.2	165.8	186.7	211.9	223.3	222.7	219.4	215.5	161.2	
Rubber products.....	140.0	142.3	144.2	147.8	151.0	154.5	157.8	161.8	164.5	163.5	162.8	160.9	157.7	160.3	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....			155.5	158.1	158.2	159.5	163.0	165.3	168.2	165.9	168.6	168.7	167.6	166.1	
Rubber boots and shoes.....			125.2	130.9	133.9	138.8	151.1	158.0	156.2	154.0	151.2	148.3	139.4	160.5	
Rubber goods, other.....			137.9	142.0	148.7	153.9	154.4	159.2	162.9	163.4	159.9	155.8	152.7	154.1	
Miscellaneous industries.....	155.3	158.1	158.5	162.7	164.8	167.9	169.4	177.7	184.9	187.8	184.2	180.1	173.9	181.7	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....			274.1	274.9	274.6	272.2	270.4	267.1	268.1	261.0	256.7	248.8	247.4	766.4	
Photographic apparatus.....			203.0	210.7	210.4	212.8	217.1	223.9	224.1	224.5	224.4	224.5	220.9	200.9	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....			213.4	217.6	219.6	221.5	219.6	221.5	218.7	221.8	219.7	218.3	201.0	280.3	
Pianos, organs, and parts.....			129.1	145.0	147.7	156.3	161.8	170.8	173.7	178.2	173.6	170.4	157.3	156.2	
Games, toys, and dolls.....			178.6	181.2	175.9	177.1	168.8	206.9	243.9	258.7	251.7	236.9	221.8	99.7	
Buttons.....			105.2	105.3	110.0	112.0	111.1	116.2	116.6	117.0	116.1	116.2	111.2	116.6	
Fire extinguishers.....			203.6	202.8	202.7	204.5	246.0	272.6	281.0	281.8	271.3	269.1	271.8	913.1	

¹ See footnote, table A-6.TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949							1948							Annual average
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1949	
All manufacturing.....		329.4	336.1	349.6	357.8	363.1	377.6	379.3	382.9	382.2	374.7	360.0	359.0	334.4	
Durable goods.....		367.2	379.3	390.9	402.7	412.7	430.1	430.3	435.7	423.7	418.8	403.0	401.3	469.8	
Nondurable goods.....		292.4	293.8	309.2	314.0	314.7	326.3	329.5	331.2	341.6	331.6	318.0	317.6	202.3	
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products.....		306.6	320.1	336.7	348.4	356.7	371.4	373.6	376.0	365.0	360.5	336.9	340.5	311.4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		283.4	295.4	299.8	303.7	304.6	305.1	308.4	305.0	300.3	295.8	269.9	268.4	222.3	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....		281.6	309.4	345.1	376.2	395.8	424.1	429.4	436.1	433.3	417.1	398.2	421.5	261.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....		327.8	346.5	384.8	424.9	468.6	520.8	505.7	512.2	493.1	478.8	448.8	468.1	278.9	
Steel castings.....		383.9	417.0	470.6	496.7	506.0	525.2	528.0	523.2	504.4	498.6	464.3	494.7	493.5	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....		313.7	355.3	423.4	453.8	475.5	471.2	470.9	445.7	437.1	432.7	414.3	422.0	177.2	
Tin cans and other tinware.....		302.8	295.2	306.1	306.5	317.7	340.3	334.7	351.6	391.7	364.9	353.2	310.8	161.6	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....		292.3	215.2	243.0	260.0	268.3	271.4	271.3	276.2	263.8	262.5	242.8	243.3	255.3	
Wirework.....		299.3	296.4	312.1	323.0	332.0	334.7	331.6	333.2	322.5	326.6	315.1	295.7	202.6	
Cutlery and edge tools.....		311.4	318.7	338.8	353.8	371.2	394.3	405.8	392.1	374.9	359.3	335.7	343.6	279.5	

See footnote, table A-6.

¹ See note on page 314.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948						Annual average	
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		June	1948
Durable goods—Continued														
Iron and steel and their products—Continued														
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....		294.4	315.4	341.6	348.5	361.3	372.5	373.8	376.3	366.3	373.4	358.7	370.8	334.1
Hardware.....		277.9	298.5	324.0	335.0	347.0	370.8	367.4	363.1	349.2	347.1	325.0	340.9	245.8
Plumbers' supplies.....		256.8	283.0	306.3	321.8	343.3	378.3	376.9	381.9	338.7	338.7	310.7	329.0	161.7
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....		244.6	250.0	260.8	261.7	277.2	350.4	400.0	448.4	426.7	416.9	371.0	379.2	210.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....		318.0	332.5	379.5	400.6	418.1	454.6	466.5	474.3	447.6	436.4	414.7	431.4	360.6
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....		366.8	380.1	403.5	429.3	440.0	481.0	491.9	482.6	453.7	467.9	452.0	462.9	307.0
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work.....		392.3	378.7	385.2	394.8	398.5	406.8	406.2	409.4	371.9	384.5	346.7	363.7	364.3
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....		271.4	272.3	281.2	297.4	311.7	341.8	344.0	340.1	340.4	328.5	287.5	309.1	292.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....		337.5	375.0	402.8	413.8	429.9	445.1	433.6	428.0	415.5	424.6	401.0	412.8	382.0
Forgings, iron and steel.....		429.9	455.8	490.2	520.4	540.5	548.5	544.8	533.6	513.4	475.8	449.6	454.1	507.9
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....		437.8	464.3	476.2	501.4	499.1	497.2	515.8	505.1	487.1	495.4	473.0	467.3	610.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....		347.1	370.4	398.0	421.3	441.3	453.5	450.5	453.0	433.1	429.4	426.8	436.9	560.4
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....		268.2	256.0	265.2	301.9	321.0	349.4	328.8	329.8	306.9	338.0	301.4	313.3	247.0
Firearms.....		1005.8	980.9	1016.1	1011.1	1007.6	1005.6	1018.0	998.7	963.1	927.8	952.7	945.9	2934.8
Electrical machinery														
Electrical equipment.....		386.0	401.7	424.1	442.2	454.3	474.6	479.2	474.4	465.4	454.8	436.3	440.0	488.0
Radio and phonographs.....		360.3	381.6	403.3	420.3	427.0	444.1	447.8	445.4	442.2	434.7	418.3	419.2	475.6
Communication equipment.....		427.4	423.7	454.0	478.3	507.3	551.4	539.7	509.1	489.4	468.9	456.9	458.6	605.0
		483.8	489.0	506.4	524.1	547.2	564.3	587.6	591.6	567.3	550.6	513.4	534.8	538.2
Machinery, except electrical														
Machinery and machine-shop products.....		406.8	423.4	448.5	463.0	473.7	491.6	486.9	491.7	484.0	482.3	473.6	480.7	443.7
Engines and turbines.....		443.1	467.6	484.7	501.9	517.7	532.6	527.3	531.5	523.2	520.0	507.9	519.6	501.8
Tractors.....		536.2	549.9	579.2	601.9	609.9	639.3	620.1	622.1	581.9	594.5	585.4	601.4	849.4
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....		338.5	342.7	358.0	366.8	374.6	369.6	358.4	364.1	360.5	369.1	369.2	355.5	256.7
Machine tools.....		577.6	591.6	601.2	607.6	599.0	613.7	592.4	597.9	577.1	559.3	574.2	595.4	298.6
Machine-tool accessories.....		198.9	205.4	211.8	218.6	224.2	249.3	248.1	250.3	248.3	246.8	239.0	242.9	503.9
Textile machinery.....		321.0	341.1	359.7	367.4	384.0	395.7	387.1	391.8	391.0	400.8	361.6	383.5	671.1
Pumps and pumping equipment.....		379.1	399.1	423.7	429.2	437.8	461.4	452.0	453.2	458.9	454.3	438.6	459.1	230.1
Typewriters.....		548.4	564.1	594.0	619.9	609.7	632.9	625.5	620.1	615.0	605.0	605.0	616.5	761.8
Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines.....		206.2	190.4	201.6	220.4	229.5	265.7	271.1	255.0	286.8	298.0	319.2	325.2	143.8
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....		417.9	428.0	456.3	461.8	474.2	494.2	487.9	481.3	492.3	489.2	507.0	505.9	341.6
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....		252.8	238.2	236.4	259.4	274.5	316.6	470.0	484.2	460.6	469.3	439.2	480.9	301.5
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....		154.2	151.1	179.4	181.5	190.1	204.1	201.9	191.6	178.8	160.4	132.3	139.5	282.3
		361.5	369.4	430.1	449.8	460.8	490.0	486.2	508.7	493.3	491.4	486.0	508.9	264.5
Transportation equipment, except automobiles														
Locomotives.....		570.2	573.9	599.4	607.5	610.3	635.5	611.8	613.3	581.8	547.7	552.4	561.2	3080.3
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....		887.3	905.4	930.5	891.4	934.4	1024.4	942.5	909.4	948.4	599.4	907.3	913.7	1107.3
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....		481.7	478.9	533.9	563.4	557.1	565.9	535.4	526.6	477.3	516.9	467.9	492.5	457.9
Aircraft engines.....		795.2	796.2	819.2	829.8	814.6	838.5	830.7	794.9	746.1	698.4	661.1	649.2	3496.3
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....		581.3	582.9	587.0	604.9	617.2	618.9	601.3	599.7	570.0	453.7	533.1	517.5	4628.7
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....		239.0	245.5	259.5	261.7	272.3	288.6	262.4	291.2	283.1	290.6	304.5	321.7	3594.7
		254.6	258.6	264.1	260.7	274.4	353.7	468.2	474.3	424.5	374.2	301.8	345.7	253.6
Automobiles														
		394.5	430.3	415.7	441.5	455.3	451.2	438.9	451.3	425.9	419.1	423.3	385.7	321.2
Nonferrous metals and their products														
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....		316.1	327.0	345.3	363.6	372.2	391.2	391.9	394.2	386.3	379.3	360.6	368.2	354.5
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....		343.4	347.9	343.8	339.2	344.2	342.1	340.0	344.6	342.4	345.7	338.6	329.7	353.9
Clocks and watches.....		191.5	200.2	242.3	276.5	296.9	309.8	298.2	308.0	307.0	298.5	284.3	278.3	353.4
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....		271.9	273.5	279.4	282.8	295.9	335.9	348.1	353.0	348.6	334.9	304.5	332.2	238.4
Silverware and plated ware.....		334.7	342.5	368.2	375.7	370.5	402.3	407.3	397.0	383.8	365.9	345.7	372.5	211.8
Lighting equipment.....		407.3	448.5	459.0	506.4	512.7	554.3	572.0	565.0	555.4	519.4	481.8	527.4	212.8
Aluminum manufactures.....		291.5	309.1	317.3	347.2	319.8	335.4	343.1	340.0	345.6	328.2	317.0	305.9	240.4
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....		306.9	320.2	332.6	341.0	349.8	357.5	360.2	355.7	325.8	332.9	316.8	338.5	591.6
		370.8	372.3	387.6	397.9	422.8	453.3	452.3	467.4	443.9	454.5	434.1	438.1	357.6
Lumber and timber basic products														
Sawmills and logging camps.....		452.3	427.8	413.9	395.7	418.2	465.6	499.7	519.2	523.3	538.8	502.9	488.5	215.1
Planing and plywood mills.....		501.7	469.3	451.8	423.1	450.7	503.5	549.7	575.3	584.4	604.6	563.3	543.3	238.3
		426.8	424.2	416.4	425.6	439.9	481.5	484.9	491.9	478.6	485.4	455.3	456.1	197.8
Furniture and finished lumber products														
Mattresses and bedsprings.....		296.1	299.2	310.7	315.7	317.9	345.4	349.2	354.9	344.5	337.3	320.4	326.0	183.9
Furniture.....		316.6	330.5	346.9	343.6	326.8	351.3	371.2	414.3	411.5	385.5	354.1	347.9	165.7
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....		295.3	299.7	313.8	320.5	323.0	354.4	356.7	358.1	344.2	334.8	317.5	325.7	185.3
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....		284.4	261.8	258.2	263.7	274.0	313.9	320.7	325.0	315.7	327.3	318.6	325.7	215.8
Wood preserving.....		236.1	234.2	256.5	269.6	282.6	282.4	287.8	284.9	289.7	289.0	273.4	283.4	159.3
Wood, turned and shaped.....		388.9	386.2	364.4	350.6	362.1	372.4	378.3	383.3	379.3	382.8	378.0	358.1	181.9
		291.0	303.7	313.8	315.2	317.3	331.1	328.3	338.7	323.8	332.1	313.9	322.8	175.5
Stone, clay, and glass products														
Glass and glassware.....		321.5	323.5	335.9	344.5	349.5	366.9	366.9	372.1	361.2	358.9	334.2	347.1	189.1
Glass products made from purchased glass.....		345.8	342.7	356.1	366.8	371.9	385.3	384.0	395.8	383.2	369.3	327.9	360.5	208.3
Cement.....		267.9	279.8	289.2	313.9	322.9	350.7	344.6	329.0	310.9	309.3	293.4	308.5	165.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....		320.9	312.2	306.5	303.6	308.1	312.2	315.2	316.1	310.4	322.5	319.2	314.0	156.5
Pottery and related products.....		321.8	320.7	322.6	325.0	330.8	355.5	356.5	362.4	353.5	358.6	335.7	338.1	135.8
		347.5	367.3	384.6	392.1	386.8	404.1	407.5	399.8	374.0	383.4	345.2	364.1	191.9

See footnote, table A-6.

*See note on page 314.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948						Annual average	
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		June	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued														
Gypsum.....		296.9	310.7	328.5	342.3	343.9	378.5	387.7	397.1	386.5	380.1	353.2	352.7	151.7
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool.....		265.6	266.2	303.4	359.1	454.9	493.0	495.7	493.8	401.8	484.7	491.6	475.7	223.8
Lime.....		298.5	304.8	303.5	296.8	304.3	313.0	322.3	326.9	323.8	324.5	309.9	311.9	171.6
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....		208.1	201.8	198.9	197.1	190.6	204.2	190.9	196.8	194.2	195.6	184.9	185.9	90.8
Abrasives.....		448.8	492.6	537.1	556.4	574.9	580.7	583.3	594.6	588.5	576.3	571.6	578.8	480.2
Asbestos products.....		305.6	302.8	334.4	351.9	362.2	398.9	406.7	414.5	402.7	395.6	377.5	385.4	254.6
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures														
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares.....		278.6	294.3	319.6	332.9	331.9	352.7	348.9	350.0	354.9	357.4	342.0	365.9	178.9
Cotton smallwares.....		210.5	206.6	211.8	214.4	213.8	224.2	222.1	222.5	228.7	227.3	226.5	238.0	215.0
Silk and rayon goods.....		215.0	218.9	239.5	267.3	276.2	293.4	299.1	299.4	301.3	295.2	276.9	292.2	138.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing.....		190.3	172.6	208.3	245.6	258.5	275.0	268.8	265.7	286.1	297.8	295.5	311.5	109.5
Hosiery.....		179.9	182.8	190.5	193.6	192.2	201.8	210.3	208.8	201.1	202.8	184.2	199.8	109.6
Knitted cloth.....		211.5	222.9	229.1	225.4	226.3	227.0	232.9	228.7	219.7	228.4	224.4	223.2	174.7
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves.....		231.5	229.5	256.8	260.7	258.1	264.6	272.7	249.8	250.5	244.1	228.2	260.8	192.7
Knitted underwear.....		219.0	224.0	240.2	235.9	231.0	256.1	273.6	291.2	297.3	313.2	305.2	324.9	183.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....		295.9	306.2	320.1	321.3	309.0	327.7	316.8	311.6	310.7	309.2	299.8	320.6	174.9
Carpets and rugs, wool.....		311.5	322.4	362.8	370.0	382.1	389.8	393.5	393.2	387.5	381.5	368.4	371.8	145.2
Hats, fur-felt.....		140.3	103.6	160.6	175.6	177.8	176.8	164.5	162.9	180.9	200.3	171.8	197.4	121.5
Jute goods, except felts.....		257.3	264.8	262.9	269.5	271.1	283.6	285.9	266.8	248.4	282.2	273.0	277.5	196.4
Cordage and twine.....		245.9	257.8	276.1	276.1	278.9	288.6	291.5	284.7	283.7	286.4	288.2	306.5	240.3
Apparel and other finished textile products														
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....		283.3	297.3	344.7	348.2	328.6	329.2	336.8	325.0	348.1	342.3	303.6	303.6	185.2
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....		249.8	263.0	288.7	286.0	269.6	271.9	276.0	280.5	301.1	300.3	272.6	290.0	174.9
Underwear and neckwear, men's.....		231.8	225.1	230.5	218.7	197.5	211.5	234.5	231.8	230.0	223.7	221.9	234.0	143.6
Work shirts.....		293.5	287.8	322.5	312.8	281.0	320.3	333.6	309.9	301.3	294.1	269.6	289.1	166.5
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....		274.4	288.2	288.5	289.7	241.7	271.0	288.7	309.7	301.0	299.7	290.5	294.2	220.4
Corsets and allied garments.....		288.4	307.9	380.0	394.4	378.7	370.7	380.6	351.0	390.2	380.3	326.6	310.7	184.4
Millinery.....		210.6	204.4	226.1	224.4	223.8	233.3	236.3	233.1	225.8	217.0	201.1	210.8	137.1
Handkerchiefs.....		133.9	170.2	228.8	213.4	168.2	148.4	121.6	169.2	177.7	172.5	144.7	115.5	123.3
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads.....		229.6	245.0	279.1	286.0	279.7	295.8	303.9	289.3	259.4	241.0	181.3	231.0	184.0
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.....		278.3	275.5	296.7	289.3	240.4	265.2	283.8	286.2	289.5	291.2	241.5	252.0	230.2
Textile bags.....		589.8	569.5	576.6	533.6	483.9	560.4	576.2	553.1	502.5	501.3	453.3	464.6	370.3
Leather and leather products.....		417.9	402.4	414.8	432.7	438.9	455.7	438.7	441.0	435.5	413.6	394.8	373.1	233.0
Leather.....		209.6	222.0	238.7	240.1	235.0	234.3	224.4	236.8	245.1	248.3	236.5	233.4	154.2
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		188.8	186.2	195.3	202.2	204.6	210.9	202.0	206.3	206.5	207.3	203.6	205.2	140.6
Boots and shoes.....		149.6	160.7	180.6	184.4	177.4	178.1	166.5	175.3	185.2	189.5	178.6	179.9	142.2
Leather gloves and mittens.....		202.7	220.1	239.6	239.6	234.4	227.5	212.3	227.6	238.7	242.9	230.6	225.3	142.0
Trunks and suitcases.....		184.0	185.1	203.6	201.1	194.2	209.9	259.4	266.8	274.5	285.4	267.4	273.6	239.4
Food.....		348.5	340.8	311.4	301.2	256.3	343.2	417.5	401.4	393.3	376.2	339.5	339.5	240.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....		316.5	302.8	302.7	302.9	312.1	333.5	340.7	358.2	389.8	351.3	352.2	328.3	180.9
Butter.....		296.0	284.9	297.9	307.8	343.8	365.6	336.2	305.4	303.5	296.0	318.8	329.2	188.6
Condensed and evaporated milk.....		412.5	390.1	376.1	367.6	369.3	380.9	379.0	384.7	397.8	418.5	432.6	429.8	231.0
Ice cream.....		504.1	466.6	446.5	428.0	416.1	407.4	424.4	435.6	473.7	492.5	509.9	520.3	268.5
Flour.....		354.8	316.5	292.1	290.0	265.7	270.4	273.9	291.2	333.5	348.4	365.8	341.5	170.6
Feeds, prepared.....		302.2	296.0	309.1	330.8	363.3	346.6	351.9	355.2	360.7	368.6	368.3	339.9	182.9
Cereal preparations.....		459.5	424.6	408.5	385.0	391.9	396.0	405.9	405.8	415.4	405.0	400.0	391.7	230.0
Baking.....		358.0	345.7	367.6	356.0	338.1	326.8	342.3	341.6	326.0	349.5	377.5	353.7	223.3
Sugar refining, cane.....		281.0	276.2	269.7	271.7	265.6	279.5	280.8	286.6	282.6	273.5	273.5	270.8	153.0
Sugar, beet.....		351.7	324.7	340.1	346.4	343.0	316.9	285.3	286.4	348.2	369.5	378.5	295.0	152.8
Confectionery.....		89.3	84.3	85.7	98.5	110.6	194.2	528.9	455.8	207.7	161.1	138.6	130.6	119.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....		256.2	270.1	285.7	290.9	304.6	347.0	388.7	376.4	345.7	296.2	255.4	261.8	157.6
Malt liquors.....		325.9	293.5	283.9	277.0	276.1	284.7	287.1	298.6	340.9	349.0	387.1	342.6	163.2
Canning and preserving.....		382.9	345.8	363.1	333.8	333.3	359.5	377.4	371.8	417.2	419.6	435.7	389.9	180.5
Tobacco manufactures.....		258.8	242.8	213.3	215.6	226.7	280.0	313.7	537.1	835.0	525.4	469.2	314.8	216.0
Cigarettes.....		196.0	188.9	198.8	193.5	200.5	217.9	223.5	224.3	214.8	218.3	205.5	205.8	151.0
Cigars.....		259.5	255.3	257.7	239.8	249.9	269.2	264.4	279.0	268.1	288.3	270.0	263.1	172.0
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....		162.9	152.2	167.7	169.2	174.8	192.1	207.4	197.2	187.4	180.9	171.1	175.8	141.0
Paper and allied products.....		151.8	151.7	159.8	161.4	166.3	178.5	173.1	180.7	176.1	173.3	164.1	166.7	132.3
Paper and pulp.....		316.3	317.0	327.6	335.3	341.9	356.5	362.2	357.4	355.0	352.1	341.7	337.8	184.8
Paper goods, other.....		321.0	322.5	332.2	341.0	348.6	357.9	364.7	359.1	362.9	363.6	357.7	347.7	181.6
Envelopes.....		364.8	360.3	368.1	380.5	381.2	394.7	392.8	381.2	372.3	365.1	355.3	358.4	193.2
Paper bags.....		273.0	286.5	292.4	297.8	302.8	317.5	317.3	307.0	298.3	290.0	272.9	284.0	165.7
Paper boxes.....		324.5	334.9	358.1	358.7	355.4	364.5	365.3	391.4	390.2	392.7	380.0	364.4	183.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....		280.8	279.6	292.5	296.5	305.6	335.3	344.5	342.1	328.0	318.6	294.9	304.8	180.6
Newspapers and periodicals.....		277.3	278.8	273.9	269.7	268.8	280.6	275.4	273.6	273.6	264.8	260.1	264.9	124.7
Printing: book and job.....		264.7	260.0	255.3	247.8	242.7	258.9	253.3	262.2	253.6	240.6	235.5	238.1	111.7
Lithographing.....		304.9	301.8	307.5	307.0	309.4	316.0	307.9	305.4	304.8	297.6	296.0	299.3	137.3
Bookbinding.....		221.0	218.7	218.9	216.3	218.6	233.3	234.5	235.5	233.1	231.8	223.5	230.3	124.9
See footnote, table A-6.		302.5	302.6	305.7	300.0	305.4	310.6	315.1	309.7	307.8	310.2	291.8	310.0	174.8

*See note on page 314.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948							Annual average
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June		1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Chemicals and allied products.....		425.9	434.9	449.0	454.2	459.1	462.3	461.9	460.1	462.5	450.6	432.7	434.9	422.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....		311.7	315.1	311.4	315.5	317.2	325.5	329.9	338.4	339.3	345.1	343.0	335.6	197.2
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....		531.5	525.7	529.9	535.7	534.5	514.4	514.9	506.9	491.1	485.3	480.6	486.7	286.3
Perfumes and cosmetics.....		221.8	220.0	222.2	223.2	230.3	247.4	261.9	252.2	243.0	237.4	204.3	213.7	180.6
Soap.....		369.7	370.3	384.5	385.5	385.0	404.1	405.3	412.2	400.7	365.7	344.3	343.1	174.5
Rayon and allied products.....		256.1	260.9	294.7	304.0	304.5	305.3	300.1	296.7	297.5	302.7	289.6	280.2	168.2
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....		581.3	597.2	609.3	621.6	639.3	639.7	637.5	628.6	641.6	629.1	600.4	613.5	336.9
Explosives and safety fuses.....		720.6	694.8	714.4	729.7	707.6	746.9	749.1	763.8	796.0	798.3	760.2	737.6	2,361.8
Compressed and liquefied gases.....		477.2	481.3	489.1	490.9	487.7	483.8	491.0	488.5	513.9	512.0	518.2	505.4	325.3
Ammunition, small-arms.....		294.1	280.8	346.9	385.3	380.6	395.2	403.7	409.4	411.2	403.1	420.8	411.2	6,734.4
Fireworks.....		567.1	588.6	537.9	559.9	587.4	541.4	544.2	552.7	621.0	630.2	507.0	572.5	5,963.9
Cottonseed oil.....		312.4	348.7	400.0	409.9	470.2	539.9	555.4	559.8	459.3	261.7	230.1	228.3	230.4
Fertilizers.....		518.6	593.7	591.0	506.8	453.2	427.5	415.3	430.8	436.1	408.9	396.7	414.5	272.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....		343.8	340.6	339.4	339.2	349.6	345.5	354.9	344.8	345.6	358.2	353.4	342.2	184.3
Petroleum refining.....		334.6	332.0	334.7	334.2	346.4	338.2	343.9	324.7	326.1	345.5	344.9	330.8	176.7
Coke and byproducts.....		348.9	349.8	346.6	351.0	358.4	350.7	346.7	349.5	353.2	350.8	329.5	330.1	183.4
Paving materials.....		308.4	274.1	204.9	191.3	185.8	239.5	*240.2	276.3	279.1	264.3	248.1	235.0	144.8
Roofing materials.....		422.1	406.3	379.7	373.1	368.5	413.2	507.0	577.7	558.3	548.7	531.9	523.3	267.2
Rubber products.....		294.5	291.4	298.4	309.8	320.6	332.7	341.9	345.5	344.9	347.2	329.7	330.2	263.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....		292.9	285.2	287.8	288.8	294.5	299.6	312.9	318.2	326.2	341.0	329.8	322.0	265.9
Rubber boots and shoes.....		275.4	276.1	251.6	301.5	351.1	388.2	377.2	369.0	355.9	344.1	321.7	329.7	268.8
Rubber goods, other.....		303.0	306.2	330.1	348.3	353.9	370.0	378.7	383.0	370.8	356.3	351.9	343.7	255.8
Miscellaneous industries.....		350.9	359.5	373.5	381.4	384.2	406.8	420.8	422.6	411.8	397.4	375.0	386.7	322.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....		593.9	589.6	598.1	596.3	588.1	578.6	576.9	555.5	530.1	505.9	487.2	491.0	1,356.9
Photographic apparatus.....		401.3	415.4	426.6	432.1	440.7	455.1	455.4	450.2	450.5	444.1	443.8	438.8	311.5
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....		430.8	439.1	447.2	452.5	452.9	455.7	447.8	451.9	444.4	439.6	393.1	421.6	439.0
Pianos, organs, and parts.....		254.8	306.5	311.7	329.1	341.3	381.2	389.5	387.6	369.1	361.7	327.9	362.7	295.1
Games, toys, and dolls.....		428.8	410.3	434.3	429.4	410.2	501.4	633.2	651.1	613.5	566.8	521.2	510.6	169.7
Buttons.....		234.6	242.9	258.4	263.0	267.4	281.7	273.6	275.4	271.9	275.3	254.0	271.7	204.1
Fire extinguishers.....		521.4	503.7	512.6	515.5	601.7	635.1	638.1	616.9	606.1	566.7	573.0	595.6	1,622.9

¹ See footnote, table A-6.

* See note on page 314.

TABLE A-9: Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948							Annual average	
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	1939
Mining:²															
Coal:															
Anthracite.....		73.9	74.9	75.3	76.2	77.2	77.0	77.0	76.6	77.5	77.7	76.2	77.4	78.4	83.6
Bituminous.....		381	389	392	399	401	405	403	404	408	408	378	407	419	372
Metal:		93.2	94.8	94.1	92.8	89.8	90.1	88.5	92.0	89.4	88.4	91.7	92.8	112.7	92.6
Iron.....		33.3	33.3	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.8	33.4	33.7	33.7	33.7	35.3	21.1
Copper.....		27.0	27.6	27.8	26.7	24.2	24.4	23.9	27.0	26.9	26.5	26.6	26.7	33.3	25.0
Lead and zinc.....		16.1	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.2	13.0	12.0	15.0	16.2	21.6	16.3
Gold and silver.....		9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	7.7	26.0
Miscellaneous.....		7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	14.8	4.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....		81.5	81.4	78.2	76.6	77.8	83.4	85.3	86.6	87.8	87.8	87.1	86.8	80.9	68.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ³		129.8	128.9	129.2	129.6	129.5	129.6	130.4	129.9	133.2	137.1	136.6	133.5	103.2	114.4
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I railroads ⁴		1,237	1,215	1,198	1,231	1,255	1,306	1,329	1,345	1,350	1,356	1,361	1,352	1,355	988
Street railways and busses ⁵		239	241	242	242	243	244	245	246	248	248	246	249	227	194
Telephone.....		634	637	637	640	638	642	642	642	643	647	644	633	402	318
Telegraph ⁶		31.9	32.4	32.4	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.2	34.5	34.7	35.1	36.0	36.1	46.9	37.6
Electric light and power.....		284	283	282	282	281	282	282	281	284	286	283	279	211	244
Service:															
Hotels (year-round).....		364	360	361	364	365	370	372	375	373	369	375	379	344	323
Power laundries ⁷		220	216	216	217	221	224	224	229	232	233	239	238	252	196
Cleaning and dyeing ⁸		90.1	88.0	84.1	83.3	84.5	86.3	87.5	89.4	88.7	89.7	92.6	94.7	78.0	58.2

¹ Unless otherwise noted, data include all employees. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.² Includes production and related workers only.³ Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 benchmark levels, thereby providing consistent series.⁴ Does not include well drilling or rig building.⁵ Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I railroads include those with over \$1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.⁶ Includes private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.⁷ Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

* See note on page 314.

TABLE A-10: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

(1939 average=100)

Industry group and industry	1949						1948							Annual average
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
Mining: ¹														
Coal:														
Anthracite.....		88.4	89.6	90.1	91.1	92.3	92.0	92.1	91.7	92.7	92.9	91.1	92.6	90.1
Bituminous.....		102.5	104.7	105.4	107.3	107.9	109.0	108.3	108.8	109.7	109.7	101.8	109.6	112.4
Metal:														
Iron.....		100.6	102.4	101.6	100.2	97.0	97.3	95.6	99.3	98.5	98.5	99.1	100.2	121.6
Copper.....		157.6	157.7	152.1	151.7	151.4	152.7	152.1	155.4	158.2	159.6	159.5	159.6	167.4
Lead and zinc.....		107.9	110.5	111.4	106.8	96.7	97.7	95.6	107.9	107.7	106.0	106.6	106.9	132.1
Gold and silver.....		98.9	104.4	104.8	104.3	104.1	103.6	101.9	99.8	79.8	74.0	92.2	99.7	132.1
Miscellaneous.....		34.6	34.9	35.0	35.1	34.3	33.6	31.6	30.9	31.4	31.1	32.2	31.9	29.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....		187.3	187.6	188.5	191.7	188.0	189.4	183.2	188.6	188.9	190.0	191.3	188.6	352.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ⁴		119.0	118.9	114.2	111.9	113.6	121.8	124.6	126.5	128.3	128.2	127.3	126.8	118.1
Transportation and public utilities:		113.4	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.0	113.5	116.4	119.8	119.4	116.7	90.1
Class I railroads ⁵		125.3	123.0	121.3	124.6	127.1	132.2	134.6	136.2	136.7	137.3	137.9	136.9	137.2
Street railways and busses ⁶		123.2	124.3	124.9	125.1	125.4	125.9	126.2	126.9	127.9	128.1	127.2	128.3	117.6
Telephone.....		199.6	200.4	200.5	201.6	200.8	202.2	202.1	201.9	202.3	203.7	202.8	199.4	128.7
Telegraph ⁷		84.7	86.1	86.0	87.1	88.6	90.0	90.7	91.6	92.3	93.3	95.7	96.0	124.7
Electric light and power.....		116.3	116.0	115.6	115.5	115.1	115.6	115.5	115.1	116.2	117.1	115.8	114.1	86.1
Trade: ⁸														
Wholesale.....		112.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.9	117.8	118.3	118.1	117.1	117.0	116.2	115.3	96.8
Retail.....		109.5	113.0	109.3	109.1	111.7	129.0	119.4	116.0	113.4	111.2	112.0	113.6	96.9
Food.....		111.5	112.5	112.0	111.8	111.6	114.6	113.8	113.8	112.0	112.3	113.8	115.5	106.1
General merchandise.....		119.4	128.2	119.0	118.7	126.0	177.1	146.4	135.3	127.2	120.8	121.3	124.8	114.9
Apparel.....		112.4	123.9	108.8	106.3	110.9	135.0	122.5	119.4	113.9	105.1	108.0	115.4	110.1
Furniture and housefurnishings.....		88.9	89.2	89.8	90.1	91.1	97.5	93.8	92.2	91.6	90.1	90.5	91.2	67.7
Automotive.....		109.2	108.2	107.1	107.3	108.9	113.7	111.7	110.0	110.1	111.1	109.8	108.4	81.0
Lumber and building materials.....		116.0	115.9	114.0	115.0	117.6	123.9	126.6	127.8	128.0	129.6	128.2	126.3	91.5
Service:														
Hotels (year-round).....		112.9	111.6	112.0	112.9	113.3	114.6	115.3	116.2	115.7	114.6	116.2	117.6	106.6
Power laundries ⁹		112.2	110.3	110.2	110.8	113.1	114.2	114.6	116.7	118.4	119.0	122.1	121.5	128.7
Cleaning and dyeing ⁹		154.9	151.2	144.5	143.3	145.3	148.4	150.5	153.7	152.5	154.3	159.2	162.9	134.0

¹ See footnote 1, table A-9.² See footnote 2, table A-9.³ See footnote 3, table A-9.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-9.⁵ See footnote 5, table A-9.⁶ See footnote 6, table A-9.⁷ See footnote 7, table A-9.⁸ Includes all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.⁹ See note on page 314.TABLE A-11: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

(1939 average=100)

Industry group and industry	1949						1948							Annual average
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
Mining: ¹														1948
Coal:														
Anthracite.....		215.8	195.7	160.1	168.3	238.6	224.6	216.0	260.4	247.3	260.3	193.3	246.0	146.1
Bituminous.....		323.8	326.1	309.0	341.0	355.3	355.0	343.1	358.5	356.1	365.8	293.0	344.2	203.3
Metal:														
Iron.....		226.9	235.2	237.4	228.6	225.1	224.4	215.3	224.9	211.2	210.4	202.2	208.2	184.9
Copper.....		372.5	374.3	368.2	364.7	363.1	358.0	353.2	371.6	361.0	355.8	331.5	345.0	257.9
Lead and zinc.....		255.6	277.1	277.3	252.9	241.2	244.4	232.2	255.6	247.6	254.8	242.4	232.9	214.6
Gold and silver.....		255.6	265.6	285.7	276.1	280.3	277.8	265.4	282.7	199.2	189.1	193.2	238.1	226.7
Miscellaneous.....		62.7	64.3	63.9	66.2	61.9	62.4	56.6	56.4	54.1	56.1	57.1	54.2	37.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....		390.2	388.4	396.0	396.2	410.3	408.2	374.1	384.7	382.4	387.5	383.0	360.7	560.7
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ⁴		320.0	309.6	286.8	281.2	290.2	321.2	329.5	345.2	342.4	348.5	329.7	329.1	199.6
Transportation and public utilities:		242.7	235.8	233.1	236.7	245.1	235.7	235.3	230.7	235.6	251.0	240.8	227.1	128.0
Class I railroads.....		(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Street railways and busses ⁵		227.2	227.2	229.2	230.6	231.3	233.4	231.2	235.7	233.4	235.2	232.2	231.2	155.7
Telephone.....		348.2	342.0	344.9	346.2	337.2	339.7	349.7	338.8	335.4	331.7	336.1	327.1	144.9
Telegraph ⁷		208.4	210.6	206.8	208.6	210.9	212.6	215.3	217.4	220.4	225.5	233.2	228.5	159.3
Electric light and power.....		211.3	208.1	206.1	206.3	206.7	206.4	205.8	204.5	204.3	204.9	202.8	196.4	109.2
Trade: ⁸														
Wholesale.....		218.7	218.7	217.4	219.3	222.7	224.0	224.2	222.5	220.8	220.6	215.3	211.8	127.0
Retail.....		219.4	223.4	214.5	214.4	222.6	251.4	228.4	223.5	219.4	218.1	218.6	218.3	120.6
Food.....		232.2	234.0	231.7	232.4	231.9	234.8	229.7	227.4	226.0	229.0	232.9	231.9	129.2
General merchandise.....		234.3	244.0	227.5	225.0	248.3	340.8	270.3	252.7	238.3	231.8	233.6	236.5	135.9
Apparel.....		210.4	238.1	200.0	198.7	211.9	254.7	226.9	222.2	210.8	195.5	202.1	214.3	133.9
Furniture and housefurnishings.....		178.6	176.1	177.1	180.3	186.8	201.1	182.5	184.3	179.9	178.5	176.7	179.6	86.5
Automotive.....		225.9	220.3	212.7	210.4	216.5	224.7	219.0	215.6	217.0	219.6	213.4	209.6	84.7
Lumber and building materials.....		242.2	237.5	231.9	234.4	239.8	251.0	254.7	261.3	258.3	264.6	257.3	252.8	120.7
Service:														
Hotels (year-round) ⁹		238.9	232.0	233.1	236.3	236.5	238.6	237.9	238.7	235.3	233.7	234.4	236.3	138.7
Power laundries ⁹		230.1	221.2	219.2	219.8	228.5	227.6	226.8	227.6	232.9	228.1	240.6	238.3	167.0
Cleaning and dyeing ⁹		322.4	308.9	278.9	271.1	284.3	291.3	289.3	300.0	296.8	287.2	308.0	324.8	185.4

¹ See footnote 1, table A-9.² See footnote 2, table A-9.³ See footnote 3, table A-9.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-9.⁵ Not available.⁶ See footnote 6, table A-9.⁷ See footnote 7, table A-9.⁸ See footnote 8, table A-10.⁹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.¹⁰ See note on page 314.

TABLE A-12: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group¹

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ²
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939	968,596	935,493	207,979	319,474	408,040	5,373	2,260	25,470
1943	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,752	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
1948: July	2,065,672	2,026,086	919,784	452,932	653,370	7,305	3,477	28,804
August	2,073,720	2,034,538	924,555	455,549	654,434	7,341	3,495	28,346
September	2,083,614	2,044,087	933,214	457,003	653,870	7,377	3,485	28,666
October	2,076,011	2,036,951	931,918	458,414	646,619	7,355	3,500	28,205
November	2,078,623	2,039,218	934,509	459,685	645,024	7,443	3,537	28,425
December	2,380,186	2,340,902	937,178	759,208	644,456	7,343	3,512	28,429
1949: January	2,089,545	2,050,385	933,670	475,836	640,879	7,414	3,538	28,208
February	2,089,040	2,049,809	935,216	475,022	639,570	7,420	3,552	28,260
March	2,089,806	2,050,601	934,433	474,945	641,223	7,482	3,558	28,165
April	2,095,814	2,056,193	934,969	476,440	644,784	7,478	3,572	28,571
May	2,106,926	2,067,982	935,966	479,722	652,294	7,480	3,566	27,899
June	2,114,767	2,076,036	934,661	482,447	658,928	7,498	3,571	27,662
July	2,106,242	2,067,566	917,001	485,196	665,369	7,705	3,579	27,690
Continental United States								
1939	926,659	897,602	179,381	318,802	399,419	5,373	2,180	21,504
1943	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,889
1948: July	1,839,560	1,806,926	732,217	451,339	623,370	7,305	3,406	21,923
August	1,854,242	1,821,574	742,925	453,926	624,723	7,341	3,424	21,903
September	1,868,589	1,836,008	756,500	455,372	624,136	7,377	3,409	21,795
October	1,868,846	1,836,310	762,682	456,708	618,920	7,355	3,426	21,755
November	1,876,443	1,843,888	770,286	457,972	615,630	7,443	3,462	21,650
December	2,181,744	2,149,306	777,474	756,549	615,283	7,343	3,437	21,658
1949: January	1,895,969	1,863,573	777,679	474,100	611,794	7,414	3,463	21,519
February	1,897,665	1,865,217	781,956	473,289	609,972	7,420	3,476	21,552
March	1,897,224	1,864,685	780,782	473,215	610,688	7,482	3,481	21,576
April	1,905,131	1,872,635	784,077	474,679	613,879	7,478	3,495	21,523
May	1,918,278	1,885,936	787,045	477,940	620,951	7,480	3,489	21,373
June	1,929,461	1,897,276	790,087	480,651	626,538	7,498	3,494	21,193
July	1,925,251	1,893,089	777,454	483,390	632,245	7,507	3,502	21,153

¹ Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

² From 1939 through June 1943, employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January 1939 and 1940 and of July 1941

and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

³ Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

⁴ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁵ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

TABLE A-13: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ²
		Total	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department ⁴	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939.....	\$1,757,292	\$1,692,824	\$357,628	\$586,347	\$748,849	\$14,767	\$6,691	\$43,010
1944 ⁵	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,294
1948: July.....	528,447	518,639	223,968	121,677	172,994	2,600	1,301	5,907
August.....	543,481	533,561	229,273	122,320	181,968	2,695	1,360	5,835
September.....	547,847	537,969	232,975	121,908	183,086	2,694	1,453	5,731
October.....	533,871	523,860	225,675	124,095	174,090	2,656	1,454	5,901
November.....	550,353	540,393	235,507	125,130	179,756	2,682	1,419	5,859
December.....	624,586	614,399	245,159	178,899	190,341	2,722	1,468	5,967
1949: January.....	*538,453	*528,405	230,653	*122,135	175,617	2,657	1,352	6,039
February.....	*518,820	*508,998	220,788	*120,505	167,705	2,650	1,306	5,866
March.....	*576,546	*566,252	250,618	*124,948	190,686	2,763	1,455	6,078
April.....	*546,000	*535,978	233,826	*124,576	177,576	2,722	1,311	5,969
May.....	*562,080	*551,907	242,059	*122,930	186,918	2,762	1,429	5,982
June.....	574,990	564,785	247,993	124,672	192,120	2,792	1,441	5,972
July.....	551,366	541,218	231,968	120,464	182,786	2,884	1,346	5,918
Continental United States								
1944 ⁵	\$7,628,017	\$7,540,825	\$5,553,166	\$962,271	\$1,125,388	\$18,127	\$8,878	\$60,187
1948: July.....	487,067	478,016	191,686	121,263	165,067	2,600	1,263	5,188
August.....	501,815	492,593	197,058	121,906	173,629	2,695	1,351	5,176
September.....	506,309	497,084	200,912	121,479	174,693	2,694	1,414	5,117
October.....	491,324	482,043	192,530	123,633	165,882	2,656	1,413	5,210
November.....	509,114	499,801	203,323	124,667	171,811	2,682	1,379	5,250
December.....	581,370	571,845	211,614	178,151	182,080	2,722	1,428	5,375
1949: January.....	*499,162	*489,900	200,204	*121,691	168,005	2,657	1,314	5,291
February.....	*481,724	*472,552	192,441	*120,067	160,044	2,650	1,268	5,254
March.....	*534,633	*525,109	218,474	*124,489	182,146	2,763	1,414	5,347
April.....	*504,901	*495,623	202,699	*124,114	168,810	2,722	1,272	5,284
May.....	*522,002	*512,544	212,447	*122,474	177,623	2,762	1,387	5,309
June.....	533,002	523,512	216,532	124,210	182,770	2,792	1,400	5,298
July.....	512,663	503,192	203,473	125,991	173,728	2,884	1,307	5,280

¹ Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

² From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-12, for derivation of the employ-

ment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

³ See footnote 3, table A-12.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-12.

⁵ Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

⁶ Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

* Revised.

TABLE A-14: Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group¹

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Employment ⁴									
1939.....	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,099	99,913	5,373	424
1943.....	300,914	15,874	285,040	278,363	144,819	8,273	125,771	6,171	506
1948: July.....	233,808	19,294	214,014	206,110	69,056	7,499	129,555	7,305	599
August.....	234,253	18,882	215,371	207,438	70,217	7,486	129,735	7,341	592
September.....	235,063	18,853	216,210	208,245	70,771	7,551	129,923	7,377	588
October.....	234,544	18,564	215,980	208,036	70,666	7,589	129,781	7,355	589
November.....	236,478	19,065	217,413	209,373	71,084	7,702	130,587	7,443	597
December.....	*242,626	*18,731	223,895	215,955	72,219	12,015	131,721	7,343	597
1949: January.....	*237,542	*18,896	218,646	210,629	71,202	7,623	131,804	7,414	603
February.....	*238,911	*19,064	219,847	211,823	71,723	7,613	132,487	7,420	604
March.....	239,898	19,095	220,803	212,719	71,991	7,625	133,103	7,482	602
April.....	241,442	19,358	222,084	214,004	72,359	7,750	133,895	7,478	602
May.....	242,379	19,144	223,235	215,142	72,545	7,755	134,842	7,480	613
June.....	243,889	19,760	224,129	216,019	72,440	7,749	135,830	7,498	612
July.....	245,029	19,668	225,361	217,239	72,521	7,770	136,948	7,507	615
Pay rolls (in thousands)									
1939.....	\$305,741	\$25,226	\$280,515	\$264,541	\$37,825	\$12,524	\$214,192	\$14,765	\$1,209
1943.....	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	352,007	20,070	313,433	17,785	1,613
1948: July.....	67,208	3,461	63,747	60,931	20,235	2,651	38,045	2,600	216
August.....	71,251	3,480	67,771	64,848	21,114	2,695	41,039	2,695	228
September.....	73,551	4,607	68,944	66,020	22,141	2,722	41,157	2,694	230
October.....	70,755	4,450	66,305	63,421	20,908	2,684	39,829	2,656	228
November.....	73,223	4,528	68,695	65,782	21,656	2,750	41,376	2,682	231
December.....	78,680	4,742	73,938	70,972	22,526	3,704	44,742	2,722	244
1949: January.....	*71,971	4,647	*67,324	*64,441	20,687	*2,669	41,085	2,657	226
February.....	*69,096	4,418	*64,678	*61,810	19,984	*2,597	39,229	2,650	218
March.....	*77,819	4,801	*73,018	*70,011	22,190	*2,721	45,100	2,763	244
April.....	*72,228	4,577	*67,651	*64,703	20,491	*2,642	41,570	2,722	226
May.....	*74,803	4,676	*70,127	*67,128	21,020	*2,670	43,438	2,762	237
June.....	74,474	4,772	69,727	66,695	20,080	2,678	43,937	2,792	240
July.....	70,468	3,771	66,697	63,579	18,708	2,656	42,215	2,884	234

¹ Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

² See footnote 4, table A-12.

³ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

⁴ Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

*Revised.

TABLE A-15: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government ¹

(In thousands)

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) ²						Type of pay				
	Total	Army ³	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls ⁴	Mustering-out pay ⁵	Family allowances ⁶	Leave payments ⁷
1939.....	345	192	(⁸)	124	19	10	\$331,523	\$331,523			
1943.....	8,944	6,733	(⁸)	1,744	311	156	11,181,079	10,148,745		\$1,032,334	
1948: July.....	1,463	552	388	420	84	20	278,590	246,422	\$2,516	26,353	\$1,299
August.....	1,514	579	400	430	86	21	278,234	244,547	3,955	27,756	1,976
September.....	1,548	609	401	432	86	21	292,040	251,398	9,292	28,118	3,234
October.....	1,585	636	406	438	84	21	294,843	259,175	5,818	28,253	1,568
November.....	1,610	647	410	446	85	21	298,971	264,137	5,733	28,534	567
December.....	1,628	662	410	449	85	22	294,061	260,046	5,221	28,605	190
1949: January.....	1,644	677	412	447	86	22	299,593	265,618	5,023	28,709	243
February.....	1,687	712	416	450	87	22	290,041	257,503	4,292	28,163	85
March.....	1,681	703	417	451	87	22	289,063	255,340	4,531	29,108	84
April.....	1,666	689	417	450	87	23	292,446	258,961	4,391	29,037	87
May.....	1,649	673	418	449	86	23	284,790	250,549	4,678	29,517	46
June.....	1,638	664	418	447	85	23	(⁹)	255,034	5,343	29,254	(⁹)
July.....	1,634	659	419	448	84	24	(⁹)	270,094	3,609	29,050	(⁹)

¹ Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches. Because of rounding, totals will not necessarily add to the sum of the items shown.

² Includes personnel on active duty, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started.

³ Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

⁴ Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946 only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel

count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

⁵ Represents actual expenditures.

⁶ Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

⁷ Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included. Lump-sum payments for terminal leave, which were authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

⁸ Separate figures for Army and Air Force not available. Combined data shown under Army.

⁹ Not available.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over ¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	² 4.2						
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	³ 2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939 ⁴	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	² 4.1						
1948.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939 ⁴	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	² 1.5						
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 ⁴.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	² .2						
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939 ⁴.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	² 2.3						
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939 ⁴	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	² .1						
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving,

are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. See Note, table B-2.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	June ²	May	June ²	May	June ²	May	June ²	May	June ²	May	June ²	May
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods.....	3.9	3.5	4.4	5.6	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	2.6	3.5	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	4.6	3.5	3.8	4.8	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	2.0	3.0	.1	.1
<i>Durable goods</i>												
Iron and steel and their products.....	2.5	2.0	4.2	4.2	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	2.6	2.8	.2	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	1.5	1.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	2.1	1.6	.3	.2
Gray-iron castings.....	3.5	3.1	4.5	8.3	1.2	1.6	.2	.4	2.9	6.1	.2	.2
Malleable-iron castings.....	2.1	2.1	5.3	5.1	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	3.9	3.7	.2	.1
Steel castings.....	1.5	1.6	4.9	6.6	.7	1.0	.2	.2	3.9	5.3	.1	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.7	.6	.5	.1	.2	2.0	.9	.1	.1
Tin cans and other tinware.....	8.1	4.5	2.8	5.8	1.4	.9	.5	.2	.7	4.6	.2	.1
Wire products.....	3.1	2.0	4.7	3.4	1.1	.9	.2	.1	3.1	2.1	.3	.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.6	2.1	3.3	2.9	.8	1.0	.3	.4	2.1	1.4	.1	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	.9	.8	5.5	4.8	.9	.9	.2	.3	4.3	3.4	.1	.2
Hardware.....	2.1	1.7	4.2	6.9	1.0	.9	.2	.2	2.8	5.7	.2	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment.....	4.8	3.6	4.8	8.1	1.2	1.4	.3	.2	3.2	6.4	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	3.0	3.2	5.1	6.7	1.1	1.6	.1	.3	3.8	4.8	.1	(³)
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	6.2	3.1	3.8	5.4	1.6	1.4	.2	.3	1.9	3.6	.1	.1
Fabricated structural-metal products.....	3.9	5.4	3.7	3.9	1.2	1.4	.3	.4	2.0	2.0	.2	.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	2.4	1.7	4.0	5.5	.7	.6	(³)	.2	3.1	4.6	.2	.1
Forgings, iron and steel.....	3.0	1.5	4.7	7.7	.8	1.2	.1	.2	3.7	6.2	.1	.1
Electrical machinery.....	2.1	1.9	4.3	5.2	.9	1.0	.2	.2	3.1	3.9	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	1.2	.9	4.2	4.4	.8	.7	.1	.1	3.1	3.4	.2	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs.....	3.2	3.9	4.7	4.3	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	2.8	2.4	(³)	(³)
Communication equipment, except radios.....	1.0	.5	3.8	3.5	.7	.6	.2	.1	2.8	2.6	.1	.2
Machinery, except electrical.....	2.3	1.7	3.9	5.6	.9	1.0	.2	.2	2.7	4.3	.1	.1
Engines and turbines.....	3.0	2.0	6.8	10.9	.7	.8	.2	.2	5.8	9.8	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.3	1.4	1.6	.3	.3	1.5	2.2	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	.8	.7	4.5	3.9	.4	.5	.1	.1	3.8	3.2	.2	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.4	2.8	5.7	6.5	1.0	.8	.4	.2	4.2	5.4	.1	.1
Metal working machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	.9	.9	3.2	4.0	.6	.8	.1	.2	2.3	2.9	.2	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps.....	1.6	1.2	3.9	4.7	.8	1.0	.2	.2	2.8	3.4	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	3.3	1.5	4.8	3.5	1.1	.7	.3	.3	3.1	2.2	.3	.3
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	6.5	6.1	6.4	7.0	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	4.4	4.9	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	5.6	4.5	3.4	3.5	1.9	2.0	.2	.2	1.2	1.2	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines.....	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.3	.8	.9	.7	.3	.9	2.1	(³)	(³)
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	13.5	13.5	15.1	17.4	1.6	1.9	.4	.5	13.0	14.9	.1	.1
Automobiles.....	8.4	6.5	6.2	7.6	3.3	2.9	.5	.4	2.2	4.1	.2	.2
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	8.8	8.1	6.3	7.6	3.9	3.6	.6	.4	1.7	3.4	.1	.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	7.6	4.0	5.7	7.4	2.0	1.8	.4	.4	3.1	5.0	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3.0	2.0	4.3	6.1	.9	1.0	.1	.2	3.2	4.8	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium.....	1.8	1.2	5.4	3.0	1.0	.9	.2	.2	4.0	1.8	.2	.1
Rolling and drawing of copper alloys.....	1.4	.9	5.2	6.0	.7	.7	(³)	(³)	4.4	5.2	.1	.1
Lighting equipment.....	6.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	.8	1.0	.2	(³)	2.9	2.7	.2	.2
Nonferrous metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium.....	2.9	2.0	3.4	6.8	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	2.1	5.3	.1	.2
Lumber and timber basic products.....	5.6	6.3	4.2	5.2	2.3	3.4	.2	.2	1.6	1.5	.1	.1
Sawmills.....	6.0	6.2	4.6	4.8	2.4	3.1	.2	.2	1.9	1.4	.1	.1
Planing and plywood mills.....	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.8	1.5	2.1	.2	.1	.7	1.4	.1	.2
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3.7	3.8	5.0	6.4	1.6	2.0	.3	.5	3.0	3.8	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings.....	3.5	3.8	4.5	6.8	1.4	2.0	.4	.6	2.6	4.1	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.9	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	2.1	2.3	.1	.1
Glass and glass products.....	3.6	3.5	2.4	4.7	.7	.8	.2	.2	1.4	3.6	.1	.1
Cement.....	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	.2	.3	.3	.1	(³)	(³)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	1.4	1.8	.2	.6	1.3	1.5	.1	.1
Pottery and related products.....	1.5	1.5	4.0	4.4	2.1	2.3	.3	.2	1.6	1.8	(³)	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
<i>Nondurable goods</i>												
Textile-mill products.....	3.4	3.1	3.9	5.3	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	3.6	0.1	0.1
Cotton.....	2.8	2.6	4.0	6.1	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	2.3	4.1	(²)	.1
Silk and rayon goods.....	5.2	2.8	5.2	4.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	3.5	2.7	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing.....	8.3	7.2	4.6	6.8	.9	.8	.1	.2	3.4	5.6	.2	.2
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	2.6	1.6	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.4	.2	.1	1.9	1.8	(²)	(²)
Hosiery, seamless.....	3.8	3.1	2.9	5.4	1.5	2.0	.1	(²)	1.3	3.4	(²)	(²)
Knitted underwear.....	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.6	.1	.3	1.8	1.6	(²)	(²)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	2.1	1.3	2.2	3.8	.7	.9	.2	.2	1.2	2.6	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	7.2	3.6	4.7	8.4	2.1	2.4	.2	.2	2.3	5.8	.1	(²)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	12.7	2.8	4.3	12.1	1.1	1.5	.1	.1	3.1	10.5	(²)	(²)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	3.5	4.0	4.4	5.4	2.8	3.3	.1	.3	1.5	1.8	(²)	(²)
Leather and leather products.....	4.2	2.6	3.7	3.8	2.1	1.8	.2	.2	1.3	1.8	.1	(²)
Leather.....	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	1.4	1.3	.1	.1
Boots and shoes.....	4.5	2.7	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.0	.2	.2	1.1	1.8	.1	(²)
Food and kindred products.....	6.8	6.4	4.4	4.7	2.0	1.9	.4	.4	1.9	2.3	.1	.1
Meat products.....	7.2	7.7	5.0	5.3	2.0	1.8	.4	.5	2.5	2.8	.1	.2
Grain-mill products.....	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.7	1.7	1.9	.4	.4	.5	1.3	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	6.8	4.2	3.9	4.1	2.5	2.4	.4	.4	.9	1.3	.1	(²)
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.5	3.8	2.4	3.4	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	.7	1.5	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.9	1.0	.1	.1
Paper and pulp.....	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.9	1.0	.1	.1
Paper boxes.....	3.2	2.5	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.4	1.3	.1	(²)
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.7	1.5	3.5	3.2	.6	.6	.1	.2	2.7	2.3	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	.6	.7	.2	.2	.8	1.5	.1	.1
Rayon and allied products.....	2.1	1.1	2.8	4.6	.5	.5	.1	.3	2.1	3.7	.1	.1
Industrial chemicals, except explosives.....	1.4	1.1	4.2	3.6	.5	.6	.2	.2	3.4	2.7	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.0	.7	.8	1.2	.3	.3	(²)	.1	.4	.7	.1	.1
Petroleum refining.....	.8	.5	.7	1.2	.3	.3	(²)	.1	.3	.7	.1	.1
Rubber products.....	2.4	1.8	3.4	3.8	1.1	1.0	.1	.1	2.1	2.6	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	1.6	1.4	3.5	2.9	.8	.6	.1	.1	2.4	2.0	.2	.2
Rubber footwear and related products.....	2.9	2.4	2.3	4.8	1.6	1.7	.1	.2	.5	2.8	.1	.1
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	4.3	2.2	3.8	5.1	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	2.2	3.6	.2	.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	(⁴)	1.8	(⁴)	3.9	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	2.8	(⁴)	.1
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining.....	3.9	3.9	7.2	6.3	3.7	3.6	.4	.3	2.9	2.2	.2	.2
Iron-ore.....	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.5	.2	.2	.2
Copper-ore.....	3.6	3.9	8.2	11.0	6.6	5.4	.2	.2	1.3	5.2	.1	.2
Lead- and zinc-ore.....	4.3	3.6	12.9	6.1	2.5	3.5	.4	.5	9.8	1.9	.2	.2
Coal mining.....	.9	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.0	1.6	(²)	(²)	.2	.9	.2	.3
Anthracite.....	1.1	2.1	3.4	3.5	1.5	1.8	.1	.1	1.6	1.4	.2	.2
Bituminous.....												
Public utilities.....												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	1.2	(⁴)	1.6	(⁴)	1.1	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.1
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	2.7	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	(²)	(⁴)	1.7	(⁴)	.1

¹ Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to wage and salary workers.

Employment information for wage and salary workers is available for major manufacturing industry groups (table A-3); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A-6).

² Preliminary figures.

³ Less than 0.05.

⁴ Not available.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, sources, size of the reporting sample, and methodology used in preparing the data presented in tables B-1 and B-2 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Labor Turn-Over," which is available upon request.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	37.7	\$0.633	\$26.50	38.0	\$0.698	\$21.78	37.4	\$0.582	\$27.52	37.2	\$0.739	\$29.88	35.3	\$0.845	\$25.93	37.1	\$0.699
1941: January.....	26.64	39.0	.683	30.48	40.7	.740	22.75	37.3	.610	31.07	40.4	.769	33.60	38.7	.869	30.45	41.2	.739
1948: May.....	51.86	39.9	1.301	54.81	40.1	1.366	48.65	39.6	1.230	57.39	40.3	1.423	60.54	39.9	1.515	55.15	39.3	1.403
June.....	52.85	40.2	1.316	56.13	40.5	1.385	49.37	39.8	1.242	57.70	40.3	1.431	59.54	39.3	1.515	57.85	40.7	1.422
July.....	52.95	39.8	1.332	56.21	40.0	1.407	49.49	39.5	1.252	57.71	39.6	1.457	60.37	38.7	1.559	56.66	39.8	1.426
August.....	54.05	40.1	1.349	58.19	40.7	1.431	49.79	39.5	1.262	60.52	40.3	1.501	65.10	39.6	1.642	58.26	40.3	1.447
September.....	54.19	39.8	1.362	57.95	40.0	1.448	50.37	39.6	1.272	60.69	39.7	1.528	66.02	39.3	1.679	59.44	40.2	1.480
October.....	54.65	40.0	1.366	59.41	40.9	1.452	49.70	39.1	1.271	62.17	40.8	1.525	67.02	40.4	1.657	59.27	40.2	1.475
November.....	54.56	39.8	1.372	58.71	40.4	1.454	50.18	39.1	1.282	61.72	40.5	1.526	66.27	40.0	1.657	58.45	39.8	1.472
December.....	55.01	40.0	1.376	59.23	40.7	1.456	50.52	39.3	1.287	61.95	40.5	1.528	66.00	39.8	1.656	58.88	40.0	1.472
1949: January.....	54.51	39.5	1.380	58.69	40.2	1.460	50.04	38.7	1.293	61.20	40.0	1.530	66.34	40.0	1.658	57.14	39.0	1.467
February.....	54.12	39.3	1.377	58.21	39.9	1.459	50.01	38.8	1.289	60.70	39.7	1.529	65.67	39.9	1.647	56.06	38.1	1.471
March.....	53.59	39.0	1.374	57.37	39.4	1.455	49.68	38.6	1.287	59.78	39.1	1.529	65.04	39.5	1.646	53.90	36.7	1.470
April.....	52.62	38.3	1.374	56.82	39.0	1.457	48.32	37.6	1.285	58.52	38.3	1.528	64.59	39.3	1.643	51.43	35.2	1.463
May.....	52.86	38.5	1.373	56.82	39.0	1.457	49.00	38.1	1.286	58.06	38.1	1.524	63.14	38.6	1.635	50.80	34.8	1.460
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.16	36.0	\$0.671	\$27.97	36.9	\$0.759	\$21.33	36.4	\$0.581	\$23.61	38.8	\$0.611	\$25.96	38.1	\$0.683	\$23.11	39.1	\$0.601
1941: January.....	28.42	40.2	.707	32.27	41.4	.780	25.42	40.5	.626	25.31	39.8	.639	28.27	39.7	.712	25.90	40.5	.652
1948: May.....	57.21	40.4	1.415	60.49	41.3	1.463	51.07	40.2	1.271	59.98	40.2	1.278	55.11	40.5	1.367	50.22	41.2	1.217
June.....	57.46	40.1	1.430	61.60	41.7	1.479	52.74	40.9	1.288	53.04	41.0	1.295	55.82	40.6	1.373	50.36	41.4	1.216
July.....	57.37	39.9	1.441	58.71	40.0	1.467	51.94	40.5	1.281	56.99	42.0	1.362	57.36	40.0	1.422	50.03	40.5	1.235
August.....	59.44	40.2	1.470	61.79	41.4	1.492	52.84	40.6	1.302	57.04	41.6	1.368	58.11	40.3	1.443	51.77	41.6	1.245
September.....	59.24	39.4	1.505	61.27	39.8	1.539	53.93	41.1	1.309	60.03	42.8	1.401	56.91	39.2	1.451	51.25	41.3	1.240
October.....	61.58	40.6	1.517	63.36	41.0	1.544	55.08	41.7	1.319	55.46	40.3	1.378	59.74	40.8	1.463	52.49	42.0	1.248
November.....	60.71	39.9	1.527	63.92	41.3	1.547	56.97	42.9	1.326	54.51	40.1	1.363	59.47	40.5	1.468	52.89	41.7	1.267
December.....	61.49	40.1	1.532	63.79	41.2	1.547	57.06	42.9	1.330	56.23	41.3	1.363	60.05	40.5	1.481	52.78	41.6	1.260
1949: January.....	59.08	39.0	1.512	62.21	40.3	1.542	57.99	42.4	1.367	54.45	39.9	1.363	60.18	40.7	1.477	51.96	41.3	1.260
February.....	56.49	37.6	1.502	62.57	40.5	1.545	57.72	42.4	1.360	54.58	39.9	1.367	59.20	40.3	1.469	50.46	40.2	1.257
March.....	52.76	35.6	1.482	60.55	39.4	1.538	53.71	40.0	1.343	54.97	40.1	1.372	59.12	40.1	1.472	50.39	39.9	1.265
April.....	51.34	34.5	1.492	57.86	37.7	1.533	47.93	36.1	1.327	53.92	39.3	1.372	57.17	38.9	1.470	48.85	38.8	1.262
May.....	49.52	33.7	1.466	57.03	37.5	1.520	45.03	34.0	1.322	54.80	40.0	1.370	58.44	39.6	1.476	49.81	40.0	1.240
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.49	39.7	\$0.618	\$23.13	38.9	\$0.593	\$25.80	38.2	\$0.676	\$25.25	38.1	\$0.666	\$26.19	37.6	\$0.697	\$23.92	38.1	\$0.627
1941: January.....	29.49	44.7	.662	25.24	40.9	.621	27.13	39.0	.696	26.07	38.7	.678	30.98	42.5	.732	26.32	39.4	.665
1948: May.....	54.01	41.6	1.299	50.84	40.4	1.253	56.53	41.0	1.388	54.18	39.7	1.366	56.90	40.7	1.396	53.75	40.3	1.332
June.....	54.96	42.1	1.308	52.22	40.6	1.285	56.51	40.4	1.401	55.95	40.2	1.392	57.68	40.7	1.418	53.54	40.2	1.330
July.....	54.11	41.2	1.314	50.27	38.8	1.295	56.48	40.2	1.405	55.26	39.7	1.392	59.42	41.0	1.448	52.62	38.6	1.363
August.....	56.53	42.2	1.342	52.62	40.3	1.306	58.12	40.7	1.429	57.04	40.5	1.411	58.18	40.3	1.444	54.80	39.8	1.378
September.....	55.09	40.6	1.356	52.62	39.5	1.331	56.78	38.7	1.466	56.24	39.5	1.424	58.39	40.3	1.420	53.37	38.4	1.397
October.....	56.80	41.6	1.366	54.30	40.8	1.331	62.31	41.4	1.506	58.12	40.9	1.423	60.66	41.0	1.479	55.97	39.9	1.403
November.....	56.54	41.2	1.373	54.61	40.9	1.334	61.27	40.9	1.499	55.02	39.0	1.410	60.17	40.6	1.482	56.33	40.1	1.403
December.....	56.80	41.5	1.368	55.04	41.2	1.336	62.01	41.3	1.501	55.29	39.2	1.412	59.34	40.3	1.478	57.14	40.4	1.414
1949: January.....	55.85	41.0	1.364	53.70	40.1	1.341	57.26	38.6	1.483	52.21	37.4	1.396	56.61	38.9	1.454	55.63	39.3	1.414
February.....	55.52	40.7	1.366	52.93	39.6	1.335	56.00	37.7	1.485	51.43	36.6	1.407	57.25	39.3	1.457	54.92	38.9	1.411
March.....	54.76	40.0	1.369	52.84	39.5	1.339	56.45	37.8	1.492	52.62	37.4	1.410	56.29	38.6	1.450	54.78	38.9	1.408
April.....	53.09	39.0	1.361	50.66	38.0	1.334	54.69	36.8	1.485	52.55	37.2	1.417	52.28	36.1	1.448	54.08	38.3	1.410
May.....	52.10	38.5	1.355	50.23	37.9	1.326	57.04	38.5	1.482	52.37	37.0	1.419	52.08	36.1	1.443	54.59	38.6	1.416

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Iron and steel and their products—Continued																	
	Fabricated structural and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$27.95	38.5	\$0.727				\$26.04	37.7	\$0.690	\$29.45	38.4	\$0.767						
1941: January	31.01	41.8	.743				29.58	41.9	.706	30.75	45.0	.818						
1948: May	57.16	41.2	1.388	\$58.55	41.0	\$1.412	57.88	42.2	1.371	62.64	40.0	1.566	\$56.06	42.1	\$1.331	\$55.31	40.4	\$1.369
June	57.84	41.2	1.395	61.49	42.7	1.439	58.76	42.3	1.386	64.74	40.7	1.580	55.65	41.9	1.328	55.41	40.5	1.366
July	55.36	39.4	1.398	56.45	39.4	1.435	57.37	41.5	1.383	63.44	40.0	1.585	55.85	41.2	1.355	53.24	38.6	1.381
August	59.92	41.1	1.447	61.80	42.2	1.465	60.97	42.3	1.440	66.59	40.4	1.647	56.52	41.2	1.366	58.39	39.9	1.462
September	57.25	39.2	1.448	63.75	42.7	1.489	59.43	40.8	1.454	68.82	40.6	1.695	56.77	41.0	1.386	53.74	36.5	1.468
October	61.83	42.3	1.462	62.98	42.4	1.478	60.87	41.5	1.464	70.63	41.4	1.708	58.61	41.8	1.400	58.59	39.7	1.477
November	61.74	41.9	1.472	62.43	42.1	1.483	61.41	42.0	1.458	70.61	41.2	1.715	57.39	41.2	1.393	59.33	40.1	1.479
December	61.79	42.2	1.465	63.87	42.9	1.488	62.77	42.6	1.472	71.27	41.7	1.708	58.15	41.6	1.398	62.86	41.6	1.511
1949: January	61.22	41.5	1.468	61.92	42.0	1.476	60.72	41.4	1.462	70.57	41.3	1.708	57.62	41.2	1.400	58.85	39.7	1.482
February	61.40	41.6	1.470	61.29	41.4	1.480	59.05	40.1	1.469	70.16	41.1	1.706	56.98	40.7	1.400	57.72	38.9	1.483
March	61.01	41.3	1.476	59.98	40.7	1.474	58.94	39.9	1.473	65.85	39.3	1.675	55.50	39.5	1.405	53.34	36.4	1.465
April	59.72	40.4	1.475	59.64	40.3	1.480	57.26	39.0	1.462	63.38	38.2	1.661	53.81	38.6	1.395	56.72	38.6	1.471
May	61.62	41.2	1.491	59.86	40.6	1.476	54.71	37.7	1.445	62.38	37.4	1.664	53.53	38.4	1.395	56.73	39.3	1.446
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
Electrical machinery																		
Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical			
1939: Average	\$27.28	41.3	\$0.660	\$27.09	38.6	\$0.702	\$27.95	38.7	\$0.722	\$22.34	38.5	\$0.581	\$28.74	38.3	\$0.751	\$29.27	39.3	\$0.746
1941: January	35.09	48.6	.722	31.84	42.4	.751	33.18	43.4	.765	24.08	38.2	.632	32.47	41.4	.784	34.36	44.0	.781
1948: May	61.42	41.9	1.466	53.70	39.6	1.357	55.41	39.9	1.390	46.97	38.8	1.211	53.59	39.3	1.364	59.33	41.2	1.441
June	63.10	42.1	1.489	54.86	40.0	1.372	56.67	40.3	1.408	48.10	39.1	1.229	54.06	39.7	1.366	60.50	41.4	1.461
July	63.06	42.4	1.489	55.46	39.4	1.407	57.24	39.5	1.449	49.45	39.7	1.247	53.82	38.8	1.387	59.83	40.6	1.473
August	61.73	42.1	1.468	57.49	40.0	1.439	59.18	40.0	1.478	50.21	39.3	1.279	57.56	40.3	1.429	61.45	41.0	1.498
September	63.23	42.3	1.493	57.72	40.0	1.443	59.37	40.0	1.486	50.66	39.6	1.278	57.80	40.6	1.426	61.31	40.6	1.510
October	64.47	42.3	1.523	58.17	40.2	1.448	60.04	40.3	1.492	50.74	39.5	1.285	58.21	40.6	1.435	62.25	41.0	1.518
November	64.44	42.2	1.528	58.29	40.3	1.446	60.18	40.3	1.493	52.09	40.4	1.288	57.15	40.1	1.426	61.92	40.7	1.520
December	63.76	41.4	1.541	58.29	40.3	1.446	60.45	40.5	1.493	52.49	40.3	1.301	55.86	39.5	1.413	62.68	41.1	1.525
1949: January	63.29	41.0	1.544	57.41	39.7	1.446	59.53	39.9	1.492	50.18	39.0	1.286	56.19	39.5	1.424	61.60	40.5	1.521
February	64.45	41.3	1.554	57.57	39.7	1.450	59.82	40.0	1.498	50.08	38.9	1.287	55.59	39.2	1.418	61.34	40.3	1.523
March	63.26	40.3	1.571	56.93	39.1	1.456	58.73	39.2	1.498	50.25	38.8	1.294	56.43	39.1	1.443	60.66	39.8	1.524
April	60.81	38.5	1.580	56.05	38.6	1.452	57.87	38.8	1.491	48.50	37.8	1.289	56.40	38.8	1.455	59.47	39.1	1.521
May	63.29	40.0	1.581	55.96	38.7	1.446	57.45	38.7	1.485	49.55	38.5	1.286	56.42	38.9	1.452	59.77	39.4	1.517
Machinery, except electrical—Continued																		
Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories			
1939: Average	\$28.76	39.4	\$0.730	\$28.67	37.4	\$0.767	\$32.13	38.3	\$0.839	\$26.46	37.0	\$0.716	\$32.25	42.9	\$0.752	\$31.78	40.9	\$0.777
1941: January	34.00	43.7	.777	36.50	44.1	.827	36.03	41.5	.868	29.92	39.5	.757	40.15	50.4	.797	37.90	50.0	.758
1948: May	59.05	41.6	1.418	63.46	41.2	1.543	54.12	35.5	1.525	59.44	40.7	1.461	60.63	42.0	1.443	63.19	41.8	1.514
June	59.51	41.6	1.432	63.59	40.2	1.581	61.83	40.8	1.516	61.31	41.1	1.493	61.75	42.0	1.469	62.23	41.4	1.504
July	58.81	40.7	1.444	61.53	38.8	1.588	63.30	41.1	1.541	60.22	40.0	1.504	61.09	41.6	1.469	62.71	41.3	1.518
August	60.73	41.3	1.470	63.78	40.0	1.599	64.33	40.5	1.586	60.37	39.7	1.529	61.85	41.6	1.486	65.17	41.4	1.574
September	60.42	40.7	1.486	63.66	39.4	1.621	63.70	40.4	1.578	62.20	40.5	1.537	62.11	41.6	1.492	63.43	40.6	1.564
October	61.76	41.3	1.495	66.10	40.6	1.634	63.76	40.4	1.578	61.45	40.0	1.534	63.31	41.8	1.514	64.40	41.0	1.570
November	61.46	41.0	1.499	65.27	40.1	1.629	61.67	39.3	1.569	60.59	39.6	1.531	62.84	41.5	1.513	63.87	40.8	1.566
December	62.11	41.5	1.499	66.96	41.1	1.632	62.84	40.0	1.572	62.18	40.1	1.552	63.09	41.6	1.516	65.54	41.7	1.572
1949: January	61.20	40.8	1.499	64.31	39.9	1.616	63.46	40.4	1.573	61.04	39.4	1.549	61.07	40.6	1.504	64.35	41.1	1.565
February	60.52	40.4	1.499	64.52	39.9	1.626	62.60	40.1	1.563	62.35	40.0	1.557	60.57	40.2	1.507	63.65	40.6	1.568
March	60.04	40.0	1.500	63.11	39.2	1.619	61.84	39.5	1.567	61.56	39.5	1.557	59.84	39.7	1.509	63.84	40.5	1.576
April	58.94	39.4	1.497	61.67	38.5	1.606	60.07	38.4	1.563	60.88	39.1	1.559	58.99	39.1	1.510	61.99	39.3	1.577
May	59.00	39.7	1.487	62.37	39.0	1.610	59.63	38.1	1.562	60.75	39.1	1.562	58.94	38.9	1.514	61.64	39.2	1.574

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$26.19	39.8	\$0.660	\$23.98	37.3	\$0.643	\$30.38	37.2	\$0.821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941: January.....	30.13	44.6	.677	26.40	39.1	.675	34.78	41.4	.846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948: May.....	61.28	43.3	1.417	53.31	41.2	1.294	64.55	41.5	1.570	\$57.39	41.3	\$1.390	\$64.89	41.8	\$1.551	\$56.72	40.5	\$1.402
June.....	62.53	43.3	1.443	53.75	41.2	1.305	66.43	41.5	1.614	59.29	41.8	1.417	65.99	42.5	1.553	59.47	40.5	1.467
July.....	60.61	42.1	1.440	54.62	41.5	1.317	67.45	41.5	1.639	57.05	39.5	1.445	65.19	41.5	1.571	57.22	38.6	1.482
August.....	62.21	42.3	1.470	52.78	40.6	1.300	66.00	40.8	1.628	61.27	41.2	1.486	68.04	43.1	1.578	59.40	39.2	1.514
September.....	62.86	42.4	1.483	53.31	40.5	1.316	66.04	40.4	1.646	59.32	39.5	1.500	69.17	43.1	1.604	60.07	39.5	1.522
October.....	62.26	42.1	1.480	48.51	36.9	1.316	65.51	40.0	1.646	62.13	41.5	1.498	70.20	43.7	1.608	62.60	40.6	1.540
November.....	62.24	41.8	1.490	56.11	40.9	1.371	66.63	40.8	1.644	61.04	40.7	1.499	71.30	44.0	1.618	61.02	40.0	1.526
December.....	63.58	42.3	1.498	56.63	41.3	1.372	67.99	40.9	1.673	51.12	35.1	1.458	71.02	44.0	1.608	61.60	40.0	1.541
1949: January.....	62.24	41.6	1.490	53.59	39.5	1.356	67.33	40.3	1.679	54.40	37.7	1.444	68.94	42.8	1.601	60.32	39.3	1.535
February.....	61.39	41.0	1.488	52.39	38.9	1.348	66.97	40.2	1.676	54.56	38.0	1.436	67.83	42.4	1.589	60.94	39.6	1.539
March.....	61.78	41.1	1.494	52.15	38.6	1.350	67.30	40.2	1.683	55.68	38.7	1.438	66.98	42.0	1.583	58.99	38.7	1.524
April.....	61.15	40.6	1.496	49.62	36.4	1.363	66.90	39.9	1.683	57.18	39.8	1.438	62.95	39.9	1.561	55.45	36.5	1.518
May.....	60.97	40.2	1.507	53.15	39.1	1.359	66.54	39.7	1.683	60.30	41.4	1.456	62.93	41.2	1.472	59.13	38.8	1.523
Transportation equipment, except automobiles																		
Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric and steam-railroad			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$30.51	38.9	\$0.785	\$28.33	36.7	\$0.771	\$26.71	36.0	\$0.741	\$30.34	41.5	\$0.745	\$36.58	44.1	\$0.835	\$31.91	38.0	\$0.835
1941: January.....	35.69	43.1	.828	34.79	42.8	.814	29.57	38.5	.768	34.13	44.7	.776	42.16	47.2	.892	37.69	42.0	.893
1948: May.....	59.30	40.0	1.481	64.57	40.1	1.610	58.07	40.2	1.446	57.74	40.4	1.428	61.02	40.9	1.494	60.40	39.4	1.531
June.....	59.27	39.8	1.489	64.58	39.7	1.626	58.46	39.9	1.467	57.99	40.4	1.436	62.14	40.6	1.532	59.76	39.2	1.525
July.....	58.95	39.2	1.503	64.00	38.4	1.665	56.19	38.3	1.466	57.89	40.0	1.449	64.79	40.6	1.594	59.49	38.8	1.532
August.....	60.53	39.7	1.527	64.76	38.7	1.674	61.81	40.5	1.526	59.68	40.5	1.475	65.11	41.1	1.583	58.87	37.7	1.564
September.....	60.74	39.0	1.556	66.52	39.7	1.677	57.21	37.4	1.531	61.38	40.7	1.507	66.26	41.2	1.609	58.62	36.6	1.606
October.....	62.70	39.8	1.575	63.74	38.3	1.663	63.16	40.8	1.548	62.45	40.6	1.537	67.75	41.7	1.623	60.52	37.5	1.616
November.....	61.98	39.3	1.579	66.29	39.0	1.698	62.74	40.2	1.562	63.30	40.9	1.548	66.61	41.2	1.617	56.16	35.0	1.607
December.....	64.34	40.6	1.585	71.90	40.5	1.774	66.03	42.0	1.571	63.11	40.9	1.541	67.30	41.7	1.616	63.21	39.1	1.614
1949: January.....	62.92	39.9	1.577	67.71	39.7	1.705	64.78	41.4	1.566	61.24	39.8	1.537	66.63	41.3	1.615	62.97	39.0	1.614
February.....	63.04	40.1	1.572	64.20	39.2	1.637	65.05	41.3	1.574	62.75	40.6	1.544	65.74	40.9	1.606	61.78	38.6	1.601
March.....	62.37	39.7	1.571	66.90	39.7	1.687	63.01	40.3	1.562	61.56	39.9	1.538	63.60	40.0	1.591	62.80	39.1	1.606
April.....	60.99	38.8	1.572	66.79	39.4	1.694	58.79	37.9	1.550	59.80	39.0	1.530	64.11	40.1	1.597	62.43	38.3	1.630
May.....	62.09	39.5	1.572	67.26	39.8	1.692	60.44	38.6	1.557	62.18	40.3	1.541	63.75	40.0	1.592	61.40	38.2	1.608
Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.																		
Year and month	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts			Automobiles			Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	.....	.....	.....	\$32.91	35.4	\$0.929	\$26.74	38.9	\$0.687	\$26.67	38.2	\$0.699	\$28.77	39.6	\$0.729	\$22.27	37.9	\$0.587
1941: January.....	.....	.....	.....	37.69	38.9	.969	30.47	41.4	.736	29.21	38.7	.755	35.96	44.0	.818	23.90	38.9	.614
1948: May.....	\$55.54	39.4	\$1.410	54.44	35.2	1.548	54.96	40.6	1.355	57.33	41.5	1.380	57.42	40.1	1.431	48.27	40.1	1.205
June.....	54.07	37.5	1.442	61.30	37.7	1.624	55.91	40.8	1.369	57.96	41.3	1.403	59.35	41.2	1.440	48.89	40.1	1.219
July.....	54.28	37.6	1.445	63.48	38.5	1.649	56.34	40.1	1.404	59.75	41.2	1.449	61.61	40.8	1.511	48.96	39.8	1.230
August.....	62.67	41.6	1.508	64.67	38.9	1.664	57.97	40.7	1.424	61.74	41.4	1.493	63.37	41.0	1.547	50.80	40.7	1.249
September.....	61.79	41.1	1.503	62.74	37.4	1.676	58.73	40.8	1.438	63.39	41.6	1.522	63.36	40.8	1.552	50.76	40.3	1.259
October.....	66.51	42.9	1.551	67.29	39.9	1.689	59.25	41.2	1.440	62.01	41.4	1.497	63.20	40.8	1.549	51.11	40.4	1.266
November.....	66.68	43.6	1.529	65.41	38.6	1.693	58.80	40.8	1.440	60.78	40.6	1.498	61.33	39.8	1.541	51.47	40.3	1.277
December.....	57.12	38.8	1.472	66.90	39.4	1.696	59.45	41.2	1.444	61.59	41.0	1.503	63.34	41.0	1.546	51.78	40.1	1.292
1949: January.....	55.69	37.9	1.468	68.10	39.8	1.711	58.48	40.5	1.444	62.88	41.1	1.531	61.43	40.1	1.533	50.78	39.7	1.281
February.....	56.24	38.3	1.467	67.66	39.8	1.700	58.31	40.3	1.447	61.88	40.8	1.516	59.12	38.7	1.528	50.73	39.5	1.286
March.....	57.02	39.1	1.458	63.48	37.9	1.675	56.58	39.4	1.436	61.62	40.9	1.505	55.67	36.7	1.516	50.79	39.6	1.283
April.....	57.25	39.3	1.456	65.22	38.8	1.681	55.91	38.8	1.441	62.34	41.1	1.510	52.39	34.7	1.512	50.34	39.4	1.279
May.....	57.32	39.3	1.460	64.43	37.7	1.709	55.64	38.8	1.434	61.52	40.6	1.504	53.55	35.4	1.513	50.13	39.1	1.283

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$26.36	39.4	\$0.669	\$26.03	40.7	\$0.643	\$25.73	37.1	\$0.693	\$27.49	39.3	\$0.699	\$19.06	39.0	\$0.489	\$18.29	38.4	\$0.476
1941: January.....	26.43	39.1	.664	27.37	41.4	.666	28.19	39.3	.717	32.85	42.0	.782	20.27	38.9	.521	19.59	38.4	.510
1948: May.....	50.59	39.8	1.271	62.00	45.5	1.363	51.75	37.7	1.373	52.83	39.7	1.332	47.39	42.5	1.115	45.06	41.3	1.095
June.....	52.10	40.9	1.274	62.24	45.5	1.367	53.19	37.5	1.419	52.13	39.1	1.333	48.43	42.8	1.131	47.37	42.6	1.113
July.....	49.30	39.8	1.240	58.55	43.7	1.340	56.31	38.6	1.460	52.79	37.3	1.414	48.14	41.9	1.149	47.20	41.7	1.133
August.....	51.07	40.3	1.267	60.79	44.6	1.365	55.88	38.4	1.454	55.16	38.9	1.419	50.64	43.1	1.175	49.90	42.9	1.162
September.....	51.86	40.3	1.290	64.35	46.2	1.392	57.64	39.4	1.463	55.41	38.7	1.432	49.22	41.8	1.178	48.31	41.6	1.162
October.....	52.74	40.8	1.296	64.67	46.0	1.407	57.13	39.3	1.453	58.04	40.2	1.444	49.60	42.5	1.167	48.45	42.2	1.148
November.....	54.35	41.5	1.310	64.78	46.0	1.409	57.91	39.7	1.460	57.73	40.1	1.440	48.30	41.6	1.160	47.14	41.3	1.141
December.....	55.23	41.7	1.326	63.50	45.0	1.409	58.05	39.7	1.463	57.08	40.1	1.437	47.02	41.4	1.136	45.54	41.0	1.110
1949: January.....	52.25	40.4	1.295	60.79	43.4	1.401	57.34	39.0	1.472	57.41	40.2	1.428	46.07	41.1	1.121	44.90	41.0	1.095
February.....	52.77	40.6	1.301	60.94	43.3	1.408	61.18	40.1	1.527	57.38	40.2	1.426	44.15	39.7	1.112	42.44	39.3	1.080
March.....	52.70	40.4	1.305	56.58	41.0	1.380	58.39	38.5	1.515	55.88	39.5	1.416	45.97	40.5	1.135	44.73	40.3	1.110
April.....	50.05	38.1	1.314	56.68	41.1	1.378	59.63	38.6	1.552	55.49	39.2	1.414	47.28	40.9	1.156	46.11	40.7	1.133
May.....	50.87	38.8	1.311	53.22	39.5	1.348	58.80	38.4	1.530	54.82	38.9	1.416	48.56	41.4	1.173	47.70	41.3	1.155
	Lumber and timber basic products—Con.						Furniture and finished lumber products											
	Planing and plywood mills			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$22.17	41.1	\$0.540	\$19.95	38.5	\$0.518	\$20.51	38.9	\$0.530	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$23.94	37.6	\$0.637
1941: January.....	22.51	40.5	.554	20.90	38.7	.540	21.42	39.0	.562	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.02	37.4	.609
1948: May.....	52.53	43.9	1.197	46.39	40.8	1.136	47.60	40.8	1.167	\$47.48	40.7	\$1.165	\$42.29	40.3	\$1.050	52.30	40.7	1.286
June.....	52.61	43.8	1.213	46.54	40.7	1.145	47.57	40.6	1.174	47.61	40.6	1.172	42.45	40.4	1.050	52.45	40.6	1.292
July.....	51.91	42.7	1.220	46.30	40.3	1.149	46.95	40.0	1.176	47.37	40.0	1.177	43.51	41.1	1.059	51.50	39.4	1.307
August.....	53.88	43.9	1.231	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.47	40.7	1.189	48.56	40.6	1.195	42.77	40.9	1.046	54.07	40.9	1.322
September.....	53.27	42.8	1.247	48.16	40.8	1.181	49.25	40.7	1.211	48.54	40.5	1.194	43.45	40.7	1.068	53.98	40.2	1.344
October.....	54.47	43.9	1.246	49.20	41.5	1.184	50.56	41.5	1.217	48.20	40.4	1.189	44.54	41.7	1.069	55.11	41.0	1.345
November.....	53.41	42.9	1.243	48.41	40.8	1.188	50.17	40.9	1.226	48.39	39.9	1.209	43.99	41.2	1.069	54.31	40.1	1.354
December.....	53.12	42.9	1.238	48.70	41.1	1.186	50.42	41.1	1.227	49.25	41.0	1.200	43.45	40.8	1.066	54.83	40.6	1.352
1949: January.....	51.00	41.7	1.221	47.08	39.8	1.183	48.26	39.4	1.225	49.59	40.3	1.227	43.40	40.8	1.063	53.87	39.7	1.357
February.....	51.01	41.4	1.233	47.28	40.0	1.182	48.14	39.6	1.223	48.93	40.2	1.223	42.19	40.4	1.043	53.91	39.7	1.358
March.....	50.77	41.1	1.236	47.36	39.9	1.187	48.54	39.5	1.231	47.89	39.4	1.219	43.12	40.6	1.061	53.56	39.5	1.356
April.....	51.79	41.5	1.249	46.37	39.1	1.186	47.39	38.7	1.230	45.85	38.4	1.195	44.04	40.5	1.087	52.85	39.0	1.355
May.....	52.49	41.9	1.251	46.96	39.0	1.204	48.04	38.5	1.255	46.39	38.7	1.203	44.71	41.2	1.078	53.23	39.2	1.358
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass ²			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$25.32	35.2	\$0.721	—	—	—	\$26.67	38.2	\$0.699	\$20.55	37.8	\$0.543	\$22.74	37.2	\$0.625	—	—	—
1941: January.....	28.02	36.3	.772	—	—	—	26.82	37.9	.709	21.74	36.9	.587	22.62	36.4	.635	—	—	—
1948: May.....	53.44	39.3	1.360	\$45.53	40.4	\$1.131	55.85	42.6	1.311	49.75	41.1	1.206	48.09	38.7	1.263	\$60.17	47.2	\$1.275
June.....	53.32	39.2	1.361	45.75	40.3	1.136	56.38	42.7	1.321	49.66	40.8	1.210	48.42	38.6	1.272	59.91	46.2	1.298
July.....	50.90	37.0	1.376	43.32	37.4	1.168	56.61	42.1	1.346	49.52	40.2	1.227	47.30	37.6	1.293	58.86	44.2	1.332
August.....	54.88	39.5	1.393	47.14	40.6	1.161	57.35	42.7	1.344	52.05	41.4	1.254	49.96	39.3	1.294	63.44	47.1	1.347
September.....	55.57	39.0	1.428	47.18	40.3	1.172	56.48	41.4	1.365	51.25	40.3	1.265	48.31	37.7	1.305	63.95	46.4	1.378
October.....	57.00	40.0	1.427	48.35	41.4	1.168	56.26	41.7	1.348	52.48	41.0	1.270	51.33	39.4	1.325	64.81	47.2	1.372
November.....	55.58	38.4	1.448	49.38	41.2	1.200	55.42	41.2	1.346	51.75	40.4	1.274	51.86	39.0	1.338	64.60	47.0	1.375
December.....	57.18	39.4	1.453	50.34	42.1	1.200	55.27	41.5	1.333	51.92	40.6	1.271	51.34	38.9	1.326	65.61	47.9	1.370
1949: January.....	57.61	39.2	1.469	47.42	39.9	1.187	55.44	41.3	1.342	50.17	39.2	1.268	50.13	37.8	1.344	60.09	44.6	1.346
February.....	58.11	39.4	1.479	46.98	39.7	1.184	54.89	41.3	1.328	50.73	39.7	1.269	50.56	38.0	1.342	60.43	44.7	1.352
March.....	57.15	39.1	1.467	46.44	39.0	1.178	55.58	41.6	1.336	50.17	39.3	1.271	50.29	37.5	1.347	57.90	43.2	1.339
April.....	55.84	38.3	1.457	47.08	39.5	1.191	56.21	41.4	1.359	50.48	39.4	1.271	49.07	36.6	1.340	55.36	41.8	1.325
May.....	56.52	38.8	1.457	47.30	40.1	1.180	57.48	41.6	1.380	50.56	39.3	1.277	48.57	36.1	1.335	54.53	41.7	1.307

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures					
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average				\$26.18	36.9	\$0.714				\$24.43	39.0	\$0.627	\$16.84	36.6	\$0.460	\$14.26	36.7	\$0.389
1941: January				24.29	34.6	.708				27.26	41.3	.660	18.01	36.9	.488	15.60	37.2	.419
1948: May	\$52.41	46.1	\$1.136	49.44	41.3	1.193	\$61.04	41.9	\$1.457	55.45	41.3	1.340	45.22	39.6	1.142	42.64	39.6	1.078
June	53.32	45.9	1.153	49.21	40.9	1.198	61.39	42.2	1.456	56.17	41.7	1.348	45.29	39.5	1.147	42.00	39.1	1.075
July	52.46	44.4	1.169	48.27	39.8	1.209	58.53	41.3	1.423	57.18	41.7	1.373	44.15	38.6	1.145	40.63	38.0	1.070
August	54.78	45.8	1.192	50.32	41.1	1.219	60.17	41.5	1.449	57.52	41.4	1.391	45.07	38.5	1.170	41.61	37.7	1.106
September	54.75	45.0	1.217	50.05	40.9	1.221	62.09	42.0	1.479	58.81	42.0	1.400	45.12	38.0	1.188	41.69	37.1	1.125
October	55.45	45.8	1.203	50.34	41.2	1.220	62.30	41.8	1.492	58.85	41.6	1.415	44.94	37.9	1.187	41.60	36.9	1.127
November	55.24	45.4	1.213	48.76	39.3	1.238	61.37	41.4	1.482	57.45	40.9	1.406	45.17	38.0	1.190	41.60	37.0	1.125
December	53.89	44.5	1.203	51.80	41.6	1.246	60.57	40.7	1.490	57.67	41.2	1.399	45.55	38.3	1.189	42.21	37.5	1.126
1949: January	53.56	44.7	1.192	50.46	40.6	1.243	60.03	40.5	1.487	54.92	39.8	1.381	44.47	37.4	1.189	40.74	36.3	1.125
February	52.27	42.8	1.207	50.77	40.8	1.237	59.67	40.2	1.485	55.46	39.9	1.389	44.44	37.5	1.185	41.14	36.6	1.124
March	53.63	44.4	1.201	50.45	40.4	1.249	58.84	39.3	1.495	54.57	39.5	1.381	43.66	37.0	1.180	40.58	36.2	1.122
April	52.65	43.2	1.208	50.82	40.7	1.256	58.15	38.9	1.496	52.76	38.0	1.387	41.68	35.5	1.174	38.42	34.5	1.115
May	53.00	43.1	1.209	52.11	41.4	1.258	56.79	38.0	1.493	54.81	39.0	1.400	41.45	35.4	1.171	37.23	33.8	1.101
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		
1939: Average	\$18.22	39.0	\$0.474	\$15.78	36.5	\$0.429	\$19.21	36.4	\$0.528	\$18.98	35.6	\$0.536	\$18.15	38.4	\$0.468	\$17.14	37.0	\$0.461
1941: January	19.74	39.3	.503	16.53	35.7	.461	21.78	37.9	.576	18.51	33.8	.550	19.90	37.9	.503	17.65	35.8	.489
1948: May	42.72	39.3	1.089	48.38	41.8	1.157	52.61	40.1	1.314	41.14	36.7	1.120	42.79	39.7	1.078	39.00	38.5	1.012
June	43.98	39.8	1.106	48.47	41.8	1.159	53.10	40.3	1.320	42.01	36.6	1.146	43.94	40.7	1.079	38.84	38.3	1.004
July	43.48	39.3	1.107	47.69	41.6	1.147	52.31	39.5	1.327	41.52	36.1	1.148	44.21	40.5	1.091	37.28	37.2	.987
August	43.40	38.9	1.115	48.85	41.3	1.182	52.13	39.6	1.317	42.98	36.8	1.167	44.70	40.8	1.097	37.89	37.3	1.000
September	44.09	39.0	1.130	49.62	41.2	1.206	51.19	38.8	1.323	43.38	36.2	1.200	43.72	39.1	1.117	38.91	37.7	1.016
October	42.87	38.0	1.129	49.13	41.1	1.195	49.37	37.6	1.315	45.11	37.5	1.204	44.61	39.1	1.141	37.78	36.6	1.021
November	43.19	38.3	1.130	49.26	41.1	1.200	50.25	38.1	1.320	45.26	37.4	1.209	44.82	39.3	1.141	39.85	38.2	1.029
December	44.12	39.4	1.122	48.81	40.8	1.197	51.66	39.1	1.321	43.90	36.6	1.200	44.66	39.2	1.140	39.37	38.0	1.021
1949: January	43.26	38.8	1.114	47.00	39.8	1.181	51.37	38.8	1.325	42.73	35.6	1.199	45.65	40.0	1.140	40.63	38.3	1.044
February	43.76	39.0	1.122	46.75	39.3	1.190	50.40	38.1	1.322	42.74	36.2	1.179	45.72	39.8	1.141	40.15	37.7	1.049
March	43.19	38.6	1.118	44.40	37.4	1.188	47.88	36.8	1.299	42.81	36.1	1.183	46.80	40.7	1.138	40.39	38.0	1.049
April	42.88	38.4	1.118	43.70	37.0	1.183	46.10	35.7	1.292	41.82	35.2	1.185	46.15	39.6	1.154	37.66	35.5	1.055
May	43.82	39.0	1.125	44.02	37.4	1.178	47.12	36.4	1.296	41.89	35.3	1.186	44.82	38.7	1.146	38.94	37.1	1.045
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
	Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts			Cordage and twine		
1939: Average	\$15.05	36.9	\$0.410	\$20.82	38.6	\$0.535	\$23.25	36.1	\$0.644	\$22.73	32.2	\$0.707						
1941: January	16.06	36.0	.446	21.65	39.3	.551	25.18	37.3	.675	27.12	36.2	.755						
1948: May	37.88	38.3	.987	50.67	41.3	1.226	56.22	41.8	1.348	49.94	36.7	1.364	\$42.69	40.1	\$1.064	\$41.82	38.5	\$1.084
June	38.09	38.4	.994	51.05	41.5	1.229	57.86	42.0	1.380	51.72	37.7	1.375	42.65	40.2	1.060	42.68	39.0	1.094
July	36.98	37.3	.990	48.76	39.9	1.221	57.42	40.7	1.412	49.52	37.1	1.338	42.58	40.6	1.048	41.08	37.7	1.088
August	38.05	37.3	1.016	49.86	40.1	1.241	59.36	41.3	1.439	52.52	37.3	1.411	43.37	41.1	1.056	41.82	38.0	1.101
September	36.80	35.8	1.023	50.47	39.9	1.264	59.30	41.3	1.438	50.54	35.7	1.414	41.77	40.3	1.036	41.85	37.4	1.120
October	37.00	36.0	1.023	50.54	39.7	1.271	60.08	41.1	1.464	49.78	35.5	1.397	43.77	41.3	1.059	42.90	38.4	1.119
November	36.19	35.3	1.025	50.98	39.9	1.274	60.27	41.0	1.471	47.87	33.9	1.407	43.91	41.4	1.062	43.54	38.3	1.136
December	35.89	34.9	1.023	52.36	41.2	1.269	59.75	40.8	1.466	53.07	37.6	1.413	43.89	41.2	1.066	43.79	38.4	1.139
1949: January	34.95	34.1	1.019	50.59	39.7	1.274	59.57	40.7	1.464	53.19	37.2	1.432	42.43	39.2	1.081	42.99	37.7	1.141
February	35.47	35.1	1.010	52.03	40.8	1.276	58.22	39.9	1.460	53.03	37.4	1.421	42.44	39.5	1.074	43.05	37.5	1.143
March	36.59	35.9	1.017	52.29	40.9	1.277	58.26	39.8	1.467	50.37	35.8	1.404	41.54	38.3	1.084	43.67	38.1	1.146
April	34.09	33.6	1.010	50.23	39.4	1.275	53.63	37.0	1.453	41.98	29.3	1.434	41.10	38.1	1.078	41.60	36.4	1.142
May	34.76	34.0	1.015	49.42	38.7	1.277	54.40	37.6	1.448	48.36	33.8	1.432	40.59	37.5	1.081	40.89	35.7	1.147

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$18.17	34.5	\$0.527	\$19.32	33.2	\$0.581	\$13.75	34.6	\$0.398	\$14.18	35.4	\$0.401	\$11.03	35.8	\$0.309	\$19.20	33.9	\$0.519
1941: January.....	18.76	33.5	.560	20.40	33.4	.607	14.22	33.0	.431	14.85	33.6	.442	12.33	33.6	.367	19.47	33.2	.553
1948: May.....	37.24	35.8	1.040	43.50	36.8	1.171	33.83	36.3	.927	34.80	36.8	.946	27.22	36.5	.744	43.27	35.1	1.206
June.....	37.61	35.6	1.055	43.19	36.4	1.169	33.00	35.5	.925	34.00	35.6	.950	27.21	37.1	.732	43.94	35.0	1.239
July.....	38.74	35.8	1.081	43.03	36.8	1.160	33.14	36.2	.924	34.54	36.0	.950	26.67	36.9	.735	46.09	34.9	1.304
August.....	40.27	36.4	1.106	43.98	36.8	1.180	32.88	35.7	.921	35.31	36.5	.968	27.70	37.4	.739	49.06	36.0	1.336
September.....	40.38	36.1	1.117	43.81	36.7	1.178	33.59	35.9	.933	35.74	36.0	.993	28.41	37.4	.759	49.15	35.6	1.332
October.....	37.77	34.8	1.087	41.07	35.0	1.160	33.44	35.9	.931	35.29	35.9	.982	28.34	37.6	.751	44.39	33.5	1.302
November.....	39.40	35.9	1.099	41.78	35.4	1.167	34.04	36.1	.942	37.07	36.9	1.004	26.46	35.1	.754	48.05	35.7	1.321
December.....	38.95	35.4	1.101	41.95	35.3	1.180	32.26	34.2	.944	36.37	36.6	.997	25.75	33.3	.771	47.34	35.1	1.317
1949: January.....	39.53	35.2	1.123	41.52	34.8	1.180	31.75	33.7	.945	34.90	35.3	.995	26.09	34.4	.763	48.69	35.2	1.358
February.....	40.10	36.0	1.114	42.79	36.0	1.176	33.20	35.2	.932	35.99	36.0	1.000	27.14	35.2	.770	48.72	35.6	1.342
March.....	39.75	36.2	1.098	43.21	36.3	1.175	34.45	36.5	.938	36.79	36.5	1.008	27.38	35.3	.777	47.50	35.6	1.306
April.....	35.94	34.2	1.051	40.43	34.6	1.156	33.45	35.4	.939	33.66	34.3	.981	26.80	34.8	.774	41.82	33.3	1.225
May.....	36.08	35.2	1.025	40.31	34.7	1.143	34.26	36.4	.937	34.82	35.8	.973	26.42	34.2	.773	42.59	35.0	1.179
Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$17.15	37.5	\$0.456	\$22.19	33.8	\$0.636	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1941: January.....	17.24	35.6	.482	22.31	30.5	.648	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1948: May.....	35.85	35.8	1.003	42.82	31.5	1.333	\$1.66	34.8	\$0.909	\$30.41	32.9	\$0.912	\$37.52	37.2	\$0.998	\$37.94	38.4	\$0.987
June.....	36.58	36.2	1.013	45.29	32.7	1.352	31.40	34.3	.917	30.50	33.6	.898	40.19	39.1	1.019	38.10	38.3	.995
July.....	36.10	36.0	1.003	50.99	34.8	1.414	30.62	33.8	.907	30.33	34.6	.892	39.01	38.2	1.010	38.93	38.9	1.001
August.....	36.51	36.6	.999	54.26	36.7	1.449	32.79	35.7	.920	31.97	35.8	.898	39.72	38.6	1.014	39.68	39.2	1.012
September.....	37.07	37.1	1.002	55.64	36.5	1.467	34.34	37.2	.924	32.54	35.8	.922	38.65	36.7	1.032	41.34	39.7	1.042
October.....	37.66	37.0	1.019	51.37	34.0	1.467	36.24	38.7	.937	32.86	36.0	.920	41.33	39.4	1.036	41.42	40.2	1.030
November.....	38.25	37.8	1.012	42.97	30.4	1.381	36.70	38.9	.944	32.93	36.6	.909	41.78	39.8	1.038	40.98	39.8	1.029
December.....	37.58	37.3	1.009	48.68	34.3	1.391	36.00	38.1	.946	32.49	35.2	.920	41.85	39.7	1.041	41.81	40.3	1.038
1949: January.....	37.10	36.4	1.021	52.24	35.2	1.457	34.56	36.7	.942	32.68	35.2	.930	38.37	37.0	1.032	40.93	39.4	1.040
February.....	38.06	36.9	1.032	59.99	37.9	1.530	36.37	38.2	.952	34.50	37.5	.924	40.62	38.7	1.043	40.05	38.5	1.043
March.....	38.46	37.4	1.031	62.90	39.4	1.550	34.79	37.3	.933	35.05	37.8	.931	40.38	38.3	1.047	38.98	37.5	1.039
April.....	36.85	35.3	1.045	52.09	35.6	1.473	31.07	33.1	.938	32.86	35.5	.922	39.16	37.5	1.035	38.95	37.1	1.050
May.....	38.23	37.0	1.035	46.55	32.6	1.423	30.04	32.5	.926	34.03	36.2	.933	39.62	38.0	1.036	40.35	38.3	1.055
Year and month	Leather and leather products																	
	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$19.13	36.2	\$0.528	\$24.43	38.7	\$0.634	---	---	---	\$17.83	35.7	\$0.503	---	---	---	---	---	---
1941: January.....	20.66	37.3	.554	25.27	38.3	.662	---	---	---	19.58	37.0	.530	---	---	---	---	---	---
1948: May.....	39.65	35.5	1.118	52.38	39.4	1.330	\$39.72	36.3	\$1.105	36.79	34.3	1.074	\$34.77	35.2	\$0.991	\$45.06	39.6	\$1.137
June.....	41.38	37.0	1.118	53.11	39.5	1.345	41.24	37.4	1.108	39.00	36.4	1.074	35.78	35.8	.999	44.86	39.0	1.150
July.....	41.64	37.4	1.114	53.39	39.5	1.351	41.09	37.4	1.104	39.41	37.0	1.069	35.01	35.8	.988	44.42	38.8	1.152
August.....	42.80	37.9	1.128	53.70	39.8	1.356	42.62	38.8	1.105	40.65	37.4	1.087	35.79	36.3	1.005	47.19	40.6	1.168
September.....	42.65	37.3	1.143	53.13	38.9	1.367	42.00	38.1	1.117	40.61	36.8	1.104	35.41	35.6	1.002	47.65	40.7	1.175
October.....	41.56	36.3	1.145	53.52	39.1	1.368	40.46	36.2	1.125	39.15	35.6	1.102	34.72	35.1	.995	47.61	40.0	1.193
November.....	40.84	35.5	1.151	52.82	39.1	1.377	39.73	35.6	1.134	37.97	34.4	1.105	34.74	34.9	1.004	49.26	41.4	1.193
December.....	42.61	37.2	1.146	55.39	40.1	1.381	42.51	37.6	1.137	40.23	36.6	1.101	33.15	34.4	.962	45.24	38.2	1.183
1949: January.....	42.41	37.2	1.140	54.61	39.7	1.375	41.95	37.6	1.127	40.40	36.8	1.097	34.68	35.8	.973	40.17	35.0	1.148
February.....	42.86	37.6	1.140	54.38	39.5	1.377	43.00	38.5	1.122	40.99	37.3	1.099	34.34	36.1	.961	43.93	37.5	1.164
March.....	42.64	37.4	1.140	53.34	38.8	1.374	42.41	37.8	1.128	40.95	37.2	1.100	33.60	35.2	.964	45.10	38.3	1.170
April.....	40.80	35.6	1.146	52.28	38.1	1.375	40.54	35.9	1.137	38.50	35.1	1.105	31.98	33.5	.962	44.19	37.2	1.185
May.....	40.29	35.0	1.151	53.16	38.6	1.379	39.30	35.1	1.135	37.37	34.1	1.105	32.77	34.4	.962	46.46	38.1	1.207

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Food																	
	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$24.43	40.3	\$0.607	\$27.85	40.6	\$0.686	\$22.60	46.7	\$0.484				\$29.24	46.2	\$0.626	\$25.80	42.3	\$0.605
1941: January	24.69	39.0	.633	26.84	39.3	.681	22.84	44.6	.509				29.41	44.2	.653	25.27	41.0	.608
1948: May	51.26	42.5	1.207	67.66	46.7	1.424	47.52	45.9	1.033	\$55.36	47.5	\$1.165	51.11	45.0	1.086	55.12	46.1	1.196
June	52.09	42.8	1.217	61.24	44.1	1.383	48.42	46.3	1.043	56.66	48.5	1.168	52.22	45.8	1.103	57.48	47.8	1.204
July	51.77	42.6	1.215	58.75	42.9	1.368	49.66	46.9	1.063	56.42	47.6	1.186	53.58	46.2	1.125	60.05	48.4	1.241
August	49.74	41.0	1.214	55.71	41.2	1.351	49.82	46.6	1.067	56.07	47.7	1.174	52.81	44.7	1.147	61.14	48.1	1.271
September	51.76	42.6	1.216	57.64	42.3	1.361	49.58	45.8	1.081	55.99	47.0	1.191	54.46	45.3	1.173	60.77	46.3	1.318
October	51.47	41.8	1.232	57.38	41.9	1.367	49.43	45.8	1.079	53.71	45.4	1.183	53.92	44.5	1.163	62.03	47.9	1.297
November	51.83	41.5	1.249	61.07	43.1	1.416	49.87	46.0	1.083	54.29	45.9	1.182	54.45	44.3	1.177	58.94	45.6	1.291
December	52.86	41.8	1.264	62.63	44.5	1.404	49.62	45.0	1.100	54.29	45.5	1.192	54.66	45.0	1.161	58.34	45.2	1.293
1949: January	52.62	41.5	1.268	60.30	43.1	1.397	50.48	45.4	1.110	54.78	45.0	1.218	54.39	45.1	1.161	61.55	46.7	1.319
February	52.24	41.8	1.265	56.04	40.6	1.381	50.51	45.0	1.119	55.53	45.7	1.216	55.26	45.9	1.162	57.18	44.8	1.278
March	52.03	41.0	1.269	55.61	40.2	1.384	50.63	45.0	1.121	55.91	45.6	1.226	55.16	44.9	1.160	54.92	43.3	1.268
April	51.61	40.7	1.268	55.32	39.7	1.392	50.07	44.3	1.122	56.42	45.9	1.228	54.94	45.2	1.164	54.27	42.8	1.267
May	52.74	41.4	1.274	56.63	40.4	1.401	50.75	45.3	1.123	56.79	46.3	1.225	55.37	45.2	1.163	55.61	43.5	1.279
Food—Continued																		
	Cereal preparations			Baking			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery			Beverages, non-alcoholic		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average				\$25.70	41.7	\$0.621	\$23.91	37.6	\$0.636	\$24.68	42.9	\$0.585	\$18.64	38.1	\$0.492	\$24.21	43.6	\$0.556
1941: January				26.46	41.1	.644	22.73	35.0	.650	24.03	36.5	.630	19.19	37.6	.511	25.28	42.0	.602
1948: May	\$55.64	40.4	\$1.377	49.09	42.7	1.148	51.08	41.9	1.220	50.27	37.5	1.339	39.21	37.5	1.036	45.75	43.9	1.041
June	58.00	41.5	1.398	50.03	42.9	1.165	53.14	44.0	1.207	50.71	38.9	1.303	42.15	39.5	1.069	47.20	45.0	1.032
July	57.92	41.7	1.391	50.01	42.7	1.168	57.73	45.9	1.258	51.94	39.4	1.321	41.83	39.3	1.078	49.39	46.1	1.076
August	53.66	39.2	1.368	49.77	42.5	1.169	57.52	45.6	1.261	50.73	38.2	1.326	42.98	40.2	1.088	45.18	42.5	1.059
September	62.61	37.8	1.391	51.11	42.8	1.191	54.79	43.7	1.254	56.21	41.3	1.362	44.20	40.7	1.087	47.05	43.8	1.073
October	54.96	39.4	1.395	50.89	42.4	1.197	51.04	41.5	1.229	52.12	42.5	1.226	43.93	40.7	1.077	44.45	41.8	1.061
November	55.53	39.3	1.413	50.41	41.9	1.202	50.69	41.9	1.210	60.20	47.9	1.257	44.67	41.4	1.081	45.48	42.6	1.069
December	55.49	38.7	1.435	50.88	42.0	1.210	50.86	40.0	1.272	51.58	38.2	1.349	43.52	40.6	1.074	46.18	42.9	1.080
1949: January	56.10	39.5	1.421	49.96	40.9	1.218	54.67	42.4	1.275	60.25	40.5	1.488	42.17	39.2	1.077	45.74	45.8	1.077
February	57.77	40.5	1.427	51.54	42.2	1.220	54.42	40.9	1.329	58.23	40.6	1.434	42.20	38.9	1.084	46.94	43.3	1.088
March	58.53	40.4	1.447	50.83	41.6	1.221	52.29	40.0	1.308	56.78	39.3	1.446	42.97	39.4	1.090	46.86	43.3	1.090
April	56.70	39.2	1.446	51.60	42.1	1.220	50.12	38.1	1.315	55.87	38.4	1.461	41.31	37.9	1.085	47.39	43.5	1.098
May	56.86	39.7	1.430	51.73	42.2	1.224	55.14	41.9	1.314	55.11	37.2	1.488	41.53	38.1	1.086	48.90	44.2	1.117
Food—Continued																		
	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$35.01	38.3	\$0.916	\$16.77	37.0	\$0.464	\$16.84	35.4	\$0.476	\$20.88	37.2	\$0.561	\$14.59	34.7	\$0.419	\$17.53	34.1	\$0.514
1941: January	34.57	36.4	.952	16.67	33.0	.510	17.89	35.7	.501	22.38	37.3	.600	15.13	35.0	.432	18.60	34.9	.537
1948: May	65.31	42.5	1.537	41.35	36.8	1.125	37.12	37.7	.984	44.32	38.9	1.139	31.80	36.9	.858	36.91	37.3	.991
June	67.74	42.9	1.578	41.16	38.0	1.090	37.86	37.8	1.003	45.84	39.1	1.172	31.73	36.8	.863	37.93	37.6	1.009
July	71.35	44.1	1.610	41.78	39.0	1.083	38.51	38.0	1.014	46.59	39.8	1.171	32.24	36.7	.877	37.59	37.1	1.015
August	69.14	42.9	1.612	39.50	36.1	1.105	39.26	39.0	1.008	48.39	41.5	1.167	32.29	37.1	.867	38.81	38.4	1.012
September	70.27	43.4	1.618	46.01	41.4	1.121	37.97	38.0	1.000	44.47	38.4	1.159	32.84	37.6	.870	39.11	38.2	1.023
October	66.11	41.1	1.606	45.32	39.5	1.153	38.78	38.9	.998	45.95	40.0	1.149	33.43	38.0	.876	39.63	39.2	1.011
November	67.45	41.1	1.639	39.02	35.4	1.107	38.37	37.8	1.016	43.61	36.6	1.193	34.63	38.8	.889	39.62	37.5	1.031
December	67.14	41.5	1.613	42.02	36.3	1.162	38.78	38.1	1.018	45.74	37.9	1.207	33.55	38.1	.878	39.31	39.2	1.003
1949: January	65.05	40.3	1.616	42.04	36.6	1.151	37.13	36.4	1.020	43.22	35.5	1.218	32.61	37.2	.871	37.07	36.4	1.019
February	66.41	40.4	1.643	43.67	38.1	1.143	36.08	35.3	1.022	42.29	34.7	1.218	31.43	35.7	.872	37.16	35.9	1.036
March	68.01	41.1	1.652	42.71	37.2	1.145	37.29	36.1	1.033	45.26	37.2	1.217	31.20	35.2	.880	37.89	36.5	1.038
April	67.38	41.2	1.634	42.39	36.4	1.172	36.26	34.8	1.042	44.19	36.0	1.227	29.83	33.8	.877	36.67	35.0	1.049
May	70.74	42.4	1.662	43.43	37.5	1.160	37.27	35.8	1.041	44.05	35.9	1.227	31.75	35.8	.882	37.58	35.6	1.054

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.72	40.1	\$0.592	\$24.92	40.3	\$0.620							\$21.78	40.2	\$0.547	\$32.42	37.4	\$0.886
1941: January.....	25.16	40.0	.629	27.02	40.8	.662							22.26	38.8	.576	33.49	37.8	.886
1948: May.....	54.28	42.8	1.269	59.47	44.6	1.334	\$46.34	40.8	\$1.150	\$44.93	39.8	\$1.126	48.64	40.7	1.199	65.06	39.1	1.663
June.....	55.34	42.8	1.292	60.40	44.1	1.368	47.02	41.3	1.158	46.29	40.8	1.130	50.48	41.6	1.216	65.48	39.1	1.676
July.....	55.97	42.5	1.317	61.49	43.9	1.400	45.87	40.6	1.148	48.61	41.6	1.167	49.87	40.7	1.229	65.08	38.9	1.675
August.....	56.94	43.1	1.320	62.32	44.4	1.402	49.02	41.5	1.194	49.32	41.3	1.193	51.75	42.0	1.234	65.96	39.2	1.683
September.....	56.98	42.7	1.334	62.21	43.8	1.419	49.10	41.5	1.203	48.69	41.0	1.192	52.05	41.9	1.245	67.39	39.4	1.712
October.....	56.95	42.9	1.328	61.77	43.8	1.409	49.56	41.4	1.213	48.78	41.0	1.192	52.79	42.6	1.243	66.48	38.9	1.709
November.....	57.35	42.9	1.336	62.50	44.0	1.419	49.90	41.8	1.206	47.64	39.8	1.195	52.23	42.2	1.239	66.98	39.1	1.713
December.....	56.66	42.6	1.330	61.24	43.4	1.409	49.97	41.7	1.211	48.20	40.2	1.197	51.58	41.9	1.234	68.11	39.6	1.722
1949: January.....	55.44	41.5	1.336	60.24	42.7	1.409	48.61	40.2	1.222	47.58	39.5	1.203	49.58	40.1	1.241	66.51	38.6	1.722
February.....	55.27	41.4	1.335	59.58	42.4	1.405	48.16	40.3	1.211	48.31	40.2	1.200	49.41	39.8	1.243	66.95	38.5	1.739
March.....	54.57	41.0	1.331	58.74	41.8	1.402	48.18	40.2	1.218	48.83	40.7	1.197	49.70	40.1	1.241	68.15	38.5	1.770
April.....	53.60	40.3	1.330	57.71	41.3	1.396	47.68	39.7	1.216	47.00	38.7	1.227	48.19	38.8	1.247	68.14	38.3	1.779
May.....	53.99	40.5	1.333	57.87	41.2	1.404	46.79	38.9	1.222	47.44	39.0	1.203	48.86	39.3	1.245	69.13	38.6	1.791
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																		
	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$37.58	36.1	\$1.004	\$30.30	38.3	\$0.804				\$25.59	39.5	\$0.649	\$28.48	40.5	\$0.704	\$24.16	39.7	\$0.592
1941: January.....	38.16	35.4	1.082	31.64	39.6	.810				27.53	39.9	.690	29.86	40.3	.741	24.68	39.3	.619
1948: May.....	73.04	38.4	1.877	61.92	39.8	1.570	\$63.24	39.5	\$1.601	55.24	41.0	1.347	57.22	42.2	1.358	48.91	39.4	1.241
June.....	73.26	38.0	1.896	62.25	39.7	1.579	64.60	40.0	1.616	56.64	41.4	1.369	57.84	42.4	1.365	49.56	39.5	1.257
July.....	72.30	37.8	1.894	62.06	39.7	1.576	62.45	38.6	1.618	57.21	41.1	1.390	59.24	42.9	1.385	49.21	39.0	1.260
August.....	73.69	38.4	1.908	62.32	39.8	1.578	64.55	39.8	1.621	57.69	41.0	1.407	59.03	42.2	1.399	49.48	39.1	1.266
September.....	76.80	38.9	1.954	63.02	39.8	1.595	65.38	39.9	1.638	58.20	41.3	1.410	59.34	42.2	1.410	49.75	39.7	1.255
October.....	75.47	38.5	1.942	61.96	39.1	1.597	65.71	40.4	1.627	57.60	41.4	1.390	59.10	42.1	1.407	50.98	40.0	1.276
November.....	76.04	38.3	1.956	62.83	39.6	1.600	65.34	40.5	1.612	57.87	41.4	1.398	58.22	41.3	1.411	51.50	40.2	1.283
December.....	77.41	38.6	1.973	64.18	40.3	1.605	65.17	40.6	1.608	58.09	41.4	1.403	58.18	40.9	1.422	51.76	40.6	1.276
1949: January.....	73.58	37.3	1.956	63.55	39.6	1.614	63.66	38.6	1.660	57.71	40.9	1.411	57.36	40.7	1.429	52.15	40.1	1.302
February.....	74.40	37.4	1.972	63.67	39.3	1.632	64.64	38.6	1.671	57.77	40.8	1.416	58.19	40.4	1.441	52.28	40.1	1.305
March.....	75.80	37.6	2.002	64.90	39.2	1.664	65.26	38.7	1.685	57.25	40.6	1.410	58.15	40.4	1.442	52.38	40.2	1.304
April.....	76.94	37.8	2.017	64.05	38.7	1.658	64.92	38.1	1.704	56.90	40.1	1.419	59.27	41.0	1.447	51.77	39.6	1.307
May.....	78.09	37.9	2.040	65.09	39.2	1.667	66.23	38.6	1.717	58.08	40.5	1.434	58.90	40.9	1.441	52.53	39.9	1.325
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms ²			Cottonseed oil		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$28.11	39.8	\$0.707	\$24.52	37.9	\$0.646	\$31.30	40.0	\$0.784	\$29.99	38.8	\$0.773	\$22.68	39.0	\$0.612	\$13.70	44.3	\$0.302
1941: January.....	29.58	40.0	.740	27.26	39.2	.696	33.10	40.3	.822	31.56	37.8	.835	24.05	38.6	.623	15.55	44.6	.338
1948: May.....	64.99	42.1	1.543	51.46	39.7	1.296	61.48	41.2	1.493	59.34	40.6	1.462	50.28	41.3	1.218	38.07	49.4	.778
June.....	63.09	41.5	1.521	51.72	39.8	1.298	63.17	41.9	1.509	61.58	41.9	1.471	51.48	41.2	1.257	37.94	48.0	.791
July.....	62.44	41.0	1.523	53.38	40.1	1.330	63.49	41.3	1.539	61.65	41.8	1.473	53.05	41.2	1.294	38.77	47.6	.816
August.....	63.49	41.6	1.525	55.32	39.8	1.391	63.80	41.1	1.552	63.93	41.8	1.529	52.64	41.0	1.285	38.59	49.0	.787
September.....	64.76	42.3	1.532	55.31	39.5	1.400	65.27	40.9	1.596	64.01	41.9	1.527	53.61	41.5	1.291	41.64	52.3	.796
October.....	66.24	42.9	1.543	54.99	39.2	1.402	64.02	41.0	1.563	61.26	40.8	1.501	53.55	41.7	1.283	43.69	55.3	.790
November.....	66.79	42.3	1.579	55.55	39.5	1.406	64.65	41.1	1.574	60.71	40.3	1.508	53.46	41.4	1.291	43.56	55.5	.785
December.....	66.72	42.3	1.575	55.79	39.5	1.413	64.72	41.1	1.574	60.58	40.3	1.502	53.53	41.5	1.290	44.56	55.7	.800
1949: January.....	63.63	41.0	1.552	55.44	39.1	1.411	65.11	41.1	1.584	57.77	38.2	1.507	52.16	40.6	1.284	41.95	52.8	.794
February.....	64.16	41.1	1.561	55.21	39.0	1.414	64.95	40.7	1.596	60.39	40.1	1.506	53.35	41.0	1.301	40.74	51.0	.798
March.....	63.75	41.1	1.551	54.96	38.7	1.419	64.13	40.3	1.593	59.56	39.4	1.510	49.50	37.7	1.313	41.87	51.8	.801
April.....	62.73	40.6	1.545	53.73	37.7	1.425	64.13	40.1	1.600	59.25	39.0	1.518	44.02	33.2	1.326	39.99	49.3	.810
May.....	64.59	41.3	1.564	55.46	38.7	1.432	64.42	40.1	1.602	61.94	40.2	1.540	53.39	40.4	1.321	41.17	49.3	.825

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$14.71	35.8	\$0.412	\$32.62	36.5	\$0.894	\$34.97	36.1	\$0.974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$27.84	36.9	\$0.754
1941: January.....	14.89	34.8	.429	32.46	36.6	.887	34.46	35.7	.970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30.38	39.0	.779
1948: May.....	37.40	41.4	.904	67.16	41.2	1.631	71.14	40.9	1.740	\$57.01	40.2	\$1.419	\$60.66	44.9	\$1.352	55.45	39.0	1.424
June.....	39.34	41.2	.954	67.18	40.7	1.650	70.96	40.2	1.763	57.84	40.3	1.437	61.09	44.7	1.367	57.14	39.7	1.439
July.....	40.82	42.1	.970	69.45	40.8	1.703	74.01	40.4	1.832	57.44	39.8	1.443	62.78	45.2	1.390	58.37	39.7	1.472
August.....	40.32	40.7	.990	70.71	41.2	1.716	75.13	41.0	1.832	59.97	39.9	1.503	63.58	44.9	1.415	60.47	40.3	1.500
September.....	40.37	40.4	1.001	68.72	39.3	1.748	72.09	38.5	1.873	60.59	39.1	1.551	63.67	44.5	1.431	59.31	39.4	1.504
October.....	39.37	39.9	.988	71.48	41.1	1.738	76.14	40.8	1.868	60.51	39.9	1.517	65.69	45.6	1.440	59.19	39.3	1.507
November.....	37.86	38.4	.985	71.17	40.4	1.763	76.35	40.3	1.894	60.03	39.5	1.521	60.58	42.5	1.425	58.27	38.6	1.508
December.....	38.69	39.5	.980	70.20	40.3	1.743	75.03	40.4	1.857	61.10	40.0	1.529	56.13	40.3	1.394	57.68	38.5	1.499
1949: January.....	38.38	39.9	.962	72.18	41.2	1.752	77.20	41.6	1.857	61.95	40.2	1.543	56.42	40.3	1.402	56.89	37.9	1.501
February.....	38.00	40.6	.936	69.84	40.0	1.746	74.34	40.1	1.853	61.05	39.7	1.537	56.62	40.2	1.410	56.33	37.5	1.502
March.....	38.94	41.6	.936	69.80	40.0	1.745	74.34	40.1	1.852	60.51	39.4	1.532	57.81	40.8	1.416	55.61	37.1	1.499
April.....	39.28	41.3	.951	69.84	40.0	1.746	74.25	39.9	1.859	60.77	39.4	1.537	60.73	42.7	1.424	55.35	36.8	1.504
May.....	41.40	42.2	.981	69.87	40.2	1.738	74.63	40.2	1.856	59.82	39.1	1.524	60.51	42.9	1.414	57.00	37.7	1.512
Rubber products—Continued																		
	Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Planos, organs, and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$33.36	35.0	\$0.957	\$22.80	37.5	\$0.607	\$23.34	38.9	\$0.605	\$24.48	39.2	\$0.624	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	26.67	37.7	.975	26.76	41.9	.639	24.97	39.4	.639	25.35	39.3	.645	\$35.33	46.7	\$0.773	-----	-----	-----
1948: May.....	61.15	37.4	1.636	50.61	41.7	1.214	50.34	40.0	1.260	50.19	40.3	1.244	58.35	40.2	1.430	\$52.36	40.8	\$1.286
June.....	63.96	38.8	1.651	50.69	41.7	1.215	51.15	40.2	1.272	50.92	40.3	1.262	57.73	39.7	1.434	52.11	40.9	1.280
July.....	66.30	39.3	1.684	52.12	42.3	1.231	51.07	39.4	1.296	50.02	39.4	1.269	56.68	39.7	1.448	52.07	40.9	1.283
August.....	68.29	39.5	1.730	52.53	41.5	1.266	53.70	40.9	1.312	51.24	40.3	1.271	58.44	40.0	1.458	52.42	40.7	1.293
September.....	65.27	37.7	1.732	53.38	41.6	1.283	54.35	40.8	1.333	51.63	40.3	1.280	59.26	40.1	1.472	52.54	39.9	1.322
October.....	64.82	37.2	1.734	53.86	42.2	1.278	55.08	40.8	1.350	51.86	40.6	1.279	60.90	40.4	1.487	53.73	40.3	1.339
November.....	62.79	36.2	1.735	54.29	41.6	1.305	54.61	40.5	1.347	52.47	40.8	1.287	61.80	40.9	1.487	55.41	40.8	1.365
December.....	61.10	35.6	1.721	55.23	42.4	1.303	54.49	40.5	1.346	52.79	40.5	1.302	62.18	40.7	1.504	55.26	40.4	1.375
1949: January.....	60.78	35.3	1.721	52.24	40.3	1.297	53.93	40.1	1.345	52.11	39.9	1.306	62.51	40.6	1.515	52.24	38.9	1.342
February.....	61.21	35.5	1.723	48.81	37.8	1.290	53.21	39.7	1.339	52.11	39.9	1.306	62.66	40.7	1.519	52.14	38.5	1.353
March.....	61.56	35.9	1.719	42.26	33.5	1.260	52.13	39.3	1.327	51.78	39.8	1.301	62.50	40.5	1.521	52.20	38.8	1.346
April.....	60.92	35.4	1.721	47.45	37.5	1.261	50.88	38.2	1.333	50.57	38.9	1.300	61.58	39.9	1.521	52.37	38.6	1.357
May.....	63.54	36.3	1.740	49.45	38.9	1.267	51.82	39.1	1.326	50.87	39.1	1.301	62.20	40.0	1.537	49.17	36.8	1.338

NONMANUFACTURING

Year and month	Mining																	
	Coal									Metal								
	Anthracite			Bituminous			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
1939: Average.....	\$25.67	27.7	\$0.923	\$23.88	27.1	\$0.886	\$28.93	40.9	\$0.708	\$26.36	35.7	\$0.738	\$28.08	41.9	\$0.679	\$26.39	38.7	\$0.683
1941: January.....	25.13	27.0	.925	26.00	29.7	.885	30.63	41.0	.747	29.26	39.0	.750	30.93	41.8	.749	28.61	38.2	.749
1948: May.....	69.89	39.4	1.774	74.08	40.3	1.841	59.26	42.8	1.384	57.91	42.1	1.377	61.73	45.0	1.373	60.27	41.8	1.442
June.....	68.91	39.4	1.749	73.87	39.9	1.850	58.79	42.4	1.386	57.41	41.5	1.383	61.33	44.5	1.378	60.42	41.7	1.449
July.....	55.11	31.7	1.736	67.62	34.2	1.936	58.00	40.6	1.427	55.30	40.3	1.371	63.99	43.6	1.468	53.11	35.3	1.505
August.....	72.77	38.3	1.901	78.10	39.4	1.967	62.49	42.9	1.455	59.21	41.6	1.424	67.62	45.1	1.498	64.95	42.9	1.515
September.....	69.35	38.6	1.897	75.51	37.9	1.970	62.07	41.4	1.501	60.77	40.4	1.504	64.67	42.8	1.513	63.26	41.4	1.529
October.....	73.74	38.7	1.904	76.40	38.6	1.959	64.18	42.7	1.502	63.56	42.2	1.506	66.62	44.6	1.494	64.19	41.5	1.544
November.....	60.90	33.4	1.824	73.52	37.1	1.951	63.84	42.5	1.504	61.71	41.5	1.487	68.26	44.8	1.525	66.04	42.3	1.560
December.....	63.39	34.0	1.862	75.79	38.5	1.960	65.50	43.3	1.513	62.45	41.6	1.502	70.36	46.0	1.530	67.77	43.3	1.569
1949: January.....	67.11	36.0	1.873	76.84	39.3	1.949	65.92	43.0	1.533	63.41	42.2	1.504	70.15	45.3	1.549	68.63	42.2	1.629
February.....	48.14	26.2	1.841	74.31	38.0	1.943	64.64	42.5	1.521	63.29	42.2	1.500	66.23	43.5	1.528	67.72	42.2	1.606
March.....	46.04	25.0	1.847	68.41	36.3	1.941	66.12	43.5	1.520	63.70	42.4	1.502	69.61	45.9	1.523	69.76	43.2	1.615
April.....	56.72	30.6	1.858	72.70	37.4	1.932	64.91	42.9	1.513	62.49	41.7	1.497	69.61	46.2	1.526	64.78	41.0	1.578
May.....	63.67	34.1	1.869	73.70	37.4	1.947	63.70	42.3	1.506	62.25	41.3	1.507	65.75	44.5	1.497	65.81	41.9	1.570

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Street railways and busses ²			Telephone ³			Telegraph ⁴			Electric light and power		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$21.61	39.2	\$0.550	\$34.09	38.3	\$0.873	\$33.13	45.9	\$0.714	\$31.94	39.1	\$0.822	-----	-----	-----	\$34.38	39.6	\$0.869
1941: January.....	22.00	38.2	0.576	33.99	37.7	0.885	33.63	45.3	.731	32.62	39.7	.824	-----	-----	-----	35.49	39.4	.903
1948: May.....	54.73	44.4	1.226	65.88	40.2	1.646	60.32	46.8	1.302	48.82	39.4	1.240	\$62.12	45.0	\$1.381	59.83	41.7	1.444
June.....	55.38	45.0	1.228	64.88	39.5	1.636	61.21	46.8	1.315	48.67	39.5	1.232	61.63	45.1	1.367	60.41	41.8	1.455
July.....	55.83	44.1	1.266	67.17	40.1	1.676	62.01	47.0	1.328	49.19	39.8	1.237	63.10	45.8	1.379	61.46	41.8	1.483
August.....	58.72	45.9	1.281	69.59	41.3	1.682	62.68	47.5	1.327	48.35	39.4	1.229	62.59	45.6	1.373	61.46	42.1	1.472
September.....	57.82	45.0	1.284	67.58	39.6	1.711	62.29	46.3	1.355	49.21	39.4	1.250	61.83	44.8	1.379	61.75	41.6	1.490
October.....	59.08	45.8	1.288	67.67	39.7	1.716	63.40	46.4	1.380	49.81	39.5	1.263	61.46	44.5	1.380	62.38	41.6	1.509
November.....	57.22	44.3	1.291	68.80	39.6	1.734	62.51	46.1	1.383	51.37	39.4	1.305	61.44	44.5	1.381	62.57	41.8	1.508
December.....	56.93	44.1	1.290	69.12	40.0	1.730	63.26	46.4	1.392	49.95	38.7	1.290	61.20	44.2	1.385	62.72	41.9	1.508
1949: January.....	55.36	42.5	1.299	72.35	41.2	1.770	62.91	45.6	1.414	49.91	38.4	1.301	61.66	44.4	1.388	63.09	41.9	1.517
February.....	54.81	42.2	1.297	69.72	40.0	1.758	62.93	45.8	1.415	51.02	38.7	1.321	62.03	44.6	1.390	62.83	41.5	1.520
March.....	54.96	42.6	1.297	68.71	39.6	1.751	62.62	45.8	1.413	51.00	38.4	1.328	62.27	44.7	1.392	62.75	41.4	1.523
April.....	56.91	43.2	1.318	69.65	39.9	1.757	62.36	45.7	1.427	50.59	38.3	1.323	63.34	45.4	1.396	63.32	41.4	1.539
May.....	58.81	44.1	1.332	70.56	41.1	1.761	62.95	44.9	1.442	51.81	38.5	1.339	63.73	45.3	1.407	64.23	41.5	1.557
Trade																		
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings		
1939: Average.....	\$29.85	41.7	\$0.715	\$21.17	43.0	\$0.536	\$23.37	43.9	\$0.525	\$17.80	38.8	\$0.454	\$21.23	38.8	\$0.543	\$28.62	44.5	\$0.668
1941: January.....	30.59	40.5	.756	21.63	42.9	.549	23.78	43.6	.537	18.22	38.8	.466	21.89	39.0	.560	27.96	43.9	.666
1948: May.....	56.61	41.2	1.363	39.84	39.9	1.064	47.08	39.6	1.148	34.04	35.2	.907	38.54	36.5	1.040	50.96	43.4	1.281
June.....	56.00	41.1	1.353	40.52	40.3	1.070	48.52	40.6	1.159	35.04	35.8	.915	39.33	36.9	1.049	50.86	43.4	1.281
July.....	56.54	41.2	1.365	41.19	40.8	1.077	49.44	41.0	1.162	35.30	36.5	.915	39.48	37.2	1.045	51.31	43.3	1.284
August.....	57.51	41.3	1.379	41.19	41.0	1.080	49.35	41.1	1.160	35.03	36.5	.914	39.17	37.1	1.043	51.33	43.7	1.280
September.....	57.67	41.2	1.378	40.48	40.2	1.086	48.86	40.3	1.177	34.20	36.5	.903	38.96	36.8	1.050	50.87	43.2	1.290
October.....	57.54	41.0	1.381	40.32	39.7	1.080	48.15	39.8	1.172	34.10	35.9	.902	39.43	36.3	1.063	51.79	42.9	1.297
November.....	57.60	41.2	1.383	39.67	39.5	1.084	48.69	39.4	1.186	33.77	35.7	.907	38.81	36.2	1.060	51.65	43.0	1.306
December.....	57.69	41.3	1.380	40.62	40.2	1.072	49.47	39.9	1.191	35.60	37.3	.894	39.68	37.1	1.058	54.17	43.8	1.320
1949: January.....	58.41	41.1	1.402	41.79	40.0	1.110	49.92	39.5	1.226	35.54	36.5	.921	40.20	37.0	1.063	52.90	43.0	1.332
February.....	57.91	40.8	1.397	41.66	40.0	1.104	49.92	39.3	1.230	34.19	36.3	.911	39.03	37.4	1.039	52.11	43.0	1.312
March.....	57.48	40.7	1.395	41.48	39.9	1.102	49.72	39.3	1.229	34.22	36.3	.909	38.45	36.8	1.035	51.38	43.2	1.313
April.....	58.12	40.9	1.404	41.81	40.1	1.106	49.91	39.4	1.227	34.55	36.8	.903	39.74	37.1	1.070	51.74	43.3	1.313
May.....	58.92	41.2	1.423	42.40	40.1	1.114	50.20	39.2	1.236	35.62	36.5	.923	38.67	36.8	1.051	52.62	43.6	1.315

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Bro- ker- age	Insur- ance	Hotels ⁷ (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and build- ing materials													
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings			Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings
1939: Average	\$27.07	47.6	\$0.571	\$26.22	42.7	\$0.619	\$36.63	\$36.32	\$15.25	46.6	\$0.324	\$17.69	42.7	\$0.417	\$19.96	41.8	\$0.490
1941: January	28.26	46.8	.606	26.16	41.7	.634	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	.338	18.37	42.9	.429	19.92	41.9	.488
1948: May	54.49	45.5	1.220	50.32	42.8	1.193	71.15	56.22	31.70	44.2	.707	34.22	41.8	.817	39.13	42.0	.936
June	54.65	45.5	1.221	51.08	43.2	1.202	69.35	54.75	31.88	44.1	.711	34.36	41.8	.823	40.14	42.4	.947
July	55.03	45.1	1.237	51.31	42.8	1.216	68.12	55.22	32.04	44.0	.714	34.55	42.2	.820	39.02	41.7	.942
August	56.04	45.6	1.251	52.51	43.4	1.220	65.42	55.09	32.34	44.9	.709	33.70	41.1	.822	37.55	39.8	.951
September	55.87	45.3	1.247	52.00	42.4	1.231	63.59	54.35	32.21	43.9	.725	34.56	41.8	.828	39.36	41.1	.963
October	55.53	45.4	1.241	52.68	42.7	1.233	66.27	53.97	32.45	44.2	.726	34.16	41.3	.829	39.42	41.0	.970
November	55.90	45.3	1.265	51.92	42.0	1.235	65.38	55.12	32.52	44.1	.734	34.51	41.5	.836	39.01	40.9	.962
December	56.44	45.7	1.250	52.85	42.5	1.230	66.97	56.10	33.06	44.1	.739	34.72	41.7	.836	39.97	41.4	.968
1949: January	56.55	45.5	1.260	53.09	42.0	1.254	66.91	57.20	33.30	43.9	.748	35.25	42.0	.841	39.71	41.1	.969
February	56.03	45.8	1.250	53.09	42.1	1.262	66.65	56.99	33.22	43.8	.746	34.56	41.3	.840	38.57	40.1	.967
March	56.76	46.1	1.264	52.98	42.4	1.265	65.06	56.59	32.88	43.9	.739	34.55	41.2	.840	39.34	40.6	.970
April	58.18	46.0	1.288	52.98	42.5	1.271	66.21	56.45	33.11	43.8	.739	34.85	41.4	.843	41.49	42.4	.974
May	58.71	46.0	1.300	54.09	43.1	1.278	66.59	57.22	33.69	44.4	.743	35.60	41.9	.850	42.27	42.9	.987

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all non-supervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. All series, by month, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures for earlier months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

² New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Glass products made from purchased glass.—May 1948; comparable April data are \$44.36 and \$1.121.

Ammunition, small-arms.—June 1948; comparable May data are \$1.232.

³ Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

⁴ Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are \$40.72, 42.9 hours, and \$0.952 on the old basis, and \$37.50, 40.6 hours, and \$0.926 on the new basis.

⁵ Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

⁶ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁷ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing the data presented in tables C-1 through C-5 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹

Year and month	Arizona			Arkansas			California									Connecticut		
	State			State			State			Los Angeles			San Francisco Bay			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: June	\$55.11	41.5	\$1.328				\$59.09	39.0	\$1.532	\$58.75	39.0	\$1.507	\$61.20	38.5	\$1.590	\$54.51	41.1	\$1.33
July	55.51	41.0	1.354	\$38.44	43.1	\$0.891	59.81	38.8	1.542	59.27	39.0	1.521	61.95	38.6	1.604	54.86	40.8	1.34
August	55.97	41.4	1.352	38.84	43.4	.895	60.51	38.9	1.555	60.94	39.6	1.538	61.17	38.2	1.600	56.02	41.2	1.36
September	57.63	41.7	1.382	39.64	43.2	.917	60.36	38.7	1.558	59.83	38.6	1.552	61.01	38.3	1.594	56.33	41.0	1.36
October	57.49	41.9	1.372	40.46	44.4	.912	61.72	39.6	1.560	60.56	39.1	1.550	64.37	39.9	1.614	56.64	41.1	1.37
November	57.12	41.3	1.383	38.76	42.0	.923	60.54	38.4	1.579	60.87	39.1	1.558	61.99	37.6	1.648	56.78	41.2	1.38
December	56.88	41.1	1.384	38.31	41.6	.922	61.35	38.7	1.586	61.17	39.0	1.566	63.99	38.8	1.651	57.04	41.1	1.39
1949: January	55.32	39.8	1.390	36.77	40.3	.912	61.45	38.5	1.596	61.03	38.7	1.577	64.41	38.8	1.660	55.96	40.4	1.38
February	56.12	40.4	1.389	36.31	39.9	.910	61.61	38.7	1.592	61.07	38.9	1.570	64.00	38.6	1.658	54.67	39.7	1.38
March	56.73	40.9	1.387	37.15	39.9	.910	61.09	38.4	1.591	60.64	38.6	1.571	63.03	38.2	1.650	53.02	38.6	1.37
April	58.16	41.6	1.398	37.00	40.4	.917	61.02	38.4	1.589	60.02	38.3	1.567	63.27	38.3	1.652	50.02	36.4	1.38
May	56.14	40.3	1.394	36.96	40.3	.917	61.80	38.7	1.597	60.72	38.7	1.569	63.71	38.4	1.659	51.74	37.9	1.38
June	56.65	40.6	1.396	37.22	40.9	.911	61.91	38.6	1.604	60.91	38.5	1.582	63.09	38.1	1.656	51.72	37.8	1.37
Delaware						Florida			Illinois						Indiana			
State			Wilmington			State			State			Chicago city			State			
1948: June	\$47.37	40.0	\$1.183	\$55.99	40.7	\$1.384	\$41.20	42.3	\$0.974	\$58.06	41.0	\$1.41	\$59.76	41.1	\$1.45	\$57.19	40.6	\$1.407
July	47.75	39.6	1.207	57.14	40.6	1.419	41.44	42.6	.973	57.92	40.5	1.43	59.70	40.7	1.47	57.51	40.2	1.431
August	46.62	40.1	1.161	58.15	40.7	1.424	40.32	41.1	.981	59.26	40.9	1.45	61.51	41.1	1.50	58.37	40.6	1.436
September	46.62	41.6	1.122	57.03	40.5	1.422	41.13	41.8	.984	60.01	41.0	1.46	62.03	41.3	1.50	57.75	40.5	1.427
October	48.24	40.2	1.200	58.78	41.1	1.429	41.17	41.5	.992	60.43	41.0	1.47	62.06	41.2	1.51	59.93	40.9	1.466
November	49.05	39.3	1.248	58.35	40.4	1.442	41.11	42.6	.965	60.05	40.6	1.48	61.78	40.9	1.51	59.95	40.8	1.470
December	51.08	40.2	1.269	61.07	41.6	1.468	42.16	44.1	.956	60.60	41.0	1.48	62.30	41.2	1.51	60.58	40.9	1.480
1949: January	51.38	40.5	1.269	61.49	42.2	1.458	42.48	44.2	.961	59.81	40.4	1.48	61.20	40.5	1.51	59.30	40.2	1.476
February	50.95	39.6	1.285	60.76	41.3	1.472	41.72	43.5	.960	59.44	40.1	1.48	60.58	40.1	1.51	58.96	40.1	1.471
March	49.68	39.3	1.264	58.64	40.5	1.448	41.44	43.3	.957	58.65	39.7	1.48	59.91	39.7	1.51	58.38	39.7	1.469
April	47.96	38.2	1.257	56.42	39.2	1.444	40.61	42.3	.960	57.83	39.0	1.48	59.00	39.0	1.51	57.65	39.1	1.475
May	47.43	37.7	1.258	56.82	38.9	1.464	41.55	43.1	.964	58.10	39.2	1.48	59.29	39.2	1.51	58.90	39.5	1.490
June	48.67	38.9	1.252	58.17	39.6	1.470	41.38	41.8	.990	58.58	39.4	1.48	59.70	39.3	1.52	59.36	39.8	1.493
Massachusetts				Michigan			Minnesota											
State			State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul			
1948: June	\$51.76			\$60.81	39.7	\$1.539	\$52.46	40.7	\$1.289	\$52.59	39.9	\$1.318	\$53.42	40.5	\$1.319	\$52.32	40.0	\$1.308
July	51.44			62.57	39.9	1.568	53.78	41.4	1.299	57.43	41.5	1.384	53.99	40.5	1.333	54.89	41.0	1.339
August	52.20			63.44	40.1	1.584	53.07	40.7	1.303	58.98	42.1	1.401	54.81	41.0	1.337	56.03	41.2	1.360
September	52.42			63.32	39.4	1.610	53.70	41.0	1.311	54.78	39.1	1.401	53.38	39.6	1.348	55.35	40.7	1.360
October	50.74			64.86	40.4	1.608	54.87	41.0	1.338	57.14	40.7	1.404	54.18	40.1	1.351	55.50	40.6	1.367
November	50.87			64.40	39.7	1.636	55.79	41.5	1.344	56.04	40.0	1.401	54.54	40.4	1.350	55.73	40.8	1.366
December	52.13			64.81	40.3	1.611	56.14	41.5	1.353	57.11	40.3	1.417	54.81	40.6	1.350	55.23	40.4	1.367
1949: January	51.48			65.03	39.9	1.633	55.49	40.8	1.361	55.37	39.3	1.409	53.16	39.0	1.363	55.74	40.1	1.390
February	51.69			64.64	40.0	1.617	54.96	40.3	1.365	56.72	39.8	1.425	54.80	40.0	1.370	55.38	40.1	1.394
March	51.41			61.60	38.6	1.600	55.02	40.2	*1.368	56.43	39.6	1.430	54.51	39.7	*1.373	56.52	40.0	*1.413
April	50.65			62.39	38.8	1.605	53.77	39.4	1.365	55.87	39.1	1.430	53.65	39.1	1.372	55.97	39.5	1.417
May	50.38			60.86	38.1	1.603	53.75	39.5	1.360	55.79	39.1	1.430	54.12	39.3	1.380	54.50	38.6	1.410
June	50.86			63.99	39.6	1.615	54.37	39.8	1.370	55.72	38.4	1.450	55.22	39.7	1.390	55.69	39.3	1.420

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Missouri			New Jersey			New York											
	State			State			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City			Buffalo		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: June				\$57.38	40.9	\$1.403	\$56.97	39.5	\$1.44	\$55.95	40.0	\$1.40	\$53.47	39.4	\$1.36	\$58.32	40.2	\$1.45
July	\$49.21	39.7	\$1.240	57.73	40.7	1.419	57.57	39.4	1.46	56.56	39.3	1.44	53.69	39.1	1.37	59.34	40.5	1.47
August	50.40	40.1	1.258	58.57	40.8	1.435	58.36	39.4	1.48	58.54	40.1	1.46	52.58	38.1	1.38	60.70	40.7	1.49
September	50.42	39.5	1.278	59.25	40.9	1.448	59.39	39.6	1.50	59.91	40.5	1.48	52.83	39.1	1.38	61.61	40.5	1.52
October	50.68	39.7	1.276	59.01	40.6	1.452	57.47	38.4	1.50	58.04	39.8	1.46	54.41	39.3	1.39	61.71	40.5	1.53
November	49.85	38.7	1.289	59.03	40.5	1.457	59.42	39.5	1.51	61.10	41.3	1.48	54.91	39.2	1.40	61.71	40.6	1.52
December	51.19	39.6	1.292	59.97	40.9	1.465	59.73	39.6	1.51	61.96	41.2	1.50	56.74	40.1	1.41	62.13	40.7	1.53
1949: January	50.51	38.8	1.301	59.07	40.4	1.467	59.22	38.9	1.52	59.81	40.3	1.49	55.19	38.9	1.42	60.90	39.9	1.53
February	50.81	39.2	1.296	58.89	40.2	1.463	59.13	38.9	1.52	57.81	39.8	1.45	54.72	38.7	1.42	60.81	39.9	1.52
March	50.52	39.0	1.297	58.68	40.0	1.467	58.69	38.6	1.52	57.93	39.1	1.48	53.46	37.8	1.41	60.60	39.7	1.53
April	50.18	38.6	1.302	56.84	38.8	1.464	56.42	37.5	1.50	57.45	38.6	1.49	52.52	36.9	1.42	59.77	39.1	1.53
May	51.50	38.7	1.330	57.28	39.2	1.460	56.71	38.0	1.49	57.66	38.8	1.49	52.86	37.4	1.41	60.88	39.5	1.54
June	52.10	39.2	1.328	58.70	39.7	1.467	56.99	38.1	1.49	56.71	38.5	1.47	52.90	37.1	1.43	61.35	39.8	1.54
New York—Continued																		
	New York City									Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: June	\$60.09	37.8	\$1.59	\$57.74	40.1	\$1.44	\$55.72	42.0	\$1.33	\$54.82	40.5	\$1.35				\$53.15	42.5	\$1.250
July	61.61	37.9	1.64	57.39	40.1	1.43	54.62	40.6	1.35	55.18	40.5	1.36				53.03	41.5	1.277
August	62.39	37.9	1.66	57.61	39.9	1.45	55.78	40.9	1.36	54.50	40.0	1.36				55.30	42.7	1.296
September	63.22	37.9	1.68	58.37	40.2	1.45	57.24	41.5	1.38	54.51	39.5	1.38				55.70	42.2	1.320
October	58.86	35.6	1.66	57.88	39.7	1.46	56.78	41.0	1.39	56.12	40.4	1.39				54.74	42.6	1.286
November	62.59	37.7	1.67	58.56	40.0	1.46	56.42	40.7	1.38	55.46	40.0	1.39				54.15	41.7	1.297
December	62.63	37.9	1.66	58.25	39.6	1.47	55.87	39.9	1.40	54.41	39.4	1.38				55.46	42.3	1.310
1949: January	62.79	37.5	1.69	58.04	39.7	1.46	56.28	40.6	1.39	53.98	38.9	1.39				54.82	41.0	1.337
February	63.40	37.6	1.70	57.88	39.4	1.47	55.78	40.3	1.38	53.90	39.1	1.38				54.87	41.2	1.332
March	63.08	37.5	1.69	57.47	39.0	1.47	55.87	40.3	1.39	52.19	37.8	1.38				53.56	40.5	1.324
April	58.96	35.9	1.64	56.87	38.6	1.47	53.86	39.2	1.38	51.94	37.7	1.38	\$38.05	35.1	\$1.086	\$52.33	40.4	\$1.296
May	59.76	36.9	1.62	56.58	38.5	1.47	53.81	39.0	1.38	50.12	36.7	1.36	37.77	34.7	1.088	\$51.52	40.3	\$1.279
June	60.53	37.1	1.64	56.36	38.3	1.47	53.92	39.3	1.37	51.37	37.5	1.37	39.09	35.9	1.089	\$51.83	41.3	\$1.257
Pennsylvania																		
	State			Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: June	\$50.38	39.8	\$1.267	\$51.15	38.8	\$1.349	\$56.58	42.4	\$1.334	\$47.90	39.4	\$1.235	\$51.42	36.7	\$1.407	\$48.45	41.1	\$1.187
July	50.25	39.2	1.282	51.78	38.4	1.372	56.28	41.7	1.373	48.84	38.8	1.267	53.62	37.1	1.474	47.53	40.6	1.189
August	52.20	39.5	1.320	52.88	38.5	1.392	56.57	40.0	1.410	49.41	38.8	1.290	55.45	36.7	1.498	48.19	40.3	1.197
September	52.73	39.5	1.335	54.06	38.8	1.407	60.05	43.3	1.403	51.49	39.5	1.324	57.64	37.6	1.540	49.08	40.7	1.211
October	53.39	39.9	1.339	54.65	39.5	1.386	61.54	43.2	1.426	51.51	39.8	1.302	59.63	39.0	1.534	50.84	41.8	1.217
November	53.24	39.7	1.342	53.77	38.8	1.392	62.26	43.1	1.445	50.29	38.3	1.320	59.28	38.4	1.547	51.42	41.3	1.245
December	53.39	39.7	1.344	53.44	38.7	1.385	59.74	41.6	1.438	51.55	40.5	1.306	57.21	37.2	1.541	52.78	42.1	1.256
1949: January	52.92	39.2	1.350	54.34	38.9	1.406	61.03	42.3	1.445	53.35	40.8	1.315	60.95	38.9	1.570	50.79	41.0	1.241
February	52.80	39.2	1.346	53.17	38.6	1.383	59.40	41.1	1.446	51.01	39.4	1.303	58.63	38.2	1.539	50.51	40.7	1.243
March	52.58	39.0	1.349	52.84	38.2	1.385	57.66	39.7	1.453	51.04	39.6	1.299	57.87	38.0	1.527	49.33	40.2	1.225
April	50.98	37.9	1.344	52.12	37.1	1.406	57.22	39.3	1.458	50.19	38.5	1.313	58.56	38.2	1.539	47.20	38.7	1.220
May	51.50	38.4	1.342	53.07	37.8	1.406	54.70	37.9	1.445	50.55	38.9	1.308	57.18	37.5	1.529	48.66	39.7	1.222
June	50.93	38.1	1.338	51.52	36.8	1.404	55.16	38.5	1.434	50.32	38.7	1.311	53.66	35.6	1.509	48.39	39.5	1.224

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania														
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			York-Adams		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: June.....	\$55.44	40.1	\$1.364	\$58.55	39.7	\$1.455	\$53.43	40.7	\$1.317	\$43.48	39.4	\$1.109	\$46.34	41.9	\$1.132
July.....	55.60	39.9	1.374	58.07	39.1	1.490	51.71	39.5	1.324	43.82	39.6	1.107	46.26	41.2	1.167
August.....	56.88	40.0	1.404	62.34	40.0	1.566	53.74	39.7	1.362	44.09	38.8	1.143	46.76	41.4	1.150
September.....	57.37	40.1	1.415	62.32	39.2	1.586	54.26	39.4	1.393	44.22	38.9	1.149	45.49	40.5	1.136
October.....	57.42	39.9	1.422	63.46	40.3	1.575	55.39	40.1	1.388	44.49	39.1	1.139	47.33	42.0	1.146
November.....	57.78	40.2	1.438	62.51	39.6	1.578	56.23	40.4	1.396	43.78	38.2	1.147	46.87	41.3	1.156
December.....	57.96	40.2	1.443	62.73	39.7	1.580	54.80	39.6	1.390	42.43	37.6	1.129	47.43	40.9	1.179
1949: January.....	57.17	39.4	1.451	62.74	39.5	1.586	52.95	38.8	1.374	40.79	36.4	1.120	47.17	40.3	1.180
February.....	*56.88	*39.1	1.453	62.67	39.6	1.582	53.93	39.4	1.376	42.46	38.1	1.114	46.48	40.5	1.172
March.....	57.34	39.3	1.461	62.05	39.2	1.583	54.26	39.5	1.380	41.94	37.7	1.112	46.12	40.4	1.162
April.....	55.50	38.0	1.461	60.86	38.6	1.575	51.39	37.3	1.384	40.08	36.4	1.102	43.65	38.6	1.160
May.....	56.36	38.6	1.459	60.54	38.6	1.568	52.28	38.2	1.374	41.73	37.6	1.111	43.74	38.8	1.141
June.....	56.09	38.8	1.443	58.34	37.6	1.550	51.58	38.0	1.363	41.94	37.8	1.111	43.63	39.0	1.134
Year and month	Rhode Island			Tennessee			Texas			Utah			Wisconsin		
	State			State			State			State			State		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: June.....	\$49.82	40.1	\$1.241	\$42.03	40.3	\$1.043	\$53.05	43.7	\$1.214	\$53.99	40.9	\$1.32	\$56.69	42.1	\$1.347
July.....	49.52	39.9	1.242	43.13	40.5	1.065	51.54	42.7	1.207	51.73	40.1	1.29	54.97	41.6	1.329
August.....	47.85	39.0	1.228	43.09	40.5	1.064	53.39	43.3	1.233	53.28	41.3	1.29	56.46	41.9	1.346
September.....	48.37	39.0	1.242	42.85	39.9	1.074	53.71	42.8	1.255	53.45	40.8	1.31	55.74	41.5	1.342
October.....	44.87	38.1	1.244	43.63	40.4	1.080	55.09	43.9	1.255	53.73	39.8	1.35	58.04	42.0	1.384
November.....	47.57	37.9	1.254	43.80	40.0	1.095	53.11	42.8	1.241	56.99	41.3	1.38	58.16	41.9	1.388
December.....	49.18	39.2	1.254	43.98	40.2	1.094	53.93	42.9	1.257	56.56	40.4	1.40	58.15	41.7	1.396
1949: January.....	48.26	38.8	1.245	43.80	39.5	1.110	53.42	42.5	1.257	58.87	40.6	1.45	57.30	40.9	1.401
February.....	48.29	38.8	1.245	42.90	39.0	1.110	53.13	42.0	1.265	56.63	39.6	1.43	57.14	40.9	1.398
March.....	47.90	38.8	1.233	43.51	39.2	1.110	53.17	41.8	1.272	57.25	40.6	1.41	56.40	40.4	1.397
April.....	47.24	38.2	1.236	43.33	39.0	1.111	53.25	41.8	1.274	58.34	40.8	1.42	54.98	39.3	1.399
May.....	47.73	38.4	1.242	42.94	38.9	1.104	53.05	42.0	1.263	58.09	41.2	1.41	56.10	40.0	1.403
June.....	47.65	38.8	1.227	43.77	39.5	1.108	53.30	42.0	1.269	56.66	39.9	1.42	56.28	40.2	1.400
Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued														
	Kenosha city			LaCrosse city			Madison city			Milwaukee county			Racine city		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: June.....	\$62.89	41.1	\$1.531	\$49.67	39.5	\$1.257	\$58.12	42.0	\$1.385	\$60.20	41.2	\$1.461	\$63.35	42.1	\$1.504
July.....	65.92	40.1	1.644	50.13	39.6	1.267	54.70	39.7	1.377	60.92	41.1	1.481	63.46	42.0	1.509
August.....	61.38	39.5	1.552	53.35	39.2	1.362	54.15	39.5	1.372	61.44	41.3	1.489	65.39	42.1	1.534
September.....	61.79	40.0	1.545	54.32	39.7	1.369	52.56	38.5	1.364	61.81	40.8	1.515	65.18	41.6	1.568
October.....	61.73	39.7	1.554	52.61	38.7	1.361	54.55	40.1	1.362	63.09	41.5	1.521	65.28	41.4	1.575
November.....	60.72	39.2	1.548	53.92	39.4	1.369	56.27	41.2	1.364	62.69	41.3	1.516	65.78	41.5	1.585
December.....	61.22	39.3	1.558	55.24	40.1	1.378	57.98	40.9	1.416	62.54	41.2	1.516	64.83	40.9	1.586
1949: January.....	59.30	38.2	1.554	55.25	39.9	1.385	55.16	39.3	1.403	61.57	40.5	1.520	65.07	40.9	1.593
February.....	61.03	39.2	1.557	55.66	39.8	1.400	53.46	38.5	1.389	60.96	40.2	1.517	64.81	40.7	1.591
March.....	60.90	39.1	1.559	56.79	40.0	1.418	54.68	39.0	1.403	59.44	39.4	1.510	63.74	40.2	1.587
April.....	53.03	34.3	1.547	55.84	39.4	1.417	53.64	38.5	1.392	58.08	38.3	1.515	61.80	39.1	1.579
May.....	58.89	37.9	1.556	57.16	39.5	1.448	54.25	38.5	1.410	59.04	38.9	1.519	61.94	39.3	1.576
June.....	66.97	41.6	1.610	58.56	40.0	1.470	54.22	37.6	1.443	61.15	40.0	1.529	63.08	40.0	1.577

¹ State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the two most recent months are identified by an asterisk for the first months publication of such data. A number of States also make available

more detailed industry data, as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A-5.

² Series now based on 1945 Standard Industrial Classification. Comparable hours and earnings data for months prior to April 1949 are not yet available.

³ Not strictly comparable with data for earlier months.

TABLE C-3: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time		Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time
January 1941.....	\$0.683	\$0.664	\$0.749	\$0.722	\$0.610	\$0.601	1948: May.....	\$1.301	\$1.262	\$1.366	\$1.324	\$1.230	\$1.194
January 1945.....	1.046	.970	1.144	1.053	.891	.840	June.....	1.316	1.275	1.385	1.341	1.242	1.204
July 1945.....	1.033	.969	1.127	1.052	.902	.854	July.....	1.332	1.295	1.407	1.369	1.252	1.216
June 1946.....	1.084	1.053	1.165	1.134	1.003	.972	August.....	1.349	1.309	1.431	1.385	1.262	1.228
1941: Average.....	.729	.702	.808	.770	.640	.625	September.....	1.362	1.323	1.448	1.408	1.272	1.235
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	.947	.881	.723	.698	October.....	1.366	1.323	1.452	1.403	1.271	1.236
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	1.059	.976	.803	.763	November.....	1.372	1.333	1.454	1.411	1.282	1.247
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	December.....	1.376	1.334	1.456	1.410	1.287	1.251
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.963	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	1949: January.....	1.380	1.344	1.460	1.419	1.293	1.262
1946: Average.....	1.084	1.049	1.156	1.122	1.012	.978	February.....	1.377	1.342	1.459	1.421	1.289	1.258
1947: Average.....	1.221	1.182	1.292	1.250	1.145	1.109	March.....	1.374	1.343	1.456	1.423	1.287	1.258
1948: Average.....	1.327	1.287	1.401	1.357	1.247	1.211	April.....	1.374	1.348	1.457	1.428	1.285	1.261
							May.....	1.373	1.344	1.457	1.426	1.286	1.257

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. See Note, table C-1.

² Eleven-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

TABLE C-4: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Year and month	All manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Electric light and power ²		Year and month	All manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Electric light and power ²	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
January 1941.....	\$26.64	\$26.27	\$26.00	\$25.64	\$35.49	\$35.00	1948: May.....	\$51.86	\$30.23	\$74.08	\$43.19	\$59.83	\$34.88
January 1945.....	47.50	37.15	54.11	42.32	48.00	38.24	June.....	52.85	30.60	73.87	42.76	60.41	34.97
July 1945.....	45.45	34.91	50.66	38.92	50.34	38.67	July.....	52.95	30.30	67.62	38.70	61.46	35.17
June 1946.....	43.31	32.30	64.44	48.06	52.07	38.83	August.....	54.05	30.79	78.10	44.49	61.46	35.01
1939: Average.....	23.86	23.86	23.88	23.88	34.38	34.38	September.....	54.19	30.87	75.51	43.01	61.75	35.17
1940: Average.....	25.20	25.00	24.71	24.51	35.10	34.82	October.....	54.65	31.29	76.40	43.75	62.38	35.72
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	36.54	34.53	November.....	54.56	31.49	73.52	42.44	62.57	36.12
1942: Average.....	36.65	31.27	35.02	29.88	39.60	33.79	December.....	55.01	31.90	75.79	43.95	62.72	36.37
1943: Average.....	43.14	34.69	41.62	33.47	44.16	35.51	1949: January.....	54.51	31.70	76.84	44.69	63.09	36.69
1944: Average.....	46.08	36.50	51.27	40.61	48.04	38.05	February.....	54.12	31.83	74.31	43.71	62.83	36.95
1945: Average.....	44.39	34.36	52.25	40.45	50.05	38.75	March.....	53.59	31.43	68.41	40.12	62.75	36.80
1946: Average.....	43.74	31.21	58.03	41.41	52.04	37.13	April.....	52.62	30.82	72.70	42.58	63.32	37.09
1947: Average.....	49.25	30.75	66.86	41.75	57.12	35.66	May.....	52.86	31.05	73.70	43.30	64.23	37.73
1948: Average.....	53.15	30.86	72.57	42.13	60.85	35.33							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's consumers' price index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by

the consumers' price index were not included. See Monthly Labor Review March 1947, p. 498. See Note, table C-1.

² Data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

TABLE C-5: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings			
		Worker with no dependents		Worker with three dependents				Worker with no dependents		Worker with three dependents	
		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
January 1941.....	\$26.64	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1948: May.....	\$51.86	\$45.51	\$26.53	\$51.25	\$29.88
January 1945.....	47.50	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	June.....	52.85	46.35	26.83	52.06	30.15
July 1945.....	45.45	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	July.....	52.95	46.48	26.60	52.22	29.88
June 1946.....	43.31	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	August.....	54.05	47.35	26.97	53.09	30.24
1939: Average.....	23.86	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	September.....	54.19	47.47	27.04	53.21	30.31
1940: Average.....	25.20	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	October.....	54.65	47.86	27.40	53.60	30.69
1941: Average.....	29.58	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	November.....	54.56	47.78	27.58	53.52	30.89
1942: Average.....	36.65	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	December.....	55.01	48.16	27.93	53.90	31.26
1943: Average.....	43.14	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	1949: January.....	54.51	47.74	27.77	53.48	31.11
1944: Average.....	46.08	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	February.....	54.12	47.41	27.88	53.15	31.26
1945: Average.....	44.39	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	March.....	53.59	46.97	27.54	52.71	30.91
1946: Average.....	43.74	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78	April.....	52.62	46.15	27.03	51.89	30.39
1947: Average.....	49.25	42.17	26.33	47.65	29.75	May.....	52.86	46.35	27.23	52.09	30.60
1948: Average.....	53.15	46.60	27.05	52.34	30.39						

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for two types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with three dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with three dependents are based

upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for two types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. See Note, table C-1.

TABLE C-6: Earnings and Hours of Contract Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor ¹

Year and month	Building construction																	
	All types of contractors			Total building						General contractors								
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1948: Average.....	\$68.25	38.1	\$1.790	\$68.85	37.3	\$1.848	\$64.64	36.6	\$1.766	\$73.87	38.0	\$1.946	\$76.83	39.2	\$1.960	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925
June.....	68.88	38.9	1.770	69.53	37.9	1.836	65.49	37.3	1.756	74.44	38.5	1.935	78.23	39.9	1.959	70.74	36.8	1.923
July.....	69.84	38.9	1.793	70.47	37.8	1.862	66.38	37.2	1.785	75.32	38.5	1.956	78.15	39.3	1.989	71.49	37.1	1.927
August.....	70.47	39.1	1.803	70.91	37.8	1.874	66.87	37.3	1.793	75.88	38.4	1.976	79.31	39.2	2.024	71.09	36.6	1.944
September.....	71.07	38.9	1.827	71.29	37.6	1.895	67.07	37.0	1.813	76.23	38.3	1.992	78.68	38.8	2.030	71.77	36.8	1.951
October.....	70.51	38.6	1.826	70.59	37.3	1.892	66.53	36.7	1.815	75.51	38.0	1.988	77.49	38.7	2.004	71.15	35.9	1.982
November.....	68.28	37.1	1.840	69.39	36.4	1.906	64.97	35.6	1.824	74.72	37.3	2.006	76.34	38.0	2.010	70.61	35.3	2.003
December.....	71.65	38.5	1.862	72.33	37.8	1.915	68.00	37.4	1.835	76.86	38.1	2.017	80.71	39.7	2.031	71.59	35.9	1.991
1949: January.....	70.14	37.5	1.869	70.88	37.0	1.918	66.84	36.5	1.833	75.50	37.5	2.012	79.08	39.1	2.022	68.33	34.4	1.985
February.....	69.96	37.3	1.877	70.53	36.5	1.930	66.84	36.1	1.853	75.13	37.1	2.027	78.16	38.8	2.014	68.92	34.9	1.974
March.....	69.22	36.9	1.875	69.83	36.1	1.933	66.69	35.8	1.864	73.87	36.5	2.022	77.33	38.6	2.003	69.73	35.5	1.964
April.....	69.86	37.3	1.872	70.33	36.4	1.934	66.88	35.9	1.862	74.84	36.9	2.027	76.93	38.3	2.009	69.66	35.5	1.965
May.....	71.70	38.5	1.864	71.81	37.2	1.930	68.34	36.8	1.856	76.29	37.7	2.023	77.75	38.5	2.018	71.93	36.6	1.963
June ¹	71.37	38.5	1.855	71.44	37.1	1.923	67.70	36.7	1.846	76.44	37.7	2.026	77.95	38.6	2.022	72.18	36.9	1.956

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Earnings and Hours of Contract Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor¹—Con.

Year and month	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special building trades—Continued																	
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1948: Average.....	\$83.01	39.8	\$2.084	\$69.61	35.4	\$1.969	\$78.52	36.1	\$2.175	\$67.98	37.9	\$1.792	\$62.47	36.5	\$1.710	\$66.44	38.9	\$1.709
June.....	81.91	39.8	2.057	71.19	36.0	1.977	82.83	37.4	2.212	70.49	39.5	1.783	63.46	37.1	1.712	67.87	40.6	1.674
July.....	82.68	39.8	2.078	75.14	37.6	1.997	82.25	37.3	2.207	69.59	39.3	1.772	64.90	37.5	1.729	67.06	39.9	1.682
August.....	84.37	40.2	2.100	73.70	36.9	1.997	80.80	36.6	2.206	70.36	39.7	1.774	65.53	37.9	1.729	68.67	39.8	1.724
September.....	84.35	39.5	2.135	74.21	36.9	2.009	82.68	36.8	2.248	70.25	38.6	1.821	66.88	38.0	1.759	70.85	40.2	1.761
October.....	84.68	39.6	2.138	73.87	36.3	2.033	79.82	35.5	2.248	69.87	37.8	1.848	65.98	37.6	1.754	70.25	40.3	1.744
November.....	85.11	39.2	2.172	73.44	36.1	2.036	75.91	34.0	2.231	67.78	37.2	1.824	65.36	37.0	1.766	69.00	38.2	1.807
December.....	87.58	40.4	2.171	72.76	35.9	2.027	78.77	35.3	2.233	69.92	38.2	1.831	65.46	36.9	1.776	65.93	37.7	1.749
1949: January.....	87.49	40.0	2.186	70.08	34.5	2.030	76.82	34.4	2.230	68.98	37.9	1.821	62.71	35.5	1.768	64.53	36.5	1.767
February.....	86.35	39.2	2.201	65.83	32.2	2.044	78.66	35.4	2.221	64.95	35.9	1.810	58.91	33.6	1.754	68.00	37.4	1.818
March.....	85.67	38.8	2.205	65.44	32.1	2.038	77.51	34.6	2.241	64.41	35.7	1.802	58.80	33.6	1.748	66.11	36.6	1.807
April.....	86.84	39.3	2.209	68.04	33.4	2.036	80.27	35.2	2.283	65.00	36.7	1.773	61.50	35.3	1.740	66.51	37.1	1.793
May 4.....	87.01	39.2	2.220	70.97	35.2	2.018	79.88	34.7	2.303	67.09	38.1	1.763	63.99	36.9	1.735	70.28	39.0	1.803
June 4.....	87.02	39.3	2.215	70.30	35.0	2.009	83.73	35.8	2.338	67.00	38.0	1.763	64.20	36.9	1.739	71.67	38.9	1.842

Year and month	Nonbuilding construction											
	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other		
	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings 1	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1948: Average.....	\$66.61	40.6	\$1.639	\$62.41	41.6	\$1.500	\$69.69	39.9	\$1.746	\$66.16	40.4	\$1.637
June.....	67.28	41.7	1.614	62.75	42.1	1.489	71.15	41.5	1.715	66.36	41.0	1.619
July.....	68.33	41.8	1.634	64.47	43.1	1.494	70.83	40.6	1.744	69.36	42.0	1.652
August.....	69.40	42.3	1.639	65.70	43.8	1.501	72.57	41.1	1.665	69.59	41.9	1.662
September.....	70.56	42.4	1.663	67.30	44.1	1.526	73.66	41.0	1.795	69.82	41.9	1.666
October.....	70.40	42.1	1.672	67.42	43.7	1.541	73.18	40.7	1.799	69.74	41.7	1.671
November.....	65.31	39.1	1.671	61.54	40.6	1.514	67.53	37.5	1.803	67.00	39.8	1.683
December.....	69.64	40.7	1.712	62.62	40.7	1.538	74.47	40.6	1.833	69.03	40.6	1.702
1949: January.....	67.54	39.5	1.710	59.98	39.2	1.530	73.00	39.7	1.839	67.52	39.6	1.705
February.....	68.06	39.7	1.714	61.17	39.8	1.536	72.34	39.6	1.827	67.88	39.9	1.701
March.....	67.25	39.5	1.703	61.96	40.4	1.534	70.78	38.8	1.826	67.57	39.8	1.698
April.....	68.47	40.1	1.709	62.44	40.2	1.555	73.96	40.2	1.842	67.69	39.6	1.710
May.....	71.42	41.7	1.712	67.17	42.9	1.567	75.47	40.8	1.851	71.07	41.3	1.722
June 4.....	71.19	41.8	1.702	66.52	42.3	1.574	76.37	41.6	1.834	69.67	41.0	1.699

¹ Covers contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 14,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data cover all employees engaged on-site or off-site in actual construction work (including pre-assembly and pre-cutting operations) on both privately and publicly financed projects. Excluded are all nonconstruction workers, on or off the site. This series revised in coverage, effective with January 1948 data. See Monthly Labor Review, June 1949, p. 666.

² Includes types not shown separately.
³ Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.
⁴ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration ²				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous ³
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	59.1	50.9
1914: July.....	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	60.8	52.0
1918: December.....	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	121.2	83.1
1920: June.....	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15.....	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1.....	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15.....	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15.....	129.3	140.9	146.4	(*)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15.....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15.....	152.2	187.7	171.0	(*)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15.....	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average.....	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
July 15.....	173.7	216.8	197.1	117.3	134.8	94.4	185.0	136.5	195.9	150.8
August 15.....	174.5	216.6	199.7	117.7	136.8	94.5	190.1	137.3	196.3	152.4
September 15.....	174.5	215.2	201.0	118.5	137.3	94.6	191.0	137.6	198.1	152.7
October 15.....	173.6	211.5	201.6	118.7	137.8	95.4	191.4	137.9	198.8	153.7
November 15.....	172.2	207.5	201.4	118.8	137.9	95.4	191.6	138.0	198.7	153.9
December 15.....	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: January 15.....	170.9	204.8	196.5	119.7	138.2	95.5	191.8	139.0	196.5	154.1
February 15.....	169.0	199.7	195.1	119.9	138.8	96.1	192.6	140.0	195.6	154.1
March 15.....	169.5	201.6	193.9	120.1	138.9	96.1	192.5	140.4	193.8	154.4
April 15.....	169.7	202.8	192.5	120.3	137.4	96.8	187.8	140.5	191.9	154.6
May 15.....	169.2	202.4	191.3	120.4	135.4	96.9	182.7	140.1	189.5	154.5
June 15.....	169.6	204.3	190.3	120.6	135.6	96.9	183.0	140.0	187.3	154.2
July 15.....	168.5	201.7	188.5	120.7	135.6	96.9	183.1	139.9	186.8	154.3

¹The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities

varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

²The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

³The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

⁴Data not available.

⁵Rents not surveyed this month.

REVIEW

TABLE

Average...

Atlanta, G
Baltimore,
Birmingham,
Boston, M
Buffalo, N
Chicago, I
Cincinnati,
Cleveland,
Denver, C
Detroit, M
Houston, T

Indianapolis,
Jacksonville,
Kansas City,
Los Angeles,
Manchester,
Memphis,
Milwaukee,
Minneapolis,
Mobile, A
New Orleans,
New York

Norfolk, V
Philadelphia,
Pittsburgh,
Portland,
Portland,
Richmond,
St. Louis,
San Francisco,
Savannah,
Scranton,
Seattle, W
Washington

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TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	July 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	Mar. 15, 1949	Feb. 15, 1949	Jan. 15, 1949	Dec. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Sept. 15, 1948	Aug. 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	168.5	169.6	169.2	169.7	169.5	169.0	170.9	171.4	172.2	173.6	174.5	174.5	173.7	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	174.2	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	171.0	172.1	171.4	171.6	171.8	171.7	173.7	174.8	175.0	176.9	178.6	179.3	177.0	136.8	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	162.6	163.3	162.2	162.4	162.5	161.4	163.9	164.7	166.7	167.8	169.0	168.7	168.6	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	169.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	173.1	132.6
Chicago, Ill.....	173.9	175.9	174.2	175.0	174.5	172.9	174.9	175.4	175.9	178.1	179.4	178.8	178.6	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	168.7	170.5	169.1	170.7	170.7	169.7	172.0	172.2	173.8	175.5	176.3	175.7	175.9	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	167.8	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	172.5	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	170.4	172.0	171.6	171.1	170.8	170.7	171.6	172.8	173.1	174.6	175.4	176.1	175.9	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	170.4	170.5	170.6	171.0	170.2	170.2	172.6	173.8	173.9	174.7	175.4	175.2	173.7	130.8	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	178.0	(2)	(2)	176.5	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	179.1	(2)	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	162.1	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	166.3	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	167.2	168.7	169.6	171.2	171.0	171.3	172.7	172.7	172.2	171.8	171.0	171.0	170.3	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	170.0	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	178.1	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	134.8	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	(2)	174.5	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	177.3	(2)	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	167.1	167.0	166.8	168.1	167.4	166.8	169.2	169.2	171.0	171.7	173.3	173.3	172.6	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	167.5	169.2	169.9	169.0	169.0	168.5	170.4	170.6	171.7	174.1	174.8	174.8	172.9	132.8	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	171.9	173.1	172.9	173.0	172.7	172.1	174.6	174.9	175.9	177.1	178.3	178.3	177.8	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	165.8	(2)	(2)	165.0	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	170.7	(2)	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	175.3	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	180.3	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	164.4	(2)	(2)	164.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	168.9	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	175.0	(2)	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	174.6	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	178.4	(2)	(2)	180.2	140.6	99.3
Seranton, Pa.....	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.8	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	(2)	165.3	(2)	(2)	164.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	133.8	98.6

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	July 15 1949	June 15 1949	July 15 1949	June 15 1949	July 15 1949	June 15 1949	July 15 1949	June 15 1949	July 15 1949	June 15 1949	July 15 1949	June 15 1949	July 15 1949	June 15 1949
Average.....	201.7	204.3	188.5	190.3	120.7	120.6	135.6	135.6	96.9	96.9	186.8	187.3	154.3	154.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	198.3	200.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.8	143.8	83.4	83.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	211.5	216.2	(1)	186.3	(2)	117.8	147.5	146.9	131.3	129.7	(1)	195.0	(1)	154.2
Birmingham, Ala.....	198.6	201.4	195.5	197.0	(2)	(2)	131.1	130.1	79.6	79.6	182.9	183.9	150.4	150.6
Boston, Mass.....	194.2	195.9	177.3	180.1	(2)	116.9	149.1	147.5	118.2	118.4	177.1	179.5	146.4	145.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	200.2	199.6	188.1	(1)	124.6	(2)	138.3	137.5	101.3	101.3	190.4	(1)	150.5	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	207.4	211.6	192.9	195.2	(2)	139.3	128.0	128.7	83.5	83.5	172.2	174.0	155.8	156.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	200.5	204.2	185.6	187.8	(2)	116.1	142.4	142.4	101.9	101.9	178.6	182.1	155.5	155.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	208.9	211.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.1	143.1	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	204.5	208.2	184.6	(1)	124.8	(2)	112.1	112.0	69.2	69.2	204.2	(1)	151.8	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	197.9	201.5	183.5	185.9	128.2	(2)	145.9	148.4	91.7	91.5	196.7	197.0	166.5	166.7
Houston, Tex.....	211.0	211.8	199.8	202.9	(2)	(2)	98.2	99.4	81.5	81.5	186.1	187.0	155.6	153.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	195.7	200.5	182.9	(1)	130.8	(2)	156.1	155.9	86.6	86.6	178.0	(1)	161.3	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	207.0	208.3	(1)	189.9	(2)	128.7	146.4	146.4	100.5	100.5	(1)	176.8	(1)	162.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	188.5	190.5	180.8	(1)	125.0	(2)	126.3	126.1	67.2	67.1	180.3	(1)	154.2	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	202.3	206.6	183.3	184.3	(2)	(2)	94.6	94.6	89.3	89.3	181.4	179.8	154.5	154.7
Manchester, N. H.....	200.3	205.2	181.3	(1)	114.0	(2)	147.9	149.1	99.6	99.9	193.4	(1)	147.7	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	217.1	215.3	(1)	205.6	(2)	130.8	140.0	140.0	77.0	77.0	(1)	168.5	(1)	144.9
Milwaukee, Wis.....	201.6	205.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	144.6	144.6	110.9	110.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	190.6	194.3	(1)	194.7	(2)	131.7	138.8	139.0	78.9	78.9	(1)	182.8	(1)	159.9
Mobile, Ala.....	205.8	207.9	(1)	192.3	(2)	126.5	129.0	129.0	83.9	83.9	(1)	167.5	(1)	145.7
New Orleans, La.....	214.0	215.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.4	113.4	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	204.1	203.4	187.1	188.9	108.9	(2)	133.0	133.0	102.1	102.2	176.3	177.2	157.9	158.1
Norfolk, Va.....	202.0	206.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	151.0	151.0	102.6	102.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa. ²	195.2	198.7	183.9	187.7	(2)	(2)	142.7	142.4	108.9	108.9	192.0	190.8	152.8	152.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	205.3	208.8	220.3	222.3	120.9	(2)	137.7	137.8	103.4	103.4	194.6	191.8	146.7	146.8
Portland, Maine.....	194.7	197.2	(1)	191.9	(2)	113.9	141.3	144.1	108.2	108.3	(1)	187.3	(1)	151.9
Portland, Oreg.....	214.0	219.4	188.4	(1)	126.3	(2)	132.4	132.3	94.1	95.2	179.9	(1)	159.9	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	195.8	197.5	188.7	(1)	114.8	(2)	143.5	143.5	109.4	109.4	198.8	(1)	145.9	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	206.8	212.8	(1)	195.5	(2)	119.9	130.7	130.5	88.4	88.4	(1)	168.2	(1)	144.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	212.6	215.5	(1)	186.1	(2)	116.4	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	(1)	156.7	(1)	166.0
Savannah, Ga.....	210.2	217.1	186.4	(1)	118.0	(2)	148.6	150.7	108.6	108.6	194.2	(1)	156.6	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	202.7	204.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	142.3	141.6	91.8	91.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	205.8	208.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	127.6	127.6	92.3	92.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	200.4	202.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	135.4	135.1	98.6	98.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average.....	124.0	105.5	101.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	182.4	170.4	146.0	120.0
1929: Average.....	132.5	107.6	127.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average.....	86.5	82.6	79.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average.....	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August.....	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	96.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average.....	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average.....	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December.....	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average.....	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average.....	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	125.3	126.5
1945: Average.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average.....	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June.....	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November.....	162.1	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	256.0	196.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average.....	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average.....	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.6	195.5	174.0
July.....	216.8	171.0	261.8	263.0	280.9	233.8	275.0	209.3	301.6	209.0	204.3	213.4	223.2	157.7	248.0	205.2	200.8	170.9
August.....	216.6	170.8	267.0	269.3	286.2	246.1	266.6	207.8	304.4	211.0	220.2	199.6	204.8	157.8	249.2	205.3	197.8	172.3
September.....	215.2	170.7	265.3	265.9	280.8	247.9	256.6	206.4	314.9	208.7	226.6	195.8	199.6	159.0	249.1	205.6	196.8	173.2
October.....	211.5	170.0	256.1	254.3	269.8	233.9	249.4	204.0	325.9	203.0	239.0	193.5	197.3	158.9	238.1	205.9	193.0	173.1
November.....	207.5	169.9	246.7	243.1	262.4	214.4	246.5	200.5	328.1	199.5	244.3	189.4	192.4	159.4	230.6	206.4	189.4	173.3
December.....	205.0	170.2	241.3	235.4	255.1	206.2	238.6	208.0	328.1	199.2	217.3	192.3	196.2	159.4	229.8	207.8	184.4	173.0
1949: January.....	204.8	170.5	235.9	228.2	244.5	203.1	234.4	208.9	331.7	196.0	209.6	205.2	213.3	159.2	228.4	208.7	174.7	173.4
February.....	199.7	170.0	221.4	212.3	220.5	196.3	228.4	199.0	327.2	192.5	179.6	213.7	224.9	158.6	224.6	209.0	159.8	174.3
March.....	201.6	170.1	229.6	222.5	230.3	206.4	240.7	198.9	325.9	190.3	180.1	214.5	226.0	158.0	227.9	208.5	155.1	175.6
April.....	202.8	170.3	234.4	228.5	233.3	209.5	271.0	201.2	321.3	184.9	183.8	218.6	231.5	157.1	228.3	208.2	149.8	176.2
May.....	202.4	170.1	232.3	228.0	235.2	203.9	275.5	190.5	315.4	182.6	190.9	220.7	234.6	156.3	227.5	207.2	144.4	176.1
June.....	204.3	169.7	240.6	239.3	247.8	216.0	278.4	184.4	312.6	182.0	198.0	217.9	231.1	155.3	227.3	207.6	142.9	176.5
July.....	201.7	169.5	236.0	234.4	245.3	209.8	265.5	182.8	307.7	182.2	204.1	210.2	221.2	154.2	228.1	208.2	141.0	176.2

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-

income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1947 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 938, "Retail Prices of Food—1946 and 1947," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 42. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948	June 1948	Aug. 1948
United States.....	201.7	204.3	202.4	202.8	201.6	199.7	204.8	205.0	207.5	211.5	215.2	216.6	216.8	145.6	98.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	198.3	200.5	197.0	197.5	198.3	194.7	202.1	203.3	205.9	208.3	214.2	215.7	212.4	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	211.5	216.2	213.0	212.4	212.9	210.3	213.5	214.6	218.7	224.5	228.7	228.9	227.7	182.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	198.6	201.4	198.5	198.3	197.4	195.8	202.0	204.8	205.4	210.8	216.3	219.3	218.0	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	194.2	195.9	192.4	191.3	190.9	187.8	194.1	194.2	199.2	202.6	207.2	208.8	210.2	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	200.3	205.0	201.7	198.8	197.9	194.9	200.0	201.0	205.9	209.3	212.7	214.6	214.4	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	200.2	199.6	198.9	195.5	195.0	191.4	197.9	200.0	201.6	206.4	210.1	213.0	212.9	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	202.1	206.7	202.6	204.6	201.3	201.5	205.0	205.7	209.3	214.9	214.5	215.1	216.6	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	205.1	211.2	208.1	209.0	207.8	206.8	211.5	211.8	214.4	218.0	220.2	222.2	224.4	148.2	95.1
Charleston, S. C.....	190.3	195.4	191.3	195.2	193.8	190.8	196.9	197.1	198.9	204.9	207.7	208.0	211.4	140.8	92.3
Chicago, Ill.....	207.4	211.6	207.0	208.5	205.9	202.7	207.3	208.2	211.9	218.0	221.4	223.6	224.7	142.8	95.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	200.5	204.2	200.3	203.2	201.9	199.7	205.5	205.2	209.4	214.4	218.0	218.1	220.4	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	208.9	211.2	208.1	209.2	210.2	207.2	212.8	213.0	217.0	220.9	225.6	229.0	226.2	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	182.9	185.4	184.3	185.6	184.3	182.3	188.6	189.4	193.1	197.2	200.8	202.2	201.9	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	204.8	204.9	204.4	204.4	202.0	200.7	207.1	208.2	212.7	214.7	217.3	215.2	213.3	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	204.5	208.2	206.6	208.1	207.0	204.5	209.6	211.0	207.7	208.3	210.5	213.1	217.0	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	197.9	201.5	200.0	197.0	195.1	194.5	197.3	198.7	199.9	204.4	207.6	210.1	213.2	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	199.3	201.1	197.0	199.4	196.6	195.3	199.8	200.4	202.5	209.1	211.6	213.5	214.1	138.1	93.4
Houston, Tex.....	211.0	211.8	211.3	212.6	209.6	208.0	215.7	218.1	217.6	220.8	223.7	223.8	222.1	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	195.7	200.5	197.3	195.7	197.9	195.5	200.9	204.8	206.8	211.8	216.0	217.1	212.6	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	207.8	205.5	204.7	203.1	203.7	205.4	200.5	213.8	212.7	218.6	220.7	220.6	220.8	150.6	95.8
Jacksonville, Fla.....	207.0	208.3	205.6	206.6	206.0	201.2	210.6	209.9	212.6	217.5	219.3	220.7	222.8	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	188.5	190.5	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.2	194.6	194.7	198.5	201.1	204.4	205.4	204.4	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn.....	222.3	226.0	223.2	220.5	222.1	221.3	230.0	233.9	233.9	236.7	241.6	244.6	241.7	165.6	94.0
Little Rock, Ark.....	196.8	204.2	201.9	201.2	198.0	197.2	199.8	201.6	202.4	206.5	212.0	212.4	213.4	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	202.3	206.6	208.7	212.1	211.2	210.8	215.5	214.9	213.7	213.1	212.1	212.7	213.1	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	189.4	194.1	189.4	187.6	187.7	189.2	193.9	196.6	198.9	201.7	207.2	207.4	206.8	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	200.3	205.2	199.4	199.7	199.3	196.4	201.8	203.6	204.8	210.4	215.5	217.8	218.4	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	217.1	215.3	215.6	214.9	211.9	212.2	217.1	217.9	219.0	223.7	227.8	227.1	229.8	153.6	90.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	201.6	205.6	204.9	205.8	203.2	200.8	206.5	205.0	207.5	211.2	216.3	218.8	218.3	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	190.6	194.3	193.5	193.1	192.4	190.1	195.3	195.6	197.8	202.2	206.0	209.2	208.2	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	205.8	207.9	204.6	203.9	206.9	207.4	214.5	211.8	211.3	213.8	222.1	222.7	222.5	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	198.5	199.6	198.5	199.7	197.6	196.3	200.1	201.2	203.9	205.8	211.1	212.6	212.8	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	194.7	198.5	194.3	194.3	193.6	190.9	195.1	194.5	199.6	203.5	205.3	205.6	208.3	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	214.0	215.2	210.1	212.4	211.0	210.2	213.2	216.1	218.0	220.5	227.8	228.5	233.2	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	204.1	203.4	202.2	203.7	202.4	200.0	205.3	204.3	208.7	211.5	216.2	216.9	217.9	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	202.0	206.9	204.9	205.2	203.5	202.0	208.7	209.8	211.8	217.1	220.2	220.5	216.9	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	196.2	201.1	196.9	196.4	196.5	195.7	198.0	203.1	205.6	210.2	210.3	211.1	208.6	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	214.6	218.9	212.4	211.1	210.8	207.9	215.7	216.8	218.0	222.1	230.3	230.8	224.9	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	195.2	198.7	198.1	197.9	196.7	195.0	200.4	199.3	202.0	208.4	212.0	212.5	210.9	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	205.3	208.8	208.0	206.1	204.6	202.2	208.0	208.0	211.0	215.1	219.5	220.9	222.3	147.1	92.8
Portland, Maine.....	194.7	197.2	191.1	190.0	191.5	189.7	194.3	195.0	198.0	204.1	207.0	209.8	209.7	138.4	95.0
Portland, Ore.....	214.0	219.4	218.8	221.6	222.5	220.4	224.2	223.5	222.9	227.7	231.4	234.1	233.7	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	209.7	208.9	206.5	206.8	206.4	202.9	210.1	209.2	211.7	218.4	223.8	227.2	224.9	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	195.8	197.5	195.0	195.5	197.1	193.5	200.3	201.5	203.6	209.7	214.1	211.7	209.4	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	197.5	199.3	198.3	194.3	193.3	192.1	195.5	196.5	196.7	200.7	207.3	209.7	211.2	142.5	92.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	206.8	212.8	207.8	207.5	207.6	207.1	212.4	212.2	213.1	217.4	223.0	225.3	224.2	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	189.1	192.3	191.6	191.0	190.4	188.9	192.9	192.1	194.8	199.7	203.1	204.5	204.7	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	204.9	207.5	206.6	206.6	207.3	207.4	211.8	209.8	208.8	211.2	214.7	216.0	217.1	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	212.6	215.5	215.3	222.1	216.3	219.3	223.2	221.1	219.5	223.0	224.2	224.3	223.2	155.5	95.8
Savannah, Ga.....	210.2	217.1	213.2	212.2	212.4	208.5	215.3	216.0	215.0	219.2	222.4	223.3	228.3	158.5	96.7
Seranton, Pa.....	202.7	204.1	202.6	202.2	201.1	196.0	201.6	201.1	202.8	209.2	213.2	217.3	218.2	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	205.8	208.5	209.3	212.8	213.5	213.6	214.4	211.8	213.4	217.5	221.0	221.9	223.4	151.6	94.6
Springfield, Ill.....	208.4	214.0	207.8	208.0	207.5	206.0	214.0	214.4	215.2	219.5	226.4	227.0	224.9	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	200.4	202.2	201.2	200.1	198.8	195.2	202.4	201.8	203.5	209.2	212.9	214.9	215.1	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans ¹	210.7	216.4	214.0	215.3	215.1	213.0	219.0	220.4	222.2	220.0	223.0	224.7	226.7	154.4	94.1
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	198.9	200.6	197.8	198.3	197.8	195.6	203.7	206.6	206.1	212.7	215.6	215.8	212.9	145.3	94.1

¹ June 1940=100.² Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining

reports lost in the mails. Index for Feb. 15 reflects the correct level of food prices for New Orleans.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price July 1949	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		July 1949	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	<i>Cents</i>														
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.....	47.4	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.0	186.3	186.4	187.0	185.7	184.0	184.2	184.9	185.7	186.9	82.1
Corn flakes..... 11 ounces.....	16.9	179.0	178.7	178.6	178.2	178.0	177.8	177.4	177.8	177.6	177.2	177.1	177.1	176.8	92.7
Corn meal..... pound.....	8.7	181.7	181.7	184.6	184.7	185.1	186.4	189.0	194.9	199.5	210.5	214.0	215.2	215.5	90.7
Rice ¹ do.....	18.7	104.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.6	109.4	112.1	121.1	121.5	120.6	(²)
Roller oats ¹ 20 ounces.....	16.4	149.0	149.2	149.3	150.0	151.8	152.2	155.5	155.8	155.2	155.5	155.6	155.4	155.2	(²)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white..... pound.....	14.0	164.2	164.3	163.8	164.0	163.5	163.3	163.2	163.0	162.8	162.7	163.1	163.1	163.1	93.2
Vanilla cookies..... do.....	44.6	190.8	190.9	194.0	194.5	194.4	194.3	195.6	194.9	194.1	193.0	192.4	191.7	192.1	(⁴)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak..... do.....	88.9	263.1	264.6	246.8	240.7	234.5	218.5	248.3	261.1	260.3	277.3	292.5	299.5	294.4	102.7
Rib roast..... do.....	68.2	237.0	239.6	228.2	226.5	224.1	213.8	241.7	253.1	262.0	267.2	277.6	283.1	276.6	97.4
Chuck roast..... do.....	56.0	249.6	252.0	236.6	237.3	235.0	224.3	257.7	276.8	291.5	301.1	315.0	322.2	315.5	97.1
Hamburger ¹ do.....	51.7	167.2	168.4	162.7	161.8	161.9	156.8	175.9	181.7	184.6	193.7	199.2	202.5	199.3	(⁴)
Veal:															
Cutlets..... do.....	99.7	249.7	254.7	248.1	251.5	250.0	251.9	248.7	248.7	248.4	253.6	258.5	259.6	256.1	101.1
Pork:															
Chops..... do.....	77.3	234.6	252.4	229.5	229.6	223.5	201.6	203.4	204.6	219.7	254.1	278.6	276.5	252.7	90.8
Bacon, sliced..... do.....	64.5	169.4	168.4	166.9	176.8	178.8	179.5	190.0	195.8	200.7	207.0	207.2	206.3	204.5	80.0
Ham, whole..... do.....	65.4	222.5	218.6	211.3	221.2	217.2	213.3	222.5	233.3	227.2	239.4	253.3	251.1	244.2	92.7
Salt pork..... do.....	34.0	163.1	161.9	161.4	167.5	169.7	171.1	191.6	211.6	200.1	200.2	196.1	194.1	196.0	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg..... do.....	76.5	269.7	282.8	279.8	275.3	244.5	232.1	238.1	242.4	250.4	253.4	260.7	270.8	279.4	95.7
Poultry:															
Frying chickens: ¹															
New York dressed ¹ do.....	46.1	182.8	184.4	190.5	201.2	198.9	199.0	208.9	208.0	200.5	204.0	209.4	207.8	209.3	94.6
Dressed and drawn ¹ do.....	59.1					(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ¹ do.....	(⁵)	251.1	252.2	254.5	261.4	266.8	267.2	272.4	268.5	268.1	270.2	264.0	254.4	253.9	98.8
Salmon, pink ¹ 16-ounce can.....	57.6	439.0	454.4	458.4	460.7	462.7	466.3	468.3	466.0	467.0	452.6	429.2	417.1	408.1	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter..... pound.....	70.2	192.9	193.2	194.6	197.0	201.8	203.6	205.9	207.6	205.7	212.7	232.7	245.6	252.0	84.0
Cheese..... do.....	51.2	225.8	226.4	226.5	227.5	230.9	234.0	245.8	246.8	246.6	259.0	264.1	268.6	262.1	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart.....	20.6	168.4	167.9	168.4	170.1	176.2	177.5	179.9	184.5	185.3	186.0	185.4	182.0	177.1	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery)..... do.....	19.4	172.2	171.6	171.6	174.4	179.8	182.4	185.7	189.4	191.4	191.1	189.4	187.8	182.1	96.3
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can.....	12.8	179.2	180.5	181.9	186.5	192.5	200.2	204.6	208.0	210.0	216.9	220.8	218.3	212.8	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....	70.7	204.1	198.0	190.9	183.8	180.1	179.6	209.6	217.3	244.3	239.0	226.6	220.2	204.3	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples..... pound.....	13.0	248.1	309.9	311.4	306.2	289.8	275.5	255.7	241.5	229.1	220.7	216.7	225.1	265.3	81.6
Bananas..... do.....	17.0	280.7	284.3	274.1	272.8	275.2	272.7	267.7	269.3	270.6	269.9	269.3	270.7	269.3	97.3
Oranges, size 200..... dozen.....	61.0	215.5	209.0	194.2	173.2	175.8	165.7	168.4	153.7	151.0	192.1	187.2	183.3	169.2	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green..... pound.....	18.4	168.5	175.0	186.8	209.4	194.3	222.0	234.6	173.3	224.9	155.1	172.0	176.0	187.7	61.7
Cabbage..... do.....	6.3	164.2	170.0	214.3	197.8	211.9	179.2	163.7	142.5	133.7	139.7	136.5	139.2	155.1	103.2
Carrots..... bunch.....	10.0	187.2	188.9	187.4	181.0	184.3	196.7	199.9	184.2	184.3	191.6	190.8	183.6	202.1	84.0
Lettuce..... head.....	12.9	156.5	131.8	163.6	243.2	223.3	220.2	185.9	170.8	158.9	163.0	156.2	143.1	177.8	97.6
Onions..... pound.....	7.7	186.6	204.3	187.8	155.3	148.1	153.9	155.7	156.9	154.6	147.8	154.2	176.3	251.9	86.8
Potatoes..... 16 pounds.....	84.2	233.5	259.7	271.6	246.5	237.2	237.9	225.5	208.3	199.1	202.4	210.8	223.5	248.4	91.9
Spinach..... pound.....	(¹¹)	177.2	143.8	154.2	190.4	213.8	259.4	202.3	163.2	155.1	161.2	183.9	205.0	174.7	118.4
Sweetpotatoes..... do.....	(¹¹)	322.6	330.4	312.4	268.5	234.2	220.9	211.4	198.1	181.9	181.1	196.2	235.5	256.9	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches..... No. 2½ can.....	31.2	161.6	163.5	166.8	168.4	168.2	168.4	169.0	168.2	168.2	166.5	165.1	163.0	161.6	92.3
Pineapple..... do.....	40.0	183.7	182.5	182.2	182.5	182.5	182.6	180.4	181.3	178.1	176.2	174.4	170.0	168.5	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn..... No. 2 can.....	19.3	155.7	155.7	156.9	158.8	159.8	159.4	160.2	160.4	159.7	160.2	159.3	158.8	158.6	88.0
Peas..... do.....	14.8	113.5	113.8	113.8	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.1	117.2	117.5	116.7	116.9	115.8	113.5	89.8
Tomatoes..... do.....	15.4	171.8	174.5	175.2	175.4	177.1	178.3	179.6	180.0	181.4	181.3	183.2	182.6	184.7	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes..... pound.....	23.3	228.9	226.9	226.2	226.4	224.0	220.9	218.9	216.6	211.6	209.1	205.6	204.7	204.9	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans..... do.....	16.4	223.1	223.9	225.7	227.4	230.0	226.4	239.1	246.2	255.7	278.2	311.5	312.9	309.7	83.0
Beverages: Coffee..... do.....	52.2	207.8	207.2	206.8	207.8	208.1	208.6	208.3	207.4	206.0	205.5	205.2	204.9	204.8	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard..... do.....	17.9	120.1	121.4	121.2	125.0	131.2	133.2	163.2	181.0	191.4	196.1	198.5	197.3	198.1	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening ¹⁰ do.....	33.9	163.7	165.4	167.1	174.9	176.9	187.1	197.2	202.8	204.9	205.6	207.3	209.6	220.3	93.9
Salad dressing..... pint.....	34.0	140.2	143.0	145.9	149.2	151.6	156.1	159.3	162.7	163.7	165.7	168.6	168.3	168.4	(⁴)
Margarine..... pound.....	28.7	157.7	159.0	161.3	170.5	181.9	186.7	199.0	208.6	213.4	220.4	229.8	236.3	240.1	98.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar..... do.....	9.5	177.1	177.4	176.9	177.1	176.5	175.1	174.2	173.8	174.2	174.0	174.0	173.2	171.8	95.6

¹ July 1947=100.² Index not computed.³ February 1943=100.⁴ Not priced in earlier period.⁵ New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.⁶ Priced in 29 cities.⁷ Priced in 27 cities.⁸ 1938-39=100.⁹ Average price not computed.¹⁰ Formerly published as shortening in other containers.¹¹ Inadequate quotations.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods
[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities ²	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ³	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ⁴	All commodities except farm products ⁵	All commodities except farm products and foods ⁶
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	60.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	99.0	100.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.5	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.8
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	98.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.2
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average.....	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
July.....	168.8	195.2	188.3	189.2	150.8	135.9	162.2	200.0	135.7	144.5	120.3	184.3	157.5	162.7	162.8	151.4
August.....	169.8	191.5	189.8	188.4	150.4	136.4	171.0	203.8	133.2	145.4	119.7	182.3	161.2	164.6	164.7	153.3
September.....	168.9	189.9	186.9	187.4	149.3	136.9	172.0	204.1	134.5	146.6	119.9	181.0	160.4	164.0	164.1	153.6
October.....	165.4	183.5	178.2	185.5	148.3	137.3	172.4	203.7	135.5	147.5	119.0	177.0	160.0	160.3	161.2	153.4
November.....	164.0	180.8	174.3	186.2	147.4	137.6	173.3	203.1	134.4	148.2	119.2	175.2	161.0	158.8	160.1	153.6
December.....	162.4	177.3	170.2	185.3	146.7	137.2	173.8	202.2	131.1	148.4	118.5	172.2	160.8	157.6	158.9	153.1
1949: January.....	160.6	172.5	165.8	184.8	146.1	137.1	175.6	202.3	126.3	148.1	117.3	169.3	160.4	156.2	157.8	152.9
February.....	158.1	168.3	161.5	182.3	145.2	135.9	175.5	201.5	122.8	148.3	115.3	165.8	159.6	154.0	155.7	151.8
March.....	158.4	171.5	162.9	180.4	143.8	134.3	174.4	200.0	121.1	148.0	115.7	167.3	156.9	154.1	155.3	150.7
April.....	156.9	170.5	162.9	179.9	142.2	132.0	171.8	196.5	117.7	147.0	115.6	165.8	153.1	153.0	153.7	148.9
May.....	155.7	171.2	163.8	179.2	140.5	130.1	168.4	193.9	118.2	146.2	113.5	165.9	149.4	151.5	152.1	146.8
June.....	154.4	168.5	162.4	178.8	139.2	129.9	166.6	191.4	116.8	145.1	111.0	164.3	146.5	150.5	151.0	145.4
July.....	153.4	165.8	161.3	177.6	138.2	129.9	167.4	189.1	118.1	143.2	110.2	163.0	146.0	149.7	150.5	145.0

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are

available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; and building materials. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, meats, and hides and skins.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

³ Corrected.

Group

All commodities

Farm products

Grains

Livestock

Livestock

Other

Foods.....

Dairy

Cereals

Fruits

Meats

Fish

Meats

Other

Hides and

Shoes

Hides

Leather

Other

Textile products

Clothing

Cotton

Hosiery

Rayon

Silk

Wool

Other

Fuel and

Anthracite

Bituminous

Coke

Electric

Gas

Petroleum

Metals and

Aluminum

Iron

Steel

Nonferrous

Plum

Building

Brick

Cement

Lumber

Paint

Railroad

Plum

Struc

Other

Chemical

Urea

Chemical

Drugs

Fertilizer

Miscellaneous

Tires

Cats

Paper

Rubbish

Other

18

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1949							1948							1946	1939
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Aug.	
All commodities ¹	153.4	154.4	155.7	156.9	158.4	158.1	160.6	162.4	164.0	165.4	168.9	169.8	168.8	112.9	75.0	
Farm products.....	165.8	168.5	171.2	170.5	171.5	168.3	172.5	177.3	180.8	183.5	189.9	191.5	195.2	140.1	61.0	
Grains.....	154.1	154.9	159.9	163.8	162.6	167.2	167.7	171.1	171.1	170.4	176.9	179.2	190.6	151.8	51.5	
Livestock and poultry ²	188.4	193.3	191.5	189.0	195.0	187.2	194.7	204.6	213.4	223.4	244.2	260.0	260.8	137.4	66.0	
Livestock.....	209.3	212.6	207.7	202.4	209.5	201.1	209.9	221.7	234.1	246.9	268.8	273.3	272.8	143.4	67.7	
Other farm products.....	154.4	156.1	160.8	160.0	158.6	158.9	159.4	161.4	162.6	162.0	159.6	158.7	161.9	137.5	60.1	
Foodstuffs.....	161.3	162.4	163.8	162.9	162.9	161.5	165.8	170.2	174.3	178.2	186.9	189.8	188.3	112.9	67.2	
Dairy products.....	149.2	145.5	145.9	147.2	154.8	159.8	163.6	171.2	170.7	174.9	179.9	185.1	182.9	127.3	67.9	
Cereal products.....	146.1	145.6	145.1	145.3	146.5	146.7	148.0	150.0	150.5	149.6	153.3	154.0	154.5	101.7	71.9	
Fruits and vegetables.....	145.3	157.5	167.3	158.1	151.7	152.3	145.3	139.8	139.6	137.1	139.4	140.5	151.2	136.1	58.5	
Meats, poultry, and fish ³	212.2	215.5	215.2	216.0	214.8	205.1	214.2	220.8	227.4	239.8	266.5	273.7	263.8	110.1	73.7	
Meats.....	227.3	230.3	227.0	224.9	222.4	212.5	222.8	230.8	240.0	255.0	277.4	279.6	277.2	116.6	78.1	
Other foods.....	130.5	127.8	128.5	127.6	126.6	127.5	134.4	140.9	149.4	150.4	149.1	148.2	148.4	98.1	60.3	
Hides and leather products.....	177.6	178.8	179.2	179.9	180.4	182.3	184.8	185.3	186.2	185.5	187.4	188.4	189.2	122.4	92.7	
Shoes.....	183.8	184.1	184.0	186.9	187.8	187.8	187.8	188.0	188.1	189.7	190.0	189.4	186.3	129.5	100.8	
Hides and skins.....	182.4	186.0	188.2	183.4	181.8	185.9	198.7	197.2	206.0	202.0	210.5	212.1	220.3	121.5	77.2	
Leather.....	175.4	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.9	183.9	185.4	186.5	183.8	180.4	181.9	186.0	189.2	110.7	84.0	
Other leather products.....	144.4	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.6	145.4	145.4	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	149.9	115.2	97.1	
Textile products.....	138.2	139.2	140.5	142.2	143.8	145.2	146.1	146.7	147.4	148.3	149.3	150.4	150.8	109.2	67.8	
Clothing.....	144.8	145.6	146.0	146.4	147.1	147.3	147.7	148.8	149.1	148.8	148.6	148.7	148.2	120.3	81.6	
Cotton goods.....	167.8	169.7	172.6	176.2	180.1	184.8	186.9	189.2	191.2	195.0	199.8	205.3	209.3	139.4	65.5	
Hosiery and underwear.....	98.5	99.6	100.4	101.2	101.2	101.3	102.5	103.7	104.0	104.3	104.5	104.7	104.7	75.8	61.5	
Rayon and nylon ⁴	39.6	39.6	40.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.6	40.7	30.2	28.5	
Silk ⁵	49.2	49.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	(?)	44.3	
Woolen and worsted.....	157.9	159.7	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.1	161.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	158.9	158.4	156.4	112.7	75.5	
Other textile products.....	178.8	177.7	179.1	180.9	184.9	186.9	189.0	190.0	190.5	190.5	189.3	186.6	184.5	112.3	63.7	
Fuel and lighting materials.....	129.9	129.9	130.1	132.0	134.3	135.9	137.1	137.2	137.6	137.3	136.9	136.4	135.9	87.8	72.6	
Anthracite.....	135.4	*134.2	*133.7	135.0	137.9	138.0	137.7	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.5	136.0	131.6	106.1	72.1	
Bituminous coal.....	188.9	188.6	188.9	190.7	195.2	196.9	196.5	195.4	195.1	195.1	195.1	194.6	193.1	132.8	96.0	
Coke.....	222.0	222.4	222.7	222.8	222.9	222.9	220.5	219.0	219.0	218.7	217.5	217.4	212.3	133.5	104.2	
Electricity.....	(*)	(*)	68.2	67.9	67.9	68.5	67.7	67.7	67.3	66.5	66.3	65.5	66.4	67.2	75.8	
Gas.....	(*)	90.1	90.9	92.3	92.8	91.9	88.1	91.1	92.6	90.9	90.7	86.9	90.4	79.6	86.7	
Petroleum and products.....	110.2	110.4	110.7	113.3	115.9	118.7	121.3	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.1	122.1	64.0	51.7	
Metals and metal products ⁶	167.4	*166.6	168.4	171.8	174.4	175.5	175.6	173.8	173.3	172.4	172.0	171.0	162.2	112.2	93.2	
Agricultural machinery and equipment ⁷	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.2	144.2	144.1	144.0	143.6	142.5	140.5	135.5	134.1	104.5	93.5	
Farm machinery ⁸	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.6	146.5	146.1	144.9	142.7	137.6	136.3	104.9	94.7	
Iron and steel.....	164.2	*164.7	*165.1	166.2	168.3	169.1	169.1	165.4	165.0	164.5	164.0	163.2	153.2	110.1	95.1	
Motor vehicles ⁹	176.0	174.7	175.0	175.8	175.2	175.8	175.8	175.7	175.3	175.3	175.0	174.1	168.2	135.5	92.5	
Passenger cars.....	183.9	182.2	182.4	183.3	182.5	183.2	183.2	183.3	183.2	183.2	182.9	181.9	175.0	142.8	95.6	
Trucks ¹⁰	141.0	141.0	142.0	142.1	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.0	140.3	140.3	140.2	139.7	137.3	104.3	77.4	
Nonferrous metals.....	132.1	*128.8	*138.2	156.4	168.4	172.5	172.5	172.5	171.4	167.0	166.4	165.9	153.7	99.2	74.6	
Plumbing and heating.....	154.7	*154.7	*154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	145.5	106.0	79.3	
Building materials.....	189.1	191.4	193.9	196.5	200.0	201.5	202.3	202.2	203.1	203.7	204.1	203.8	200.0	129.9	89.6	
Brick and tile.....	161.5	160.8	160.8	160.8	162.4	162.4	162.5	160.5	160.4	160.1	159.5	159.2	158.5	121.3	90.5	
Cement.....	133.6	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.1	133.4	133.6	133.6	133.2	133.0	132.1	102.6	91.3	
Lumber.....	277.6	280.8	285.2	290.6	294.7	296.9	299.5	305.9	311.2	315.4	317.4	319.9	318.5	176.0	90.1	
Paint and paint materials.....	145.2	153.6	157.4	157.9	162.3	165.3	166.3	161.2	161.4	160.1	160.0	158.4	157.7	108.6	82.1	
Prepared paint.....	138.5	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	99.3	92.9	
Paint materials.....	155.3	159.0	167.1	168.1	177.4	183.8	185.8	184.3	184.6	182.0	181.7	178.3	176.8	120.9	71.8	
Plumbing and heating.....	154.7	*154.7	*154.8	154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	145.5	106.0	79.3	
Structural steel.....	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	120.1	107.3	
Other building materials.....	168.8	168.5	170.5	173.8	178.3	179.1	179.1	176.9	175.6	174.8	174.8	173.4	167.1	118.4	89.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	118.1	116.8	118.2	117.7	121.1	122.8	126.3	131.1	134.4	135.5	134.5	133.2	135.7	96.4	74.2	
Chemicals.....	118.1	116.9	116.9	117.2	118.4	119.5	122.2	123.4	125.8	128.5	127.0	127.2	128.8	98.0	83.8	
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	124.7	124.3	123.6	123.0	142.4	148.9	150.4	151.5	152.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	153.7	109.4	77.1	
Fertilizer materials.....	120.7	*117.5	118.9	119.7	119.6	120.8	120.8	120.1	119.5	117.2	116.2	114.9	115.0	82.7	65.5	
Mixed fertilizers.....	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.7	108.3	107.9	107.9	107.8	105.9	104.4	86.6	73.1	
Oils and fats.....	118.5	116.9	127.0	121.2	129.3	131.7	146.1	179.4	195.1	194.5	193.6	185.1	199.7	102.1	40.6	
Housefurnishing goods.....	143.2	*145.1	146.2	147.0	148.0	148.3	148.1	148.4	148.2	147.5	146.6	145.4	144.5	110.4	85.6	
Furnishings.....	149.1	*150.9	151.9	152.4	153.9	154.2	153.4	153.6	153.6	152.5	151.5	149.3	148.6	114.5	90.0	
Furniture ¹¹	137.1	*139.3	140.3	141.6	142.1	142.3	142.8	143.1	142.8	142.5	141.6	141.6	140.4	108.5	81.1	
Miscellaneous.....	110.2	*111.0	113.5	115.6	115.7	115.3	117.3	118.5								

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² See footnote 2, table D-7.³ Not available.⁴ Corrected.⁵ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		18,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,760		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1948: July.....	394	614	218,000	307,000	2,670,000	.36
August.....	355	603	143,000	232,000	2,100,000	.26
September.....	290	553	158,000	267,000	2,540,000	.32
October.....	256	468	110,000	194,000	2,060,000	.27
November.....	216	388	111,000	189,000	1,910,000	.26
December.....	144	283	40,500	93,100	713,000	.09
1949: January ²	225	400	70,000	110,000	800,000	.11
February ²	225	350	80,000	120,000	650,000	.10
March ²	275	400	500,000	540,000	3,600,000	.46
April ²	400	800	175,000	225,000	1,800,000	.23
May ²	450	600	250,000	320,000	3,200,000	.41
June ²	375	550	575,000	660,000	4,600,000	.61
July ²	300	525	110,000	225,000	2,100,000	.31

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or

more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction¹

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1949							1948						
	Aug. ²	July ²	June ²	May ²	Apr. ²	Mar. ²	Feb. ²	Jan. ²	Dec. ²	Nov. ²	Oct. ²	Sept. ²	Aug. ²	Total
Total new construction ¹	\$1,002	\$1,853	\$1,745	\$1,585	\$1,378	\$1,267	\$1,172	\$1,293	\$1,447	\$1,646	\$1,814	\$1,901	\$1,934	\$18,775
Private construction.....	1,336	1,309	1,239	1,117	997	951	905	1,002	1,129	1,256	1,355	1,427	1,454	14,563
Residential building (nonfarm).....	660	650	600	530	445	420	400	475	547	615	670	707	720	7,223
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ³	264	269	268	257	251	262	271	285	306	325	327	331	329	3,578
Industrial.....	71	72	76	82	89	96	104	110	114	116	116	116	113	1,307
Commercial.....	85	91	92	83	76	79	78	82	93	106	110	119	123	1,224
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	24	24	24	23	23	25	27	29	31	32	32	32	31	323
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	61	67	68	60	53	54	51	53	62	74	78	87	92	901
Other nonresidential building.....	108	106	100	92	86	87	89	93	98	103	101	96	93	957
Religious.....	31	30	28	26	24	24	25	26	27	28	27	25	23	236
Educational.....	22	21	20	19	19	20	21	22	24	25	25	24	23	239
Social and recreational.....	23	23	22	20	19	19	19	20	21	23	23	22	22	211
Hospital and institutional.....	18	17	15	14	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	116
Remaining types ⁴	14	15	15	13	12	13	13	15	16	17	16	15	15	153
Farm construction.....	75	60	50	40	30	18	10	12	13	22	39	63	82	500
Public utilities.....	337	330	321	290	271	251	224	230	264	294	319	326	323	3,262
Railroad.....	36	37	36	34	31	27	25	27	33	36	39	38	36	379
Telephone and telegraph.....	55	56	62	60	60	57	46	45	50	60	61	61	63	713
Other public utilities.....	246	237	223	196	180	167	153	158	175	198	219	227	224	2,170
Public construction.....	566	544	506	468	381	316	267	201	318	390	450	474	480	4,212
Residential building.....	21	19	17	15	14	10	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	85
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) ⁵	152	148	144	141	134	122	108	110	110	116	115	109	103	1,057
Educational.....	74	72	71	70	68	64	60	60	61	62	60	57	53	567
Hospital and institutional.....	43	40	39	36	34	31	27	28	27	27	26	25	23	219
All other nonresidential.....	35	36	34	35	32	27	21	22	22	27	29	27	27	271
Military and naval facilities.....	9	9	9	9	8	9	7	7	9	11	11	11	12	137
Highways.....	225	210	185	160	100	68	52	68	83	131	186	200	220	1,585
Sewer and water.....	51	51	51	49	46	42	39	41	42	45	47	49	47	481
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ⁶	8	9	8	9	9	8	5	6	5	7	10	10	10	108
Conservation and development.....	81	79	74	67	56	45	39	40	50	58	66	71	65	597
All other public ⁷	19	19	18	18	14	12	9	11	12	15	17	17	16	162

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations, except for private residential building which covers new construction only.

⁵ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁶ Hotels and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

⁸ Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

⁹ Covers construction not elsewhere classified such as airports, navigational aids, monuments, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction ¹	Air-ports ²	Building								Conservation and development				Highways	All other ⁵
			Total	Resi- den- tial	Nonresidential						Total	Recla- ma- tion	River, har- bor, and flood control			
					Total	Edu- ca- tional ⁴	Hospital and institutional			Ad- min- is- tra- tion and gen- eral ⁴				Other non- resi- den- tial		
							Total	Vet- erans' ⁶	Other							
1936.....	\$1,533,439	(7)	\$561,394	\$63,465	\$497,929	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$189,710	\$73,797	\$115,913	\$511,685	\$270,650
1939.....	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1942.....	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1946.....	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	300,405	169,253	131,152	535,784	49,548
1947.....	1,294,069	24,645	276,514	51,186	225,328	\$47,692	\$101,831	\$96,123	\$5,708	\$31,159	\$44,646	308,029	77,095	230,934	657,087	27,794
1948.....	1,690,182	49,718	332,793	8,328	324,465	1,417	246,242	168,015	78,227	28,797	48,009	494,604	147,021	346,683	769,089	43,978
1948: July.....	147,286	5,211	15,442	254	15,188	0	10,556	1,493	9,063	1,177	3,455	41,947	1,327	40,620	78,428	6,258
August.....	133,698	6,580	11,599	120	11,479	4	8,628	872	7,756	1,041	1,806	22,423	4,269	18,154	91,310	1,786
September.....	130,985	8,259	24,053	66	23,987	31	15,933	13,273	2,660	2,674	5,349	29,091	2,959	26,132	65,965	3,617
October.....	143,856	3,568	41,449	785	40,664	0	34,475	6,481	27,994	3,231	2,958	37,166	19,488	17,678	55,747	5,926
November.....	107,157	2,535	12,470	2,374	10,096	84	7,408	436	6,972	844	1,760	35,402	13,895	21,507	51,672	5,078
December.....	165,208	1,039	20,425	1,855	18,570	0	13,566	95	13,471	1,521	3,483	66,901	22,558	44,343	74,085	2,758
1949: January.....	87,542	(8)	36,810	87	36,723	148	8,122	359	7,763	24,784	3,669	14,977	7,596	7,381	34,465	1,290
February.....	94,727	(8)	39,110	1,970	37,140	635	10,023	5,468	4,555	22,615	3,867	23,966	3,079	20,887	28,961	2,690
March.....	169,357	(8)	35,908	1,773	34,135	0	25,571	9,410	16,161	1,637	6,927	84,332	22,536	61,796	41,619	7,498
April.....	117,506	(8)	27,054	2,801	24,253	0	18,779	575	18,204	930	4,544	35,541	18,778	16,763	52,057	2,854
May.....	220,963	(8)	44,061	6,245	37,816	17	18,335	750	17,585	13,607	5,857	88,553	61,537	27,016	83,750	4,599
June ⁹	264,597	(8)	98,351	14,730	83,621	0	53,924	14,648	39,276	10,418	19,279	78,249	26,563	51,686	79,390	8,607
July ¹⁰	109,009	(8)	10,966	140	10,826	0	7,130	0	7,130	1,596	2,100	21,357	6,806	14,551	75,420	1,266

¹ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters at New York City as follows: September 1948, \$497,000; January 1949, \$23,810,000.

⁶ Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Included in "All other."

⁸ Unavailable.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total all classes ¹	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed	
		Housekeeping				Non-housekeeping ²	Total			1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴			
		Privately financed dwelling units													
		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴										
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946	
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310	
1947.....	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100	
1948.....	6,961,820	3,431,664	2,747,206	184,141	500,317	136,459	38,034	2,354,314	1,001,349	517,112	392,779	36,650	87,683	14,760	
1948: June.....	705,851	366,417	301,690	16,501	48,226	4,138	4,710	224,321	106,265	54,260	42,110	3,343	8,807	521	
July.....	658,309	324,595	264,596	15,928	44,071	11,739	3,167	222,900	95,818	47,515	36,666	2,974	7,875	1,260	
August.....	653,520	349,753	294,725	13,489	71,539	9,215	3,186	197,059	94,307	46,993	35,913	2,332	8,748	958	
September.....	592,984	268,806	228,003	14,157	26,646	17,295	3,163	218,121	85,599	39,466	31,750	2,837	4,879	1,750	
October.....	590,922	258,238	217,735	11,834	28,669	13,779	2,728	235,891	80,286	38,465	31,189	2,393	4,883	1,541	
November.....	477,462	215,081	178,348	9,143	27,590	23,913	1,490	167,666	69,312	32,584	25,642	1,729	5,213	2,205	
December.....	432,979	168,483	135,189	10,043	23,251	29,712	1,940	166,872	65,972	25,549	19,225	1,995	4,329	3,277	
1949: January.....	409,729	143,359	111,019	9,607	22,733	32,910	1,120	171,911	60,429	23,411	16,730	1,919	4,762	3,660	
February.....	387,181	153,593	118,452	6,507	28,634	23,439	1,626	147,725	60,798	24,839	18,331	1,345	5,163	2,480	
March.....	586,940	272,325	222,811	11,915	37,599	39,602	2,529	192,648	79,836	42,229	32,905	2,381	6,943	4,162	
April.....	635,111	322,063	254,245	13,782	54,036	24,021	6,397	199,181	83,449	50,800	37,538	2,862	10,400	2,738	
May ⁵	665,644	359,364	254,546	13,446	91,372	30,497	3,084	186,151	86,548	54,199	36,563	2,580	15,056	3,110	
June ⁷	736,306	356,715	256,020	10,547	90,148	27,810	3,850	251,529	96,402	55,327	36,879	2,131	16,317	3,281	

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapses or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹
by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1949						1948						1948		1947	
	June ³	May ⁴	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total	Total
All types.....	\$251,529	\$186,151	\$199,181	\$192,648	\$147,725	\$171,911	\$166,872	\$167,666	\$235,891	\$218,121	\$197,059	\$222,990	\$224,321	\$2,354,314	\$1,712,817	
New England.....	13,855	8,485	15,672	8,026	6,229	4,607	8,092	8,288	12,737	9,577	10,533	15,723	21,234	147,633	109,977	
Middle Atlantic.....	34,593	26,378	28,400	26,848	16,777	47,775	28,386	29,254	43,850	30,241	33,027	30,777	33,605	392,348	272,626	
East North Central.....	55,331	38,941	37,251	46,191	21,264	40,516	34,823	32,256	54,209	55,258	49,368	58,209	56,373	506,435	371,948	
West North Central.....	17,610	12,255	17,178	18,663	8,535	10,812	11,345	11,624	22,623	14,832	17,026	12,173	13,671	172,407	132,163	
South Atlantic.....	26,943	31,298	26,965	22,220	39,158	17,961	16,589	18,709	26,463	24,372	18,773	35,759	24,991	266,635	200,053	
East South Central.....	14,655	8,897	9,621	10,231	8,048	5,394	9,890	5,197	15,399	10,613	9,905	6,779	8,883	102,763	73,009	
West South Central.....	32,531	14,088	19,910	20,537	21,203	17,869	17,726	26,047	16,476	25,526	15,019	27,156	20,360	271,383	193,221	
Mountain.....	17,451	7,360	6,647	7,042	3,510	4,840	4,751	3,310	5,697	18,289	8,776	7,779	4,429	82,603	58,162	
Pacific.....	38,559	38,450	37,537	32,890	23,001	22,135	35,270	32,979	38,436	29,415	34,630	28,634	40,773	412,106	301,658	
Industrial buildings ⁵	16,138	14,358	19,829	15,836	16,855	26,085	19,964	20,387	33,631	21,120	27,043	24,351	33,059	299,371	322,230	
New England.....	367	623	972	1,019	858	378	1,445	1,483	2,569	914	846	3,526	2,365	19,840	20,098	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,945	2,410	4,416	3,478	3,862	4,128	5,083	7,347	4,955	3,035	7,220	5,119	5,165	66,934	68,139	
East North Central.....	6,959	4,889	5,009	4,012	4,568	16,013	7,600	4,393	8,137	9,423	9,511	9,217	15,602	100,034	118,667	
West North Central.....	1,995	1,122	2,063	1,112	1,746	860	996	882	822	756	1,957	713	2,039	16,058	19,890	
South Atlantic.....	910	1,241	2,475	2,088	2,682	1,173	1,454	2,010	6,972	1,262	1,670	1,180	2,159	27,776	20,549	
East South Central.....	612	570	1,664	644	600	826	843	458	1,506	507	1,023	452	1,465	9,054	13,426	
West South Central.....	532	703	560	537	557	751	244	786	1,431	980	1,799	1,836	1,023	15,863	17,519	
Mountain.....	329	994	493	439	197	551	380	69	413	367	119	65	248	2,769	2,852	
Pacific.....	2,489	1,806	2,177	2,506	1,785	1,405	1,919	2,959	6,826	3,876	3,198	2,243	2,993	42,043	45,090	
Commercial buildings ⁶	65,859	65,862	64,539	61,786	57,527	55,268	53,528	66,917	84,905	94,015	79,596	92,101	83,343	925,954	686,282	
New England.....	3,195	2,956	3,878	2,848	3,817	2,282	2,692	3,918	2,453	5,689	4,718	5,780	7,307	55,468	32,853	
Middle Atlantic.....	8,297	9,315	14,109	8,068	6,699	14,861	6,933	13,072	15,100	10,970	12,987	13,221	14,446	132,703	91,206	
East North Central.....	13,037	12,616	11,625	13,340	8,205	10,330	11,498	11,907	23,614	20,923	15,725	17,174	17,903	177,322	118,839	
West North Central.....	4,240	4,541	4,802	4,955	3,437	4,156	3,381	3,666	10,263	9,391	7,128	6,575	4,647	72,809	67,240	
South Atlantic.....	12,883	10,092	8,447	8,528	8,965	7,343	8,125	9,261	8,789	10,954	10,426	13,501	10,360	121,571	106,788	
East South Central.....	3,268	3,207	4,949	4,333	2,129	2,002	2,674	3,191	3,016	3,502	3,864	3,202	3,232	39,391	34,680	
West South Central.....	9,705	5,594	6,777	6,424	9,888	5,354	6,804	10,684	8,342	17,793	7,076	12,324	8,120	126,054	91,548	
Mountain.....	2,436	2,688	1,827	2,829	1,936	2,632	1,414	1,523	2,640	2,183	4,965	4,192	2,791	35,275	26,855	
Pacific.....	8,798	14,853	8,124	10,461	12,451	9,007	10,007	9,695	10,688	12,610	12,707	16,132	14,567	165,361	126,273	
Community buildings ⁷	132,145	68,573	71,780	89,276	34,679	49,152	72,192	56,648	88,646	68,575	60,377	71,048	69,058	778,045	406,920	
New England.....	8,203	3,445	3,171	3,077	487	1,505	1,651	1,741	5,822	1,580	4,137	3,827	9,502	47,004	25,759	
Middle Atlantic.....	18,841	10,360	7,427	12,506	3,717	3,314	14,051	7,279	20,166	11,588	9,185	8,658	8,753	153,109	80,190	
East North Central.....	29,895	14,273	13,376	23,532	5,323	11,145	13,035	11,143	16,675	11,429	13,394	21,795	15,246	149,667	62,542	
West North Central.....	9,859	4,649	8,274	5,531	2,900	6,590	5,139	5,405	7,798	3,050	3,521	2,736	3,994	53,460	34,630	
South Atlantic.....	11,421	8,007	9,172	10,261	3,493	5,605	4,476	5,326	8,523	8,003	5,538	11,420	6,567	78,034	40,172	
East South Central.....	5,280	4,488	2,688	4,517	2,247	1,610	5,483	1,215	9,110	4,811	3,665	2,636	2,592	38,392	16,913	
West South Central.....	17,339	6,706	10,766	12,042	9,902	10,099	8,873	11,577	3,531	4,735	4,617	10,736	8,876	102,937	65,309	
Mountain.....	13,936	2,351	3,768	2,446	1,245	1,505	1,809	805	2,113	14,174	2,788	2,825	566	34,081	18,366	
Pacific.....	17,370	14,296	13,138	15,364	5,365	7,779	17,775	12,157	14,908	9,205	13,532	6,415	12,962	121,361	63,030	
Public buildings ⁸	11,662	13,277	11,046	6,654	22,843	28,096	5,274	1,882	4,452	6,099	5,155	5,734	14,936	71,953	41,049	
New England.....	698	55	431	340	138	20	300	9	453	166	100	54	613	5,901	3,418	
Middle Atlantic.....	991	575	453	145	457	24,010	201	140	640	1,756	498	337	2,463	8,681	4,712	
East North Central.....	208	1,149	111	17	50	184	168	136	15	15	3,385	3,700	1,276	11,173	8,372	
West North Central.....	273	55	74	4,317	0	459	1,034	251	25	45	138	96	753	4,815	1,696	
South Atlantic.....	228	10,712	2,103	194	22,028	1,159	1,234	431	633	1,441	47	914	1,449	7,661	6,285	
East South Central.....	5,115	0	0	268	0	32	721	80	961	1,280	0	45	1,230	8,936	830	
West South Central.....	1,731	42	75	0	8	674	364	211	121	782	260	286	1,467	6,112	4,579	
Mountain.....	47	39	82	276	3	44	803	260	37	877	73	68	475	3,605	2,416	
Pacific.....	2,372	649	7,716	1,097	158	1,514	439	364	1,567	337	654	234	5,210	15,069	8,741	
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	13,838	10,635	20,304	7,963	10,540	8,571	9,398	11,853	11,953	15,425	11,872	17,846	9,306	150,020	143,824	
New England.....	778	790	6,456	131	729	145	1,584	371	456	273	291	1,736	530	11,439	15,085	
Middle Atlantic.....	2,653	2,127	274	1,093	1,225	605	1,178	262	1,423	1,280	1,587	1,923	1,252	10,656	24,968	
East North Central.....	1,813	1,158	3,714	2,726	2,420	2,157	1,339	2,148	2,274	9,801	3,584	3,279	2,549	35,809	35,972	
West North Central.....	208	569	745	953	234	1,202	223	620	2,327	325	3,103	882	1,082	13,574	8,737	
South Atlantic.....	798	645	3,889	535	1,383	2,265	787	893	779	1,946	388	7,845	3,051	22,204	19,046	
East South Central.....	20	402	24	98	2,875	763	3	36	534	270	865	193	11	3,751	4,154	
West South Central.....	2,431	257	1,021	769	383	596	1,044	2,240	2,241	579	413	1,494	322	12,811	7,647	
Mountain.....	177	838	40	494	0	5	131	148	66	139	334	209	8	2,055	3,520	
Pacific.....	4,960	3,850	4,138	1,164	1,292	833	3,109	5,135	1,853	812	1,307	285	501	31,721	24,695	
All other buildings ¹⁰	11,887	13,446	11,684	11,134	5,282	4,739	6,516	9,977	12,303	12,289	13,014	11,909	14,617	128,970	112,512	
New England.....	613	616	761	610	200	277	420	766	984	955	741	800	917	7,981	13,764	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,867	1,591	1,721	1,559	817	858	940	1,154	1,666	1,612	1,650	1,519	1,526	15,265	27,412	
East North Central.....	3,420	4,857	3,416	2,565	699	688	1,193	2,529	3,494	3,667	3,769	3,044	3,797	32,430	9,556	
West North Central.....	1,035	1,319	1,221	1,796	218	245	552	800	1,388	1,265	1,179	1,171	1,166	11,691	3,961	
South Atlantic.....	703	601	879	614	607	416	513	788	767	766	704	899	1,405	9,389	7,213	
East South Central.....	360	230	296	370	196	161	166	217	272	243	488	251	353	3,239	3,006	
West South Central.....	793	787	710	764	467	395	397	549	810	657	854	480	552	7,606	6,618	
Mountain.....	526	450	437	558	129	102	214	505	428	549	497	420	371	4,818	4,153	
Pacific.....	2,571	2,996	2,244	2,298	1,948	1,597	2,121	2,669	2,594	2,575	3,232	3,325	4,540	36,551	33,829	

¹ Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm			
1925 ³	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ⁴	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁵	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁶	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,300	524,600	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	17,800	14,600	3,200	7,199,161	7,028,980	170,181
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,000	79,900	57,100	1,100	1,100	0	808,263	800,592	7,671
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,200	23,100	15,100	1,100	1,100	0	223,577	215,906	7,671
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	0
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	0
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1,200
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	0
May	72,900	39,300	33,600	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1,200
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,700	141,700	119,000	500	500	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,675
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	0
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,100	47,200	38,900	200	200	0	589,470	587,742	1,728
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,500	50,000	43,500	300	300	0	645,347	643,400	1,947
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,900	135,900	95,000	1,600	1,600	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,827
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,500	52,700	40,800	500	500	0	678,687	675,197	3,490
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,900	47,200	31,700	800	800	0	584,731	578,324	6,407
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,500	36,000	22,500	300	300	0	435,290	432,360	2,930
1948: First quarter	180,000	102,900	77,100	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,100	200	1,315,050	1,296,612	18,438
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(7)	383,563	374,984	8,579
February	50,100	29,000	21,100	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,000	200	368,915	359,420	9,495
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	(7)	562,572	562,208	364
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,286,758	2,252,961	33,797
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,848	736,186	12,662
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,093	758,635	10,458
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	768,817	758,140	10,677
Third quarter	263,800	144,100	119,700	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,500	4,000	500	2,111,278	2,065,770	45,508
July	95,000	52,300	42,700	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,300	(7)	750,843	738,659	12,184
August	86,600	47,600	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,500	1,000	500	719,080	703,066	16,014
September	82,200	44,200	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,700	1,700	(7)	641,355	624,045	17,310
Fourth quarter	189,900	111,500	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,300	7,000	300	1,486,075	1,413,637	72,438
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(7)	573,888	560,347	13,541
November	63,600	38,000	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,300	2,200	100	498,040	471,336	26,704
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,147	381,954	32,193
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,285,835	1,189,640	96,195
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(7)	373,940	340,973	32,967
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,684	357,270	25,414
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	529,211	491,397	37,814
Second quarter	283,300	158,900	124,400	272,400	142,400	124,000	10,900	10,500	400	2,133,225	2,031,295	101,930
April	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,383	637,170	29,213
May	95,000	(10)	(10)	91,600	(10)	(10)	3,400	(10)	(10)	724,734	689,770	34,964
June	100,000	(10)	(10)	95,800	(10)	(10)	4,200	(10)	(10)	742,108	704,355	37,753

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946, on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Housing peak year.

⁴ Depression, low year.

⁵ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁶ Last full year under wartime control.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Preliminary.

¹⁰ Not available.